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SOME ACCOUNT

OF THE

Worshipful Company of Ironmongers,

SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
Worshipful
Company of Ironmongers.

COMPILED,
FROM THEIR OWN RECORDS AND OTHER AUTHENTIC SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

BY JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A.

SECOND EDITION.



LONDON: M.DCCC.LXVI

[Privately Printed.]



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1866

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

I HAVE endeavoured in the following pages to comply with a desire expressed by the Court of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers, by compiling, from their own Records and other authentic sources of information, some account of that ancient fraternity.

A very general investigation of the Company's archives between the years 1838 and 1844 had made me familiar with the subject; but the more onerous task of preparing from these documents a work for the press, with such notes and illustrations as the several matters brought under review might require, seemed to me to demand a degree of literary acquirements to which I could make no pretensions: and this circumstance should perhaps have suggested the more prudent course of declining the responsibility of such an undertaking.

It is only within the last fifty years that this portion of archaeology has been at all explored. Malcolm transcribed from the Ironmongers' books many interesting particulars, which appeared in the second volume of his *Londinium Redivivum*, published in 1803; but the first regular history of a Company was that of the Grocers, by John Benjamin Heath, Esq. F.S.A., which was privately printed in 1820. This was followed by Mr. Herbert's *History of the Twelve Great Livery Companies*, a work containing a large amount of information, and which might have been rendered more accurate and complete could he have had constant and unrestricted access to the original documents which it was necessary to consult. In 1844 the Fishmongers' Pageant of the year 1616 was re-edited at the expense of that Company, with fac-simile copies of the original designs, accompanied by an historical introduction and various illustrative documents, by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. In 1848 Mr. Firth of the Town Clerk's Office printed a short history of the Coopers' Company, entitled, "*Historical Memoranda, Charters, Documents, and Extracts from the Records of the Corporation and the Books of the Company*," a very able performance: and in the latter part of the same year Mr. Edward Basil Jupp produced his *History of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters*, a work containing much curious information, as well as an account of the ancient paintings which had been recently discovered in the repairs of the Carpenters' Hall.

The History of the Ironmongers' Company, now added to this series, will

scarcely, I am afraid, rank with its predecessors either in arrangement or execution. I am therefore anxious to bespeak for it that indulgence which is in charity generally accorded to a first literary attempt.

In the introductory portion I have thought it sufficient to notice only very briefly the origin and antiquity of the Guilds of this country, their history being accessible to all in the pages of several of our best writers on the Anglo-Saxon period.

My object throughout the work has been to draw as largely as possible from the records of the Company, being of opinion that these civic histories derive their chief interest in their contemporaneous illustrations of former ages, and in the amount of historical transcripts which they present for perusal.

I have in most instances retained the orthography of the period, rather than lessen the force and originality of the various extracts by rendering them in the more flowing and easy diction of our own times.

Whoso shall tell a tale after a man
He must rehearse as nigh as ever he can
Everich word, if it be in his charge,
All speak he ne'er so rudely and so large,
Or elles he must tellen his tale untrue,
Or feignen thinges, or finden wordes new.—CHAUCER.

My grateful acknowledgments are due to several friends from whom I have received assistance in the preparation of this volume.

To JOHN GOUGH NICHOLS, Esq. F.S.A. I am particularly indebted for allowing me at all times the advantage of his varied acquirements and great experience, and for the contribution of several notes.

To the Rev. Dr. BANDINEL, the learned Keeper of the Bodleian Library, for his politeness in obtaining for me a literal transcript of Taubman's pageant for the mayoralty of Sir Robert Gefferys in 1685.

To ALBERT WAY, Esq. F.S.A. I am much indebted for several obliging communications; and to GEORGE RUSSELL FRENCH, Esq. for some very able and critical remarks on the architecture of the Elizabethan period.

I am desirous also to express my acknowledgments to JAMES F. FIRTH, Esq. of the Town Clerk's Office, and to RICHARD THOMSON, Esq. of the London Institution, for many civilities, and for the readiness with which at all times they have allowed me to consult the books and documents in their custody.



THE COURT
OF
The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

LONDON, MDCCCLXVI.

Master.

ALFRED BROADHURST, Fenchurch Street, and Walworth, Surrey.

Wardens.

MONTAGU JOHN TATHAM, Colville Gardens, Kensington Park.

EDWARD HORNER, Bucklersbury, and May Place, Crayford, Kent.

SIR CHARLES R. PRICE, Bart. King William Street, and Richmond, Surrey.

PAUL KNELLER SMITH, Cheltenham.

JOHN WEDDERBURN, Pearsie by Kerriemuir.

WILLIAM BROADHURST, Mincing Lane, and Richmond, Surrey.

DANIEL GREEN, Finsbury Circus.

JOHN JACKSON, Hurworth, near Darlington.

THOMAS HOWARD, King and Queen Iron Works, Rotherhithe, and Lee Road,
Blackheath.

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GEORGE WALKER, High Street, Wapping.

HENRY PRITCHARD, Worcester Terrace, Clifton Park, Bristol.

WILLIAM HOWARD, Lee, Kent.

THOMAS SOUTHEY, Coleman Street, and Clapham Park.

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JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A. Canonbury Place.

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WILLIAM COOPER, Leadenhall Street, and Upper Sydenham Hill.

JOHN WALKER BAILY, Gracechurch Street, and Champion Park, Denmark Hill.

HENRY PIM.

THOMAS SHUTT ATKINS, Oxford Square, Hyde Park.

CHARLES COLLINS LUCKOMBE, Snow Hill, and Radley Lodge, Wimbledon
Park.

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- EDWARD PALMER, Thornhill Square, Islington.
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JOHN WARREN, B.A. LL.B. Lond. Aldermanbury.

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JOHN NICHOLL, Junr. Great Tower Street.

EDWIN LAWRENCE, Westbourne Terrace.

WILLIAM CORNISH COOPER, Upper Sydenham Hill, Kent.

LESLEY WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Upper Hyde Park Gardens.

GEORGE OLIVER, Junr. High Street, Wapping.

HERBERT HOWARD KEELING, King and Queen Iron Works, Rotherhithe, and Lee, Kent.

HENRY MAUDSLAY, Chevalier of the Order of our Saviour of Portugal, F.Z.S. &c. Westminster Road.

THE favourable manner in which my first endeavour to compile some account of the Ironmongers' Company was received by my brethren of the Court, added to a desire to improve and extend that work, has induced me to prepare a Second Edition ; there being no other means, or at least none so accessible, by which the members of the Company generally can obtain a knowledge of our voluminous records ; and feeling assured, as I do, that our regard and affection for this venerable Institution can suffer no abatement from a larger acquaintance with its history.

JOHN NICHOLL.

Canonbury Place, June 1866.

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ERRATA.

Page 322, line 23, for Francis *Halton*, read Francis *Hatton*.

Page 506, line 12, for *has*, read *had*.

Page 507, to the biographical notice of Charles C. Luckombe, add, Arms: Gules, a chevron between three lion's heads erased or. Escutcheon in the hall.

THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.



GUILDS, or communities of persons associated together for purposes of mutual protection and support, have probably been common in all ages and under every form of government. Such communities we are certain existed in this country during the times of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors; and several of the laws and ordinances by which they were regulated have come down to us in the vernacular language of that period.

A cursory review of their laws will enable us at once to perceive that these ancient institutions sprang out of the necessities of the age; and, being founded on principles of piety and benevolence, they tended materially to improve the moral and social condition of the people at a time when the framework of society was imperfect, and no remedial provision existed for many of the wants and contingencies of life.

The close resemblance between the laws of the Anglo-Saxon guilds and the rules and observances followed by the trading companies of London at a subsequent period seem to indicate a common origin.

By comparing them together we are forcibly led to the conclusion that they were essentially the same institutions; and that on these friendly brotherhoods were engrafted the interests of commerce, which in the process of time so grew and expanded that, towards the close of the thirteenth century, the principal towns in the kingdom had been

enabled to obtain important privileges, and were for the most part constituted bodies corporate, and hence the freedom and elevation of the burgher population advanced rapidly.

The enlightened policy of Edward the Third in holding out inducements to the artisans of Flanders to settle in this country, had the effect of greatly improving our manufactures,* and the gradual confirmation of the Guilds by royal charters gave a degree of protection and stability to the operations of trade, which tended immensely to its increase; but the example of the monarch in the latter half of the fifteenth century † was an improvement of the theories of the previous age, and rendered the pursuits of trade honourable. By becoming himself a merchant, he gave a powerful impulse to commercial enterprise, encouraged the industry of his people, and may be said truly to have laid the foundation of the future wealth and power of England.

ANGLO-SAXON GUILDS.—Mention is made in the Domesday survey of the gihalla or guildhall of the burghers of Dover, “In quibus erat gihalla burgensium.”—Domesday Book, f. i.

Guilds are found amongst the classical ancients, and imply fraternities which contributed certain sums for common uses. Societies of this description, called *Hetærias*, from *ἑταῖρια*, a company or fraternity, existed in the Roman empire in the time of Trajan, who endeavoured to suppress them, under the suspicion that they were seminaries of faction and disaffection. “There seems to be,” observes Sharon Turner, “a tendency of mankind in all civilised nations to form secret societies of the *Hetæria* kind in every age, though under varying appellations, and with popular exterior pretensions suited to the feelings of the day.‡

One of these ancient communities of the Anglo-Saxon period purports, in the name of Christ and Saint Peter, to have been instituted at Exeter.

* But little cloth was made in England, and that of the coarsest description, till Edw. III. in 1331 invited the weavers, dyers, and fullers of Flanders to settle in this country, under the promise of his favour and protection, conditionally that they “should carry on their trades here, and communicate the knowledge of them to his subjects.”—His. Eng. edited by Craik, vol. i. p. 834.

† Edward the Fourth.

‡ Sharon Turner's *Anglo-Saxons*, vol. iii. p. 102; *Capitularies of Carloman, &c.*; vide *Fosbroke's Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, vol. i. p. 401.

On eapſter naman 7 Sēs Petrus Apōstolur and gildreipe iſ zēgaderioð on Wudeburz-lande 7 ſe ð Oſtēn 7 þa canonicar innan Sēs petrus minſtre on Exceſtre, &c.

Bishop Osbern and the Canons of St. Peter had joined it in common brotherly charity. The brethren stipulated to pay annually at Easter one penny for each house, and on the death of any member, whether husband or wife, also one penny each; which death-pennies were given to the canons who performed the funeral rites.

The guild consisted of eighteen members whose names are recorded:—

Brihtſi. Wilnoð. Ealdrine. Leofric. Brihtmar. Alfric. Eðmar. Eðrine. Algar. Eðri. Wlſopd. Alſopd. Eðrine. Eoðri. Oſgoð. Aðeleoue. Brihtmar. Eoðric.

Another guild at Exeter is stated to have been formed for the sake of God and their own souls.

Deor zēgammung iſ zēgammōð on Exanceaſtre ſop zoder lufun. 7 ſop uſſe ſaule þearfe. ægþer ze he uſſer liſer zēgundſulnerre ze eac he þam æſtepan dægum þe ſe to zoder dome ſop uſ ſylſe beon pillap. þonne habbaþ ſe zēcepen þæt uſe Mýttmz ſe þſupa on xii monðum, &c.

In which it was determined that there should be held annually three assemblies: the first at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel, the second at the feast of Saint Mary next following the winter solstice, and the third at the feast of All Saints after Easter. At these meetings each member was to bring two sextaria of flour, and each servant (enihc) one, with his share of honey. The priest sang two masses, one for their living friends, and the other for the dead, and every lay brother chanted two psalms, and in their turn provided for the singing of six masses or psalms. When any member went abroad or away from home, the others contributed five pence each; and when a house was burnt, one penny. If any brother neglected the appointed times of meeting, he was fined the first time in the expense of three masses; the second time in five masses; and if, being warned, he absented himself a third time, he was not excused unless he was labouring under sickness or prevented by the will of the lord.

And if any one of the brotherhood accused another harshly or uncivilly, he was to compensate him in a fine of thirty pence.

A third guild, instituted at Cambridge, enacts, that all the members shall swear, holding the sacred reliques :—

Ðer iſ on þiſ Geppite ſiū æſpitelung þære gepæðmyrre þe þiur
gefeppæðen gepæð hæfþ on þeƿra Lilde on Grantabrycege. ꝥ iſ þonne
æreſt ꝥ ælc oppum aþ on haligðome realde ƿoppe heldpæðenne ƿop Gode
7 ƿop ƿopulðe. &c. &c.

that they will be faithful to all their associates as well in those things which pertain unto God, as in those which belong to the world. The guild was to assist at all times him who had the most just claim. When any member died, he was carried by the brotherhood to the place of sepulture chosen by himself; any member neglecting to attend the funeral, was fined in a sextarium of honey. The guild-scipe contributed half the expense of the interment, each of the brethren two pence for alms, and what was meet and proper was given to the church of Saint Etheldrytha.*

Sir Francis Palgrave, in noticing these ancient communities as connected with the interests of commerce, says that religion was at the foundation of the guilds; and that, however imperfect these institutions may have been, they were much better calculated than our own to ameliorate the condition of the lower orders of the community. In the old time, the workman was the brother and companion of his employer; poorer in purse, inferior in station, younger in age, but united by the most kind and social bonds. They

* Hicckes's Thesaurus, vol. iii. pp. 18, 20, 21, Oxon. 1705.

The earliest rules and ordinances of the Grocers' Company, which are still extant and cited by Mr. Heath in the second edition of their History, are so similar in many respects to the laws which governed the Anglo-Saxon guilds, that I am induced to give the following extract from his work:

“ At this feast or ‘mangerie’ (12th of June, 1345), every member was to pay twelve pence, and twenty-three pence more was to be disbursed by the wardens. It was agreed at the same time that such feast should be called their ‘First Assembly,’ and that the whole of the members should be clothed in a livery, for which every one should pay his share, even on the day of the feast; and by common consent it was further ordained to have a priest on the feast-day of St. John, Midsummer day then next ensuing, to sing and pray for the same company and for all christian people, and for such priest's maintenance every one was to pay at the rate of one penny a week. Then follow the names of eighteen persons of the company, each of whom is credited for

repeated the same creed, met at the same church, lighted their lamps before the same altar, feasted at the same board, and thus constituted the elements of that burgher aristocracy which equally without the levelling anarchy of the peasantry assisted in destroying the abuses that had sprung out of the servitude of the soil. After the scattering of the Roman Empire and until the thirteenth century, these societies, subsequently so influential, had subsisted, with very few exceptions, by usage and prescription, rarely deriving any pro-

4s. 4d., making the sum of 3*l.* 18s. 0*d.* in part of 4*l.* 15s. 4*d.* the priest's yearly wages, at the rate of one penny a week each from the twenty-two members.

“ Ordinances or Points :

“ It is agreed by assent that no person shall be of this Fraternity if he is not of good condition and of this craft, that is to say, a Pepperer of Soper's Lane, or a Spicerer of the ward of Cheap.

“ That on every year on St. Anthony's day in the month of May, all those who are of the said fraternity, and who are in London, shall come to the monastery of St. Anthony to hear the high mass, and to abide from the beginning of the said mass, and each of them shall offer one penny in the worship of God and the Virgin Mary, St. Anthony and All Saints, and whosoever faileth shall pay twelve pence.

“ And if any debate should arise between one and another of the fraternity, from henceforward they are to represent the matter to the wardens, and whatever they shall ordain, shall be observed on one part as well as the other.

“ And if any one of the fraternity dies in London, all shall attend his dirge and funeral until he is buried, and those who shall be warned thereof and fail, shall pay twelve pence.

“ And in the same manner shall the Point be kept if any of the fraternity die out of London, and any of the said fraternity shall be where that event happens.

“ And if any of the fraternity dies, and it happens that he has not left sufficiency to bury him according to his station, he shall be interred out of the common eleemosynary money, for the honour of the fraternity; and all those who are warned, and do not come to his dirge and interment, shall as before pay twelve pence.

“ And if any one of the fraternity shall be asked by his friend to attend a dirge or oblation, every one who shall be warned shall go with him or pay three pence, if he shall have notice in writing the night before.

“ And if any one of the fraternity shall become poor by adventures on the sea, or by advanced price of merchandise, or by borrowing or pledging, or by other misfortunes, that the wardens and company do ordain that he may be assisted out of the common money, according to his situation, if he cannot do without when they are able to maintain him or them by the said money.

“ And when any of the fraternity makes his will, he may, according to his circumstances and free will, devise what he chooses to the common box for the better supporting the fraternity and their alms.”

Some account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, by John Benj. Heath, esq. F.R. and A.S. second edition, 1854, pp. 42, 49. Privately printed.

tection from the government. Indeed we find that attempts were occasionally made to suppress the trade societies, whose growing power excited the vigilance and possibly the jealousy of the sovereign. These efforts did not succeed. Not only did the guilds baffle all adverse edicts and denunciations, but they continued steadily to advance, obtaining ultimately not merely the toleration but the favour of the state.—Palgrave's "Merchant and Friar," 159, &c.



ANTIQUARIES have failed in determining to what extent the aboriginal Britons were acquainted with the art of smelting iron-ore. The words of Cæsar are not conclusive on this point; though, on a careful consideration of them, most persons would be disposed to infer that the inhabitants of this island were to a limited extent in possession of that art at the time of his arrival. "Utuntur aut ære, aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo. Nascitur ibi plumbum album in mediterraneis regionibus, in maritimis ferrum; sed ejus exigua est copia: ære utuntur importato."

Strabo, who flourished in the century preceding the Christian era, and was contemporary with Cæsar,* states, in his account of Britain, that it produces corn and cattle, gold, silver, and iron, which articles are thence exported.

Φέρει δὲ σῖτον καὶ βοσκήματα, καὶ χρυσὸν, καὶ ἄργυρον, καὶ σίδηρον. ταῦτα δὲ κομίζεται ἐξ αὐτῆς.—Lib. iv. 199, p. 305, Strabonis Geog. cum notis Casauboni, Amsterdam, 1708.

The following arguments in support of the early knowledge of the

* We are not informed of the date of Strabo's birth, though it seems to be generally admitted that he flourished under Augustus, and died at an advanced age under Tiberius.

According to Clinton, Fasti Hell. ii. 552, he was living B.C. 71, 58, 24, and A.D. 14; see Clinton's elaborate discussion, Lemprière's Bibliotheca Classica, Encyclopædia Londinensis, &c.

"Strabon, le premier géographe de l'antiquité, sous le rapport historique et littéraire, naquit à Amasée dans la Cappadoce, environ cinquante ans avant I.C.; ses ancêtres du côté maternel

use and manufacture of iron in this country, are advanced by Mr. Scrivenor :*

“ Herodotus, who died about B.C. 414, tells us that the Greeks knew the Phœnicians fetched their tin from Britain. This remark establishes the fact of a trade of some standing; and can we suppose that the Britons, during that intercourse, seeing the ships of their visitors, with all the usual requisite iron arms and appointments, did not, even if before ignorant of iron and its uses, become fully instructed how to obtain it from its ores, and probably to form it into such things as they saw used, or as the Phœnicians from accident

étaient au nombre des personnages les plus distingués de la cour de Mithridates.” *Biographie Universelle*, tom. xliv. à Paris, 1826.

* *Comprehensive History of the Iron Trade*, by Harry Scrivenor, 1841, p. 23.

The words of Herodotus are to this effect, “ Neither am I certain that there are islands called the Cassiterides from whence tin is imported to us—though I have sought the information, I have never heard from any one who had seen and knew that there is a sea beyond Europe, yet it is certain that our tin and amber are brought from those extreme parts.”

Οὔτε νῆσους οἶδα Κασσιτεριῶας ἐούσας, ἐκ τῶν ὁ κασσίτερος ἡμῖν φοιτᾷ. τοῦτο δὲ, οὐδενὸς αὐτόπτεω γενομένου οὐ δύναμαι ἀκοῦσαι, τοῦτο μελετῶν ὅκως θάλασσά ἐστι τὰ ἐπέκεινα τῆς Εὐρώπης. ἐξ ἐσχάτης δ' ὧν ὅ τε κασσίτερος ἡμῖν φοιτᾷ καὶ τὸ ἤλεκτρον.—Herod. *Thalia*, 115.

That tin was procured from Britain in a very early age, appears probable from the concurrent testimony of the most ancient historians. The Phœnicians are said by Strabo to have passed the Pillars of Hercules, now the Straits of Gibraltar, about twelve hundred years before Christ. At what precise period they discovered the Cassiterides or tin islands is unknown, nor is their exact situation determined, but it is generally believed that the Scilly islands, and the western part of Britain, were the places from whence these early navigators procured the tin which they exported to other countries. The Phœnicians were extremely anxious to conceal from the rest of the world the true situation of the Cassiterides. Herodotus, who wrote four hundred and fifty years B.C., could not learn where these islands were situated.—Rees's *Cyclopædia*.

Cassiterides, islands in the western ocean where tin was found, supposed to be the Scilly islands, with a part of Cornwall.—Mannert, ii. 238. *Lempriere's Classical Dictionary*.

The name (Cassiterides) was applied to the Selinæ or Scilly Isles, and the imperfect information respecting the site of the mines of tin led to the belief that they were there instead of on the main land (of Cornwall). Strabo thought they were in the open sea, between Spain and Britain (iii. 125), and that they produced tin, though he allows this was exported from Britain to Gaul. Polybius was aware that it came from Britian, and Diodorus (v. 21, 22) mentions its being found and smelted near Belerium (the Land's End), and being run into pigs (εἰς ἀσπραγάλων ῥυθμούς) it was carried to an island off Britain called Ictis, in carts at low tide when the channel is dry. It was there bought by traders, who took it on horses through Gaul to the mouth of the Rhone. He

or shipwreck might need to replace losses.* More to confirm the preceding supposition that the Britons knew and practised the manufacture of iron, we may remark that Henry (in his *Great Britain*, vol. ii. p. 215, quoting *Diod. Sic. lib. v. p. 22*), informs us that the Gauls were of the same origin and spoke the same language as the ancient Britons, and that the Gaulish nations got possession of these coasts. It is unreasonable to suppose that a warlike nation should colonise Britain, and that the colonists should not bring with them their knowledge of iron and its uses, in arms, &c. and at once labour to supply themselves."

No doubt, however, remains, that the iron-mines of this country were extensively explored by the Romans, and that they established foundries in various parts of the kingdom. In Yorkshire, in the Forest of Dean, in the Weald of Sussex, and other places, there are immense beds of cinders, the remains of ancient iron-works, in which their coins and pottery have been found. In communications made to the Sussex Archaeological Society, Mr. M. A. Lower has made public some highly interesting researches on the ancient Iron-works of that district. At Maresfield,†

afterwards speaks of tin mines of the *Cassiterides*, islands lying off Iberia in the ocean, and of the quantity sent from Britain, through Gaul, to *Massalia* and *Narbôna*. *Ictis* is the *Vectis* of Pliny and Ptolemy, *Vecta* of Antoninus' Itinerary, now the Isle of Wight, but the *Ictis* mentioned by Diodorus was evidently Saint Michael's Mount in Cornwall. All these accounts show how well the Phœnicians kept the secret of the tin mines, which is further proved by the well-known story of the Phœnician captain who, when chased by a Roman, steered upon a shoal, and caused the wreck of his own and his pursuers' ship rather than betray it, for which he was rewarded from the public treasury. (Strabo, iii. at the end.)—Note to Rawlinson's *Herodotus*, vol. 2, p. 591. [G.W.]

* "In the infancy of all nations the same difficulties must have been experienced for want of tools before the arts of smelting and working in metals had become known, and it is not improbable that the Phœnician navigators who first frequented our coasts found the same avidity for bronze and iron existing among our poor woad-stained Britons, who flocked down to the shore to see their ships and exchange food and skins with them, that Captain Cook discovered more than two thousand years later among the natives of Otaheite and New Zealand. For the tools and weapons found in ancient burying-places in all parts of Britain clearly show that these islands have passed through the epoch of stone and flint."—*Industrial Biography*, by Sam. Smiles. London, Murray, 1863, p. 3.

† The place in question is the site of one of the innumerable fields of iron *scoriæ* marking the localities of the extinct furnaces and forges of the Sussex Weald. The coins, &c. which Mr Lower has inspected, are as follow :—

"Nero, A.D. 54.—68; two

about twelve miles north of Lewes, is a bed of cinders extending for some acres, in which have been found several coins of Nero, Vespasian, Tetricus, and Dioclesian, together with other Roman vestiges.

In the absence of further evidence, Mr. Lower is unwilling to speculate largely upon the date of the commencement of these iron-works; but, from the preponderance of the coins of Vespasian, he advances a conjecture that it took place during the reign of that emperor or his successor Titus, at a time when Agricola, then governor of Britain, was successfully introducing the arts of civilisation into this island. That the works were still carried forward in Dioclesian's time is clear from the coin of that monarch.

Since the discoveries at Maresfield, Mr. Mercer of Sedlescombe, in the same county, has observed two other sites of iron-works, where Roman coins have been found; viz. at Sedlescombe and at Westfield. The scoria still contains much metal,—a proof that the Romans were not very skilful in smelting.

With regard to the seven or eight centuries which succeeded the departure of the Romans from Britain, history and archæology seem alike silent on the subject of iron. It can scarcely be doubted, however, that the Romanised Britons retained this most useful art of smelting and working iron, and that the Anglo-Saxons after them continued it upon the old sites.* Further examination of our cinder-beds may hereafter

* Vespasian, 69—79; about eight or ten.

“Tetricus, circ. 274; one.

“Dioclesian 284—286; one or two.

“Of those which cannot be appropriated, some may belong to the intervening emperors. Among other Roman antiquities here found are a brass fibula and many fragments of coarse fictile vessels, principally domestic. The pottery of this kind is in great quantities, and of great variety as regards shape, colour, and fineness. Several fragments of the vessels known as *mortaria* have the potters' names boldly stamped upon them, particularly *IVCVN* (for Jucundus?) and *EVAL*. Fragments of fine red or Samian ware, both figured and plain. Several of these likewise bear potter's marks or stamps, particularly *OF*. (*officinâ*), *MIRAVI*, and *IVAN* or *IVANI*.” Archæological Notices of the Iron-works of the County of Sussex, by Mark Antony Lower, p. 173.

* Domesday-book makes no mention of iron under the County of Sussex, though it does under those of Somerset, Hereford, Gloucester, Chester, and Lincoln.—*Ibid.* p. 177.

bring to light Romano-British and Saxon remains, and prove for those peoples what Maresfield has proved for the Romans. In the mean time we are, perhaps, justified in assuming that when so valuable and necessary a manufacture had been once introduced, it would be retained so long as the three essentials for its perpetuation—the ore, the fuel, and the flux—continued in sufficient abundance of supply; in other words, that the iron trade of Sussex was carried on uninterruptedly from Roman times till its extinction in consequence of the failure of fuel almost within our own recollection.*

The art of working in metals was more highly esteemed than any other by the Anglo-Saxons.† Their best artisans were the clergy. Edgar established a law, that every priest, to increase knowledge, should diligently learn some handicraft. Dunstan, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the arts of music, engraving, painting, and writing, added the craft of a smith, and was an expert workman. Stigand and Ethelwold, both Bishops, were celebrated for their mechanical skill. The chief smith was a man of considerable distinction in the courts of the Anglo-Saxon kings, and his privileges and *weregild* exceeded those of any other craftsman. Towards the period of the Conquest, the manufacture of iron had considerably increased, and the art of working it was better understood. Steel and iron armour were common. At the time of the Domesday Survey the city of Hereford had six smiths, who paid each one penny for his forge, and made one hundred and twenty pieces of iron from the king's ore; receiving in return a customary payment of three pence, and being free from all other service; the city of Gloucester paid to the king thirty-six *dieras* of iron, and one hundred ductile rods to make nails for the king's ships.‡ Iron had now become the principal manufacture of Gloucester.

* Archæological Notices of the Iron-works of the County of Sussex, by Mark Antony Lower; Sussex Archæological Collections and Archæological Journal.

† Turner's Anglo-Saxons; Pictorial History of England, &c.

‡ Tempore Regis Edwardi reddebat ciuitatas de Gloucestre, xxxvi. lib. numeratas, et xii. sextaria mellis ad mensurā ejusd' burgi, et xxxvi. *dieras* ferri, et c. uirgas ferreas ductiles ad clauos nauū regis.—Domesday, Gloucester.

tershire, and in the reign of Edward the First there is stated to have been no less than seventy-two furnaces in the Forest of Dean for smelting it.* The largest establishments of the Romans for the manufacture of iron in Britain were in this county; but the method, whatever it may have been, which they employed was imperfect, and the cinders of their numerous forges, wherever they are discovered, are found to contain a very considerable portion of unsmelted metal. The first smelting-furnace, and that which in all probability was used by the Romans for the manufacture of iron, is supposed to be the air bloomery; it is described as a low conical structure, with small openings at the bottom for the admission of air, and a large orifice at top for carrying off the gaseous products of combustion. It was filled with charcoal and ore in alternate layers, and the fire applied to the lowest part. How long this simple contrivance continued in use we have no means of ascertaining, the period to which it belongs being so very remote; there is no doubt, however, that the next era of improvement in the manufacture of iron was the introduction of bellows, and the construction of the blast bloomery, which greatly facilitated the process of smelting, and, by allowing the construction of larger furnaces, considerably increased the manufacture. The blast bloomery, in process of time, and the constant progression of the

* The quantity of iron, however, which was produced at this period, was insufficient for the growing prosperity of the country, for we find an Act was passed in 1354 to prevent its being exported.

It was accorded and established, that iron made in England, and iron brought into England and there sold, should not be carried out of the said realm of England upon pain of forfeiting the double to the king, and that the justices assigned should have power to inquire of labourers; and the other justices whom the king would thereto assign, shall inquire of them that sell the iron at too dear a price, and punish them after the quantity of the trespass.

Item acorde est et establi qe feer fait en Engleterre et feer mesne en Engleterre et illoeqes vendu ne soit mesne hors du Roialme d' Engleterre sur peine de forfaire le double devers le Roi, et eient les Justices assignez denquere de labores, et autres Justices queux le Roi vodra a ce assigner poer denquere de ceux qi vendent le feer a trop cher pris et de le punir solonc la quantite de trespas.—Statutes of the Realm, 28 Ed. III.

England was at this time principally supplied with iron and steel from Spain and Germany, and the foreign merchants of the Steel-yard enjoyed the chief advantages of this trade.

arts, was superseded by what is denominated the blast furnace. This last improvement is supposed to have been introduced during the early part of the sixteenth century; for in the seventeenth century "the art of casting in metal had arrived at a great degree of perfection, and in the reign of Elizabeth there was a considerable export trade of cast-iron ordnance to the continent.

"During the long period, however, that the air and blast bloomeries had been the only making furnaces, large accumulations of scoria, containing from thirty to forty per cent. of iron, had formed. The more perfect operation of the blast furnace allowed these to be re-melted with great advantage; a new species of property was thus created; extensive proprietorships of Danish and Roman cinders were formed; large deposits of scoria, which for ages had lain concealed beneath forests of decayed oaks, were dug up, and in Dean forest it is computed that twenty furnaces, for a period of upwards of three hundred years, were supplied chiefly with the bloomery cinders as a substitute for iron-ore."*

About the year 1300 a complaint was preferred by the Feroners, or dealers in iron, to the Mayor of London, Elias Russel, and the court of Aldermen, against the smiths of the Wealds and other merchants, for bringing irons of wheels for carts to the city of London, which were much shorter than anciently was accustomed, to the great loss and scandal of the whole trade of Ironmongers. Whereupon an inquisition was taken of lawful and honest men, who presented three iron rods of the just and anciently used lengths of the strytes (strytorum), and also of the length

* Encyclopædia Britannica. See also Yarrington's *England's Improvement*, &c.

Mr. Henry James, of the Park-end Ironworks, near Lydney, in the Forest of Dean, informs me in a letter dated the 21st April, 1865, that there are still deposits of Roman cinders in the neighbourhood—the largest he thinks are to be found in the hills overlooking the Wye, and in the adjoining county of Hereford; but the use of them has been discontinued for many years on account of the expense of getting them, as they are generally found in places remote from any road or railway, and good iron can now be made direct from the ore, which was not the case when these cinders were extensively worked. Mr. James adds: "Our furnaces have been in blast since 1824, during which time we have not used any, and I do not know that any have been sent into other districts."

and breadth of the gropes (groporum), belonging to the wheels of carts, which rods were sealed with the seal of the Chamber of Guildhall, London, whereof one remained in the said chamber, and another rod was delivered on the Monday before the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the 29th Edw. I. to John Dode and Robert de Paddington, ironmongers of the market, and the third was delivered the same Monday to John de Wymondham, ironmonger of the bridge; which John, Robert, and John were sworn upon the Holy Evangelists that from day to day they should warn or give notice to all merchants bringing such iron to the city of London, as well of the Wealds as elsewhere, that they hereafter should not bring such iron unless it was of the length and breadth aforesaid, upon pain of the forfeiture of such iron, and that such iron as they should find against the aforesaid assize after the feast of Easter next should be wholly forfeited.—*Liber Horn*.*

The earliest distinct notice of the Ironmongers as a guild which I have met with is in the 25th Edw. III. (1351), when a considerable change and revolution in the civic constitution took place. "Until this time the ward representation continued, but the number of representatives was increased. It appears that the proportion was sometimes left to the discretion of the aldermen; thus, in the 20th Edw. III. an ordinance was made that each alderman in his wardmote should cause eight, six, or four of the best and most discreet men thereof, according as the ward was

* The *Liber Horn* is an ancient MS., one of the most important preserved in the archives of the city of London, and was compiled about the year 1311; it is very neatly written on thick vellum, and illuminated: a fac-simile of one of the initial letters is given at page 6. Some account of the *Liber Horn* occurs in the Preface of Strype's *Stow*, 1720. It is so named, the Editor observes, from Andrew Horne, sometime Chamberlain of the city, viz. in the time of King Edward II. What this book contains is told by this inscription in one place of it (fo. cevi.), viz.—Iste Liber restat Andreæ Horne, Piscenario London. de Breggestrete, in quo continentur cartæ et aliæ consuetudines predict. civitat. Angliæ et statuta per Henricum Regem et Edwardum Regem fil. predict. Regis Henrici edita. And again (fo. viii.):—In isto Libro continentur tota statuta et ordinationes et cartæ et libertates et consuetudines civitat. London. et ordo justitiorum itinerantium apud turrim Lond. et ipsum iter.

Another work bearing the name of Andrew Horne is, "The *Mirroir of Justices*, written

large or small, to attend at Guildhall when summoned on the affairs of the city. Shortly afterwards, in the 21st Edw. III., a more definite regulation and appointment was made by a bye-law which specified the numbers; some of the larger wards were to return six members, other wards five members, two wards four members, and one ward two members to the common council. But this proceeding occurred on the eve of a material alteration in the elective constituency of the assembly by transferring the right of suffrage from the inhabitants of the wards, or the

originally in the old French long before the Conquest; and many things added by Andrew Horne, to which is added the Diversity of Courts and their Jurisdiction." It was printed in 1642 with the following title:—

La Somme
appelli
Miroir des Justices
vel speculum Justiciariorum factum per
Andream Horne.

Hanc legum summam si quis vult iura tenere
Per legat et sapiens si vult orator haberi:
Hoc apprenticiis ad barros ebore munus
Gratum Juridicis utile mittet opus.

Horne mihi cognomen, Andreas est mihi nomen.

London:

Printed by E. G. for Matthew Walbanke and
Richard Best, and are to be sold at their shops
at Grayes Inn Gate, 1642.

"This singular work has raised much doubt and difference of opinion concerning its antiquity. Some (including Lord Coke and Nathaniel Bacon) have pronounced it older than the Conquest, others have ascribed it to the time of Edward II. Both these opinions may be partly right. There may, perhaps, have been a work by this name as early as the date supposed; but whoever judges from the internal evidence of the book will be satisfied that great part of it is of a period much later, and certainly written after Fleta and Britton, for it states many points of law as it were in a state of progression, somewhat receding from those writers and approaching nearer to those of later times. It is probable that Andrew Horne, whose name it bears, might take up an ancient book of that name, and work it into the volume we now see, in the reign of

communities in the most extended sense, to the smaller and more select and opulent class qualified as members of the trades or mysteries.”

On Monday next before the feast of Saint Martin, in 25th Edward III., a certain bill was sent by Andrew Aubrey, the mayor, to two men, probably the wardens or “gardeins,” of each of the following mysteries: the Drapers, Spicers, Mercers, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Woolners, Vintners, Skimmers, Sadlers, Tailors, Cordwainers, Ironmongers, and Butchers, commanding them respectively to assemble the “bones gentz” of their crafts, and to cause to be elected, by common assent, four good men thereof, to treat with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs upon certain important affairs touching the state of the city. The precept addressed to the Ironmongers on this occasion was as follows:—

By the Mayor.

To John Deynes and Richard de Eure, Ironmongers.

Assemble the good people of the said mystery, and cause them to elect, by common assent, four good people of the said mystery, the wisest and most sufficient, to treat with the Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs upon some serious business touching the state of the said city; and this you omit not, on the faith which you owe to our Lord the King; and have the names and persons of those so elected at the Guildhall on Thursday, the eve of Saint Martin.*

The members returned in compliance with this order were the two wardens and Henry de Ware and William Fromond.

In the 37th Edw. III. (1363), a document in Latin of this date,

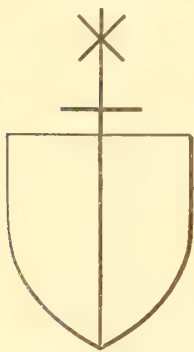
this king or at the end of the former; and, if so, we should expect that whatever it propounds was actually law in the reign of Edward II.” &c.—History of English Law, by John Reeves, Esq. 1787, p. 358.

Our acquaintance with the Liber Horn will no doubt be greatly extended through the learning and industry of Mr. Riley, whenever the publication of the *Munimenta Gildhallæ Londonienses* is resumed, which it would appear depends on an order from the Master of the Rolls.

* Records of the City of London.

Arms of Eure: Quarterly or and gules, over all on a bend sable three escallops argent.—Contemporaneous authority.

preserved amongst the city records, furnishes an account of various sums received by John de Cauntebrigg, the chamberlain, from the several mysteries, for an offering to be presented to the Lord the King of England, towards carrying on his French wars. Thirty-two companies are enumerated, and the sums paid by each amounted in the whole to 452*l.* 16*s.* The Ironmongers appear the eleventh on the list, and contributed 6*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*.*



In 1368, WILLIAM DIKEMAN, citizen and ironmonger, served the office of Sheriff. I find no further particulars respecting him, except that he was buried in the church of St. Olave's in the Jewry,† in which parish he seems at one time to have possessed some property.

The Mysteries or Public Companies began to be incorporated in the reign of Edward the Third; and, being greatly increased in numbers and importance, they now contended for the right of electing the chief officers, and making ordinances for the government of the city, in contravention of an order made in the 20th of this king's reign, by which that right was confined to the representatives of the wards. The mayor, with a view to settle the dissensions which had arisen on this subject, and acting under the advice of five aldermen and eight commoners, directed the aforesaid mysteries

* Records of the City of London. Herbert.

† The Worshipful Company of Armourers and Braziers have in their possession a short deed in Latin in which the said William Dikeman (Will'us Dykeman), Citizen and Ferroner of London, releases to John de Bagenhill, Citizen and Fishmonger of London, certain land, &c. situate in the parish of St. Olave in the Old Jewry, which belonged to William de Causton, Citizen and Mercer of London; Nicholas Brembre being then mayor, Andrew Pykeman and Nicholas Twyford sheriffs, and John de Hoo alderman of the ward. Witnesses—John Shalford, Reginald Colman, Simon de Waye, Richard Beloygne, Robert Havelok, Richard Betoyne, Thomas Chapman, Willm. Moyville, clerk, and others. Dated at London, Anno reg. Regis Ric'i secundi post conquestum secundo.

To this deed is appended a seal of red wax, on which is impressed the trade mark represented above, surrounded with the legend S. WILCÆIN DICMÆN, but we have no means of accounting for this singular variation in the Christian name.

to choose several of the aldermen and a great number of the commoners to meet at the Guildhall ; who, having met, ordained, amongst other things, that the persons who should be hereafter called to the common councils of the city should be elected by every sufficient mystery, and that those persons and no others should be summoned to the election of mayors and sheriffs. This ordinance continued in force until the 7th of Richard II. (1384), when, at a meeting of the “ mayor, aldermen, and an immense commonalty of good and discreet men of the city,” it was ordained that the common council should be again chosen by the wards instead of the mysteries.*

In 1376, the companies sending members to the common council had increased to forty-eight. Of these the principal ones sent six, the secondary four, and the small companies two. In this list the order of precedence is not observed, and the Ironmongers stand thirty-fifth, and returned four members.†

The Ironmongers are described as being principally congregated about this period in Ironmongers’ Lane and the Old Jewry, “ where they had large warehouses and yards, and exported and sold bar-iron and iron rods ; they had also shops wherein they displayed abundance of manufactured articles which they purchased of the workmen in town and country, and of which they afterwards became the general retailers.” Several of the principal members of the trade were buried in the adjacent church of St. Olave ; Stowe has recorded the following :—William Dikeman, ferroner or ironmonger, one of the sheriffs of London, 1367 ; Robert Havelocke, ironmonger, 1390 ; Thomas Michell, ironmonger, 1527 ; and Richard Chamberlain, ironmonger, one of the sheriffs, 1562. Strype mentions the subsequent removal of the Ironmongers from this locality to Upper Thames-street, which still continues to be the principal market in London for bar-iron and castings.

* Printed Report to the Court of Common Council, 1833, fol. 9.

† City Records, H. fo. 46 b., in Norman French. See Report to Common Council, 1834.

The following entry occurs in the City Records,* under the year 1397:—

“On the 20th December, 21 Rich. II. came here (to the Guildhall) before Richard Whityngton, mayor, and the aldermen of the city of London, William Sevenoke, son of William Runschedde, of Sevenoaks, in the county of Kent, late apprentice to Hugh de Boys, citizen and ironmonger, who was admitted into the franchise of the city aforesaid, and sworn in the time of John Hadle, late mayor, and Stephen Speleman, then chamberlain, to wit, on the tenth day of July, in the eighteenth year of the reign of the aforesaid king, and which same William Sevenok, alleging, says, that his master, aforesaid, as well as himself, in time past used and were of the mystery of the Grocers, and not of the mystery of the Ironmongers, as the masters of the aforesaid mystery of the Grocers here testify, beseeching the said mayor and aldermen that they would be pleased to admit and enter the aforesaid William Sevenok into the franchise of the said city, in the mystery of the Grocers aforesaid. Which same mayor and aldermen, consultation being had among them at the instance of the good men of the mystery of the Grocers being present, granted the aforesaid prayer of the aforesaid William Sevenok, and he gives for his admission aforesaid forty shillings.”

FREEDOM OF THE CITY.—The earliest entries to be found of admissions to the freedom of the city by purchase or by grant at the request of the King or others appear in the 3rd Edw. II. These admissions are before the mayor, aldermen, and chamberlain. In most cases the business of the party is set forth in the entry, and no mention made of a company. The words or entries of admissions are, “Admissus fuit in libertate civitatis et juratus.” The fines vary from five shillings to one hundred shillings.—City Rec. D. fo 8 to 36.

The earliest acknowledgments or enrollments of apprentices and of admission to the freedom by servitude are from the 3rd to the 6th of Edward II.—Ibid. fo. 10 to 70.

Robert Gladwin was admitted to the freedom, 5 Edw. II. (1311), paying one mark, and allowed time to come and reside in the city, with his wife, children and goods, under the penalty of his losing his freedom and money.—D. fo. 21 b.

A person admitted on a fine of 2*s.* 6*d.* only, because he had stood well in the city for thirty years past, and had sustained the burthens of the city. (D. fo. 18 b.) The sheriffs' cook admitted without any fine, because he had well served the sheriffs.—Printed Report to the Common Council, 6 March, 1834.

APPRENTICESHIP.—It is the opinion of Sir Francis Palgrave “that the origin of our system of apprenticeship is to be found in the laws and customs which regulated the

* Lib. H. fo. 316.

colleges of workmen in the Roman empire, and which had prevailed from time immemorial. This system, during the middle ages, and indeed almost down to our own days, has exercised a very beneficial influence upon the community. Motives infinitely more valuable than those of mere money and money's worth were engrafted upon this system so long as its spirit was properly observed. The admission into the guild after the period of probation had concluded, was an attestation that, during that period of life when the human character is most susceptible of the influences of habit and example, the individual had conducted himself with due attention to diligence and morality. Gratitude towards a kind master, emulation excited by an able one, the necessity of conciliating a harsh superior, the wish to form that union which the Church so emphatically calls a "holy state," and upon which the happiness of the individual, and through the individual the happiness of the state, so mainly depends, all these rendered the guilds a continual source of moral renovation to the commonwealth. The series of events so forcibly presented to us by Hogarth, in the graphic scenes of his "Industrious Apprentice," were common in the last age, rare as they may be in ours.—Sir F. Palgrave's "Merchant and Friar."

During the early period of our municipal history, the mayor and aldermen seem to have exercised a jurisdiction and control over the trading companies. These minor communities, previous to their incorporation, possessed no proper internal power of coercive legislation, except with the assent and under the supervision of the general civic legislature.

In the 15th Hen. III. certain ordinances or bye-laws were made by the Lorimers, "par comun conseil de tous, et par assentement de Sir William Fitz-Richard, adonques Maire de Londres, et des autres barons de la cité;"*

* If we look to the etymology of the word "Alderman," the more aged were so called. For *alde* in Saxon means "old," and *alder* is our word "older;" and hence, as the judgment is most vigorous in persons of more mature years, the dignitary who among the Romans was known as "*Consul*" or "*Senator*" among us is called "Alderman." And yet in the case of Aldermen, maturity of mind is to be considered rather than of body, and gravity of manners in preference to length of years; hence it is that in the ancient laws of King Cnut, and other kings in Saxon times, the person was styled "Alderman" who is now called "Judge" and "Justiciar," as set forth in the "*Liber Custumarum*;" yet in several other laws of St. Edward, the personages who are now styled "Justiciars" were called "*lagemanni*," from the Saxon *lage*, which corresponds with the Latin "*lex*" or law; the *lagemannus* being a "man of law," such as we now call a "lawyer," or, more correctly, a "legislator." These Aldermen too, in respect of name as well as dignity, it is evident were anciently called "*Barones*." For it is matter of experience that even since the year of our Lord 1350, at the sepulture of aldermen, the ancient custom of interment with baronial

and in like manner the “probi homines” of the Cordwainers made certain provisions or bye-laws in 53 Hen. III. “de consensu et voluntate Majoris Londoniæ cæterorumque baronum ejusdem civitatis.” In 11 Edw. I. certain ordinances were made by the “prodes homes” painters of the city of London, for regulating their trade; and, in order that the regulations might be observed, they elected four guardians or wardens, who were sworn before the mayor and the other “bones gentz” of the city to keep the same according to their power.

In the reign of Edward the Third, probably in consequence of some general regulation, we find the names of the “probi homines” of twenty-five of the principal mysteries, who had been sworn before the court of

honours was observed; for in the church where the Alderman was about to be buried, a person appeared upon a caparisoned horse, arrayed in the armour of the deceased, bearing a banner in his hand, and carrying upon him his shield, helmet, and the rest of his arms, along with the banner, as is still the usage at the sepulture of lords of Baronial rank. But by reason of the sudden and frequent changes of the Aldermen, and the repeated occurrence of pestilence, this ceremonial in London gradually died out and disappeared. From this, however, it is evident what high honour was paid to the Aldermen in ancient times. Indeed no person was accepted as Alderman unless he was free from deformity in body, wise and discreet in mind, rich, honest, trustworthy, free, and on no account of low or servile condition; lest, perchance, the disgrace or opprobrium that might be reflected upon him by reason of his birth, might have the additional effect of casting a slur upon the other Aldermen and the whole city as well.

And hence it is that from of old no one was made apprentice, or at all events admitted to the freedom of the said city, unless he was known to be of free condition; and even if after he had received the freedom it became known that he was a person of servile condition, through that same fact he lost the freedom of the city; a thing that was the case with Thomas le Bedelle, Robert le Bedelle, Alan Undirwode and Edmund May, butchers, who, in the mayoralty of John le Blount, lost their freedom in consequence of having acknowledged that they held land in villenage of the bishop of London, and so remained debarred of the freedom of the city; as set forth in Book C. fol. 88. Hence, too, in the mayoralty of Nicholas Extone, fishmonger, in the year of our Lord, that is to say 1300 [*i.e.* 1387], being the [tenth] year of the reign of King Richard, the second of that name since the Conquest, an ordinance was made that, upon the admission of apprentices, as also upon receiving the freedom, the same ancient custom should in future be observed; as set forth in book H.—Liber Albus, pp. 29, 30.

In ancient times the ward was styled after the name of the Alderman; thus the ward of Candelwykstrete was called the ward of Thomas de Basyng, and the ward of Castle Baynard, the ward of Simon Hadestock, &c.—*Ibid.*

aldermen, to govern and rule the same. In the 39th of the same reign, the court of aldermen passed an ordinance by which this custom was established and confirmed. It was ordained that all the mysteries should be faithfully ruled and governed each according to its nature, and in such a manner that no deceit should be found in any of their works or trades. That in each mystery there should be chosen four or six, or more or less according to the needs of the mystery, which persons so chosen and sworn should have full power from the mayor to will and faithfully to do and perform the same (*Les quieux genz issent esleus et juretz, eyent plein poiar du Maire de ceo bien et loyalmment faire et parfourmir*). Any member of the mysteries refusing to obey the wardens, for the first offence to be imprisoned ten days, and to forfeit to the commonalty for the contempt 10s.; for the second offence to be imprisoned twenty days, and to forfeit to the commonalty 20s.; for the third offence to be imprisoned thirty days, and to forfeit 30s.; and for the fourth offence to be imprisoned forty days, and to forfeit 40s.*

1402. A petition was presented to the King in parliament by John Cavendish, praying the redress of certain grievances therein stated, which, being read and considered, was referred to the mayor, aldermen, and forty-eight members of the guilds, with several noblemen, judges, and others, who were directed to assemble on a certain day in the Tower of London, there to be informed and to ascertain the truth of all the matters alleged in the said petition. The order of parliament runs in the following words:—

Le roy voet q̃ le conte de Wircestr' et les autres nomez en le cedula annexe a ceste peticion, ovesq̃ autres psones a la denominaçôn du Roy, soient assignez d'examiner la matier comprise en mesme la peticion p toutes le bones voies q̃ meultz lour semblera p lour discreciouns, et d'ent certifier en le chancellerie.

Pleise a n̄re tres redout S̄r le Roy et a les honourables S̄rs de ceste p̄sent parlement ordeign', q̃ le mair et aldermans et c̄teyns cōmuners de la citee de Loundres desouth escriptez puissent assembler a une c̄teyne jour en la Tour de Loundres ou en ascune autre lieu a la volunte n̄re tres haut S̄r le Roy en p̄sence de Mon̄s le conte de Wircestre, et S̄r

* Second Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, 1837, fol. 13; City Records, &c. &c.

de Lovell, le S^r de Say, les Chiefs Justices de l'un Baunk et de l'autre, le Chief Baron de l'Eschequer, Mon^sr John Cheyne, Mon^s Thomas Pykworth, Ch^{rs}, et John Durward, Esquiere, pur avoir plein enformation et conusans de la verite de toutz les matires presentez a n^re S^r le Roy p un John Cavendish. Et q̄ n^re dite S^r le Roy et son tres sage conseil purrent ent ordeigner due remedie en sustentacion de les bones layes, customes, et usages usez deinz la franchise du dite cittee en temps del tres noble Roy E. Tierce, q̄ dieu assoille. Et si aveigne q̄ ascune seign^r devant escripte soit absent vous pleise pur prendre une autre en son lieu, qe le remedie et execucion des ditz matires ne soit tariez. Les nouns de cōmuners ceux q'ensuent c'est assavoir.

Then follow the names of the "cōmuners" of twenty-seven guilds, commencing with the Mercers. The Ironmongers rank ninth, and are represented by Henry Julyan and Thomas Craste, who were probably wardens or keepers of the Company at that time.*

In former times, the Lord Mayors were exclusively chosen from the Twelve Companies (or on accession to that office became free of one of them); none of the lists in our Histories of London afford a single instance to the contrary, from Fitz-Alwin to Sir Robert Wilmot. The twelve Companies took precedence in all civic triumphs, and occupied the chief standings in all state processions through the city; they alone of the Companies contributed to repair the city walls, and were always most largely assessed in all levies for the government of the city. The common opinion, therefore, that the Lord Mayor must be a member of one of these Companies is indisputably founded on long prescriptive right and usage. In 1742 Sir Robert Wilmot was sworn in Lord Mayor notwithstanding that he was not so qualified, and that upon the advice of counsel, who said there was no law for it. His Lordship was of the Coopers' Company, and would have been translated to the Clothworkers', but his admission being carried only by a small majority, and they at the same time refusing him their hall, he resolved to give them no further trouble. It is now understood that being free of one of the twelve Companies is only necessary to qualify the Lord Mayor for President of the Irish Society.†

1104. An Act was passed to restrict and prohibit the manufacture of certain deceptive articles, most of which were probably sold by the Ironmongers of that period.

"Item, whereas many fraudulent artificers, imagining to deceive the common people, do daily make locks, rings, beads, candlesticks, harneis for girdles, hilts, chalices, and

* Rot. Parl. 4 Hen. IV. A° 1402, vol. iii. p. 519.

† Vide Herbert's Livery Companies, vol. i. p. 37.

sword pomels, powder boxes, and covers for cups of copper and latén, and the same over gilt and silver, like to gold or silver, and the same sell and put in gage to many men not having full knowledge thereof, for whole gold and whole silver, to the great deceit, loss, and hindrance of the common people, and the wasting of gold and silver: It is ordained and established that no artificer, nor other man whatsoever he be, henceforth, shall gild nor silver any such locks, rings, beads, candlesticks, harnéis for girdles, chalices, hilts, nor pomels of swords, powder boxes, nor covers for cups, made of copper or latén, upon pain to forfeit to the King *cs.* at every time that he shall be found guilty, and to make satisfaction to the party grieved for his damages; but that, chalices always excepted, the said artificers may work, or cause to be wrought, ornaments for the church of copper and latén, and the same gild and silver, so that always in the foot, or some other part of every such ornament so to be made, the copper and the latén shall be plain, to the intent that a man may see whereof the thing is made, for to eschew the deceit aforesaid."—Statutes of the Realm.



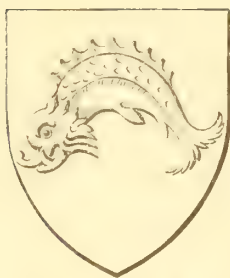
1410. (11 Hen. IV.) Sir RICHARD MARLOW, citizen and ironmonger, served the office of Lord Mayor, and again in 1417, the 5th of Henry V.

In his "mairaltie," (saith Stow) "there was a play at Skinners' Hall, which lasted eight days; to heare which most of the greatest estates of England were present. The subject of the play was the sacred scriptures, from the creation of the world." "They call this Corpus Christi play in my country," (observes Weever, in citing the above quotation,) "which I have seen acted at Preston and Lancaster, and last of all at Kendall, in the beginning of the reign of King James, for which the townesmen were sore troubled, and upon good reasons the play finally supprest, not onely there, but in all other townes of the kingdome."

Sir Richard Marlow was sheriff in 1402. He gave 20*l.* to the poor of Queenhithe ward, and ten marks to the church of Saint Michael, Queenhithe, in which he was buried. Weever has preserved the remains of his epitaph:—

*Orate pro animabus Richardi Marloi quondam
venerabilis maioris civitatis London, et Agnetis
consortis sue que . . . ob . . .*

Arms: Quarterly gules and azure, an orle of martlets or.—Harl. MS. No. 6860, and College of Arms.



1423. (2 Hen. VI.) NICHOLAS JAMES, citizen and ironmonger, and sheriff of London. He is stated to have been buried in St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate. Arms: Azure, a dolphin argent.—Harl. MS. No. 6860, and College of Arms.



1442. (21 Hen. VI.) Sir JOHN HATHERLEY, *alias* ADDERLEY, citizen and ironmonger, chosen Lord Mayor. He was the son of John Hatherley, or Adderley, of Bristol. During his mayoralty, the citizens took in hand many chargeable but useful and ornamental works: namely, to build divers conduits of fresh water, with standards and other devices, and leaden pipes that ran above three miles both above and under the earth, and also to make a common granary, and to repair the great cross in Cheap, erected in 1290 by Edward the First, in memory of his queen, Alianora; the King having granted a licence to the mayor and citizens, in order to set forward these works, to buy two hundred fodder of lead anywhere in the realm, and to hire with their money workmen, masons, and plumbers, as many as they would from time to time.*

In the parish church of Peper-Harrow, in the county of Surrey, there is a sepulchral brass to the memory of Johanna, wife of the before-named Sir John Adderley, and afterwards re-married to William Brokes, Esq. of that place; she is represented kneeling before a desk; on a scroll over her head is written: —*Thu mercy & lady helpe*. And beneath her feet the following inscription:—

Ex vestra caritate Orate p' a't'a Johan'e Adderley quo'd'm uxor' Joh'is Adderley quo'd'm
 Maioris Civitatis london' et nup' uxor' Will'i Brokes armigeri patroni istius eccl'ie
 qe quid'm Johan'a obiit xliiii^o die Novem'br' A^o D'ni M^o CCCC^o lxxviii^o cui⁹ a't'e
 p'p'icie . . .

* See Strype's Stow, and MS. Collectanea of W. Sargeant, vol. i. in the City Library.

Arms of Sir John Hatherley: Argent, on a bend gules, between two lion's heads erased sable three crosses pattée of the field.—Harl. MS. 6860.

1455. The xxxiii. yere of the regne of King Henry the VIth Richard Flemmyng and Nich'as Marchale stode wardeyns of the ffelaship of Ironmongers, having than nor long before no Maister, but ij. Wardeyns.*

The Ironmongers, we may presume, although not yet incorporated, had become a powerful and influential body, as we find in the following year that they obtained a grant of armorial bearings from Lancaster King of Arms. This document, of which I have given a copy, also confers the privilege of using a tabard upon all state occasions.



To all maner people these present tres seying or heryng.

We, Lancastre Kyng of Armes, sende gretynge in our lorde God euerlastynge; Know ye us the foresaide Lancastre to haue geuen and graunted unto the honorable Crafte and

* Ancient Book of Orders, fol. 25. This volume is of vellum, and one of the oldest which

fellowship of the fraunchised men of Ironmongers of the cite of London a token of armes, that is to sey:—Siluer, a cheueron of Gowles, sitte betwene three Gaddes of Stele of Asure, on the cheueron three swevells of golde; with two lizardes of their owne kynde, encoupled with Gowlys, on the helmet. To haue, to holde, and reioyce the forsaide tokyn and armes to the said Craft and fellowship thereof, and to their successours enfraunchised men of the same Crafte, in the saide cite, for euermore, to [bear] the said armes in all maner seruices of our souerayne lorde the Kyng, and in baners to the honour and [worship] of God, in holy churches, and ellswere in eyther places conuenient and needfull, and atte all tymes, in honor and defence of the said cite of London, yf and whan cause requyre hit. Willyng and grauntyng also, that he which shall bere the Baner of the saide Crafte for the tyme, if such nede, be enarmed in the same armes for the same day and tyme, in delakke or for defaute of his ppre armes, in tokenyng of honour and worship of the saide Crafte and fellowship, and att all tymes to haue and reioyce the same in the maner aforesaide, for euermore. In witnesse of which thing, we the said Lancastre Kyng of Armes to these present tres haue putt our seall of Armes and signe manuell; Wreten atte London, the firste day of the moneth of Septembre, the xxxiiijth yere of the Regne of our souerayne lord Kynge Henry the sixt.

Lancastre



the Company possesses: it contains a variety of matters, amongst which we may notice the



Let all maner people these present tres seyng or heyring the launcefre kynge of Armes sende threynnt in oure
 lorde godencilastynng knowe ye the forsaide launcefre to have yeden and graunte^d vnto the honorable Crafte and
 felasship of the fraunchised men of fremontere of the Citee of london a token of Armes that is to say Silver a
 Cheuerson of Gobles sette bytwene three Gaddes of Steele of Asure on the Cheuerson three Gbedell of golde
 With two hyardes of thaire olde kynde enconpeled With Goblys on the helmet To haue to holde and reioyn
 the forsaide tofyn and Armes to the saide Crafte and felasship therof and to thaire successours enfranchised
 men of the same Crafte in the saide Citee for euermore to occupye the same Armes in all maner seruyce of
 oure souerayne lorde the kyng and in banere to the honour and prauise of god in holy churches and alle where
 in eyther places conuenient and nedefull and atte all tymes in honour and defence of the saide Citee of london yf
 and when cause requyre hit Willing and guarantynng also that he which shall be the Laner of the saide
 Crafte for the tyme of suche nede be enarmed in the same Armes for the same day and tyme in delatke or
 for defaute of his ppe Armes in tokenyng of the honour & worship of the saide Crafte and felasship and
 att all tymes to haue and reioyce the same in the maner aforsaide for euermore In witnesse of which
 thing We the saide launcefre kyng of Armes to thise present lres ham putte oure seall of Armes and styne
 mauncell Writen atte london the first day of the moneth of Septembre the xxxijth yere of the reigne
 of oure souerayne lorde kyng Henry the Dygt

I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office
 and sufficiency of the same in and patent dep't dep't
 as the same was granted by launcefre kyng of Armes in
 the year of Henry the Dygt I have signed this without my
 hand the day of the month of September the first yere of the reigne
 of king Henry the Dygt

Launcefre



These arms were subsequently confirmed by Thomas Benolt, Clarenceux, who inspected the original grant, and added thereto the following note :—

I, Thomas Benolt, alias Clarenceux King at Armes, Ratyfie, and conferme theis armes in this patent depict, which was graunted by Lancastre King of Armes. In Wytnes thereof, I have sygned this patent w^t my hande, the xvijth day of . . . the xxij yere of the Rayne of King Henry the viiith.

CLARENCEUX R.

William Hervy, Clarenceux, reciting that the arms granted by Lancaster had not been given by good authority, ratified and confirmed the same again in 1560; and in the accounts for that year we find the following entry :—“ Geven to Mayster Clarinsys, King of harōds, and is for a fflarder asuoring of our armes of the hall, as apers by Mr. Danes bill, xxxvij^s; geven to his švant for bringing them hom xij^d.”



O all and singular as well kings, heraulds, and offycers of armes, as nobles, gentylmen, and others whiche these presents shall se or here. WILL^M HERVY, esquier, otherwyse called clarenceiulx, principall heraulde and King of Armes of the Sowthe East and West parties of this realme of England, sendyth due comendaçōns and greting. Whereas one Lancaster, by the name of Lancaster King of Armes, hathe heretofore assigned unto the worshipfull company and fellowshipe of the Iremongers of the citie of London, armes and crest, as aperythe in a patent unto them assigned, And fyndyng the same to be without good auctoryte, I, the sayd clarenceiulx, King of Armes, being requyred of Maister Edward Bryght and William Dane, of the said company and fellowshipe of Iremongers, to ratify and confyrme the said armes, helme, and crest vnto the

directions for keeping the obit of John Guyva, p. 1. The “compremyse between the person of Alhalowen Stayning and y^e craft of Iremongers,” p. 13. An old calendar, showing the different fasts and festivals of the year, very finely written in black, blue, and red inks, fol. 17. A collection of ancient acts and ordinances of the Company, acts of common council, wills of benefactors, bequests of plate, &c. And at page 74, a petition from the yeomanry to the master, wardens, and court of the livery, dated 13 Dec. 1497, praying their “grete wysdomys” that they may have licence to choose two new “rulars” for themselves annually, and for other privileges.

* Arms of Hervy in the initial letter : Or, a chevron between three leopard’s faces gules.

company and felashippe of Iremongers, as they heretofore haue used and borne the same, and so successyvely unto their successors after them, and that they maye use and beare the same without contradyxcyon of any person or persons. In consyderaçõn whereof, and fyndyng their request so just and lawfull, I, the said clarencieulx, King of Armes, by power and auctoryte to myn office annexed and graunted, by the quenes mates l^{res} patents undre the great seale of Englonde, haue ratyfyed and confyrmed and by these presents do ratify and cõfyirme the said armes, helme, and crest, in the same manner and forme as in the old patent is depieted. That is to saye, unto Maister Alexander Avenon esquier, and alderman of London, and at this present maister of the corporaçõn, company, and comynalty of the Iremongers, And to Clement Cornwall and Thomas Browne, wardens of the same corporaçõn, company, and comynalty of Iremongers aforeseid, within this said citie of London, and to their successors, and to the holle assistants of the said corporaçõn, company, and comynalty, and to their successors for evermore. And they yt to use, beare, and shewe in shyldes, banners, standardes, and otherwyse to their worships at their lyberties and pleasures without impedymnt or interruption of any parson or parsons. In wytnes wherof, I, the said clarencieulx, Kyng of Armes, haue subscrybed this presents with my hand, and put thereunto the seale of myn offyce and the seale of myn armes. Geven at London the xxviii of Maye, in the yere of our Lord God 1560, and in the seconde yere of our most drade soveraigne lady Elizabethe, by the grace of God, Quene of Englonde, Fraunce, and Irelande, defendor of the faythe, &c.

W. HERVY, ats clarencieulx,
King of Armes.

The arms of the Company were again confirmed and ratified at the Visitation of the City of London in 1634, by Sir Henry St. George, Richmond Herald, as appears by a record in the College of Arms, and also by a memorandum subscribed on the confirmation granted by Hervy :—

Seene and approved in the visitaçõn of London made by Sr Henry St. George, anno 1634.

HEN. ST. GEORGE, Richmond.

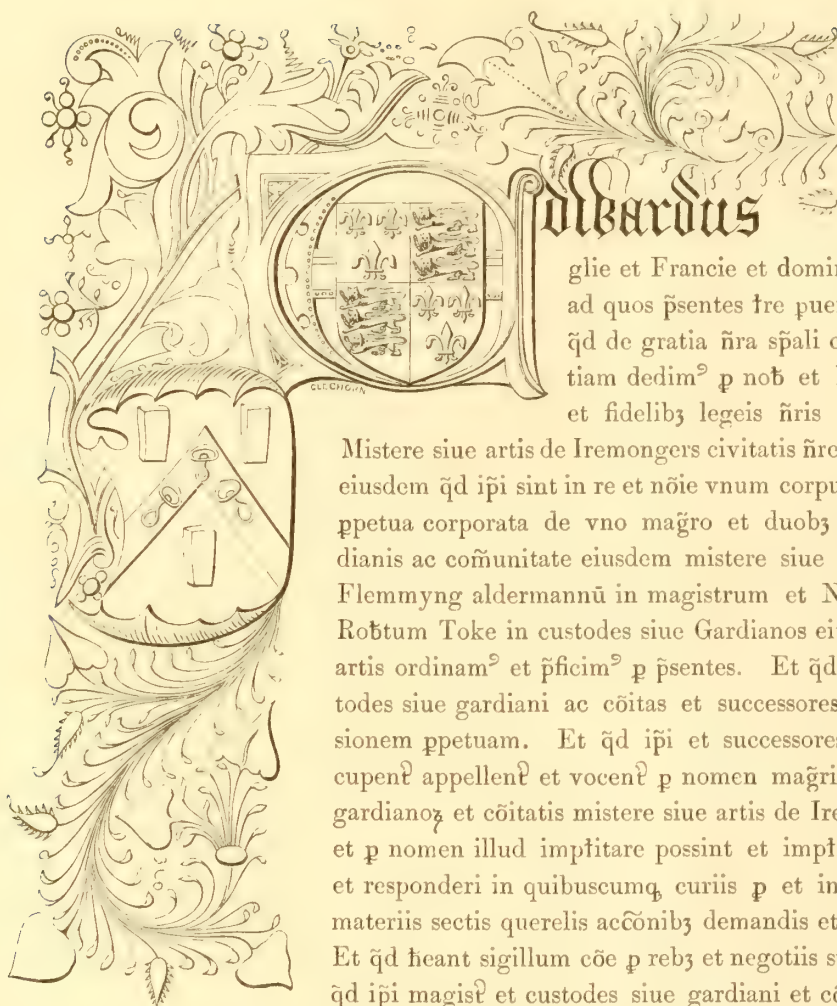
In the year 1812, the Company applied to the College of Arms respecting their right to supporters, and were informed by Sir Ralph Bigland that, notwithstanding its being stated in an heraldic work printed in 1780,* that supporters were granted to the Ironmongers' Company by Hervy Clarenceux, and afterwards approved and confirmed by Henry St.

* Edmondson's Heraldry.

George in 1634, no docket or entry of the same appeared in their books. The *onus probandi* therefore rests with the Company, and the only evidence on this point which has yet come to light, is an initial letter in the Register or book of accounts for the year 1572, in which the Company's arms, with two lizards for supporters, are sketched in pen-and-ink by the clerk or scribe of that period. There is also on the first leaf of a small book, containing the rules and ordinances of the yeomanry, and written between the time of Elizabeth and Charles the First, another trick of these arms in their proper tinctures, with supporters as before described. These circumstances, however, being unsupported by any entry in the College of Arms, do not, according to the rules laid down by that learned society, constitute a right to the use of supporters.

The present motto of the company, GOD IS OUR STRENGTH, is of comparatively modern adoption; anciently, and for a considerable period, they used the words "ASSHER DURE," which may be interpreted in modern orthography, *acier dur*, apparently in allusion to the three gads of steel which form the principal charges of the arms.

1463. The guild or fraternity of Ironmongers, of whose origin, as before remarked, we have no certain date, was first incorporated in the third year of Edward the Fourth; the charter of incorporation is in Latin, and finely illuminated with the royal arms of England, the arms of the Company, floral ornaments and capitals, as copied in the following page:—



dei gr̃a Rex Anglie et Francie et dominus Hibnie omnibꝫ ad quos p̃sentes tre puenint sal̃m. Sciatis q̃d de gratia ñra sp̃ali concessimꝰ et licentiam dedimꝰ p̃ nob̃ et heredibꝫ ñris dil̃cis et fidelibꝫ legeis ñris om̃ibꝫ lib̃is hōibꝫ

Mistere siue artis de Iremongers civitatis ñre London' et suburb eiusdem q̃d ip̃i sint in re et nōie vnum corpus et vna cōmunitas ppetua corporata de vno mag̃ro et duobꝫ custodibꝫ siue gardianis ac cōmunitate eiusdem mistere siue artis ac Ricardum Flemmyng aldermannū in magistrum et Nichm Marchall et Robtūm Toke in custodes siue Gardianos eiusdem mistere siue artis ordinamꝰ et p̃ficimꝰ p̃ p̃sentes. Et q̃d ip̃i magist̃ et custodes siue gardiani ac cōitas et successores sui h̃eant successionem ppetuam. Et q̃d ip̃i et successores sui imp̃p̃m nuncupent̃ appellent̃ et vocent̃ p̃ nomen mag̃ri et custodum siue gardianoꝝ et cōitatis mistere siue artis de Iremongers London' et p̃ nomen illud impl̃itare possint et impl̃itari ac respondere et responderi in quibuscumqꝫ curiis p̃ et in om̃ibꝫ et singulis materiis sectis querelis ac cōnibꝫ demandis et causis quibuscūqꝫ. Et q̃d h̃eant sigillum cōe p̃ rebꝫ et negotiis suis deseruitur̃. Et q̃d ip̃i magist̃ et custodes siue gardiani et cōitas et successores sui de tempore in tempus fac̃e possint ordinare et stabilire p sano regimine et gũbnacōe liboꝝ hōim artis siue mistere p̃dc̃e ac cōitatis p̃dc̃e ordinacōes p̃uisiones et statuta quociens eis videbit̃ fore opportunū. Et q̃d ip̃i et successores sui congregacōes licitas et honestas ac statuta et ordinacōes alias p̃ vtilitate eiusdem mistere siue artis aut cōitatis eiusdem ac aliis licitis causis quociens eis placuit fac̃e valeant licite et impune absqꝫ molestacōe sue inquietacione ñri vel heredum ñroꝝ. Et q̃d ip̃i magist̃ et custodes siue gardiani ac cōitas et successores sui annuatim imp̃p̃m iuxta ordinacōes inde p̃ ip̃os fiend̃ vel sepius si casus exigit de seip̃is elige possint et fac̃e unū magistrum et duos custodes siue gardianos eiusdem mistere siue artis ad cōm̃itatem p̃dc̃am regend̃ gũbnand̃ et

NOTE.—The initial letter is a fac-simile from the original charter.

superuidend. Et qđ iđdem magis⁹ et custodes siue gardiani ac cōitas et successores sui imp̄pm sint psone habiles et capaces in lege ad pquirend recipiend hēnd et possidend sibi et successoribꝫ suis imp̄pm in feodo et ppetuitate t̄ras et teñ redditus et alias possessiones quascunqꝫ ad valorem decem marcaꝝ per annū vltra reprisas hēnd eis et successoribꝫ suis imp̄pm statuto de t̄ris et teñ ad manū mortuam non ponend edito aut aliquo statuto actu vel ordinacōe incontrarium f̄co vel faciend non obstanť. In cuius rei testimoniū has t̄ras n̄ras fieri fecim⁹ patentes. Teste me ip̄o apud Westmonasterium vicesimo die Martii anno regni n̄ri tercio.

PEKHAM.

P b̄re de privato sigillo et de data p̄dca auctoritate parliamenti et p viginti libris soluť in hanapio.

EDWARD by the grace of God King of England and France, and Lord of Ireland. To all to whom these present letters shall come, greeting. Know ye that we of our special grace have granted and given licence for us and our heirs, to our well beloved and faithful liegemen, all the freemen of the mystery and art of Ironmongers of our city of London and suburbs thereof, that they be in effect and name one body and one commonalty corporate for evermore, of one master and two keepers or wardens, and the commonalty of the same mystery or art, and by these presents do ordain and make Richard Flemming, alderman, as master, and Nicholas Marchall and Robert Toke as keepers or guardians of the same mystery or art, and that the same master and keepers or wardens and commonalty, and their successors, shall have perpetual succession, and that they and their successors for evermore shall be publicly known, named, and called by the name of the master and keepers or wardens and commonalty of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of London; and by that name implead and be impleaded, answer or be answered, in whatsoever court, for and in all and singular matters, suits, complaints, actions, demands, and causes whatsoever. And that they have a common seal to serve for all their matters and things. And that the same masters and keepers or wardens and commonalty, and their successors from time to time, may make, ordain, and establish ordinances, provisions, and statutes, for the wholesome rule and governance of the freemen of the art or mystery aforesaid, and commonalty aforesaid, as often as to them shall seem meet; and that they and their successors may make lawful and honest congregations and statutes and other ordinances for the profit of the same mystery or art, and commonalty of the same, and for other lawful causes, lawfully and

with impunity, without blame, molestation, or inquietude of us or our heirs. And that the same master and keepers or wardens and commonalty, and their successors, annually for evermore, according to the ordinance for that purpose to be made, or oftener if the case shall require, may from among themselves elect and make a master and two keepers or wardens, of the same mystery or art, to rule, govern, and supervise the aforesaid commonalty. And that the same master and keepers or wardens and commonalty, and their successors for evermore, be able persons and capable in law to purchase, receive, have, and possess, to them and their successors for ever in fee and perpetuity, lands and tenements, rents, and other possessions whatsoever, to the value of ten marks per annum, beyond reprises, to them and their successors for ever, notwithstanding the statute of not putting lands and tenements to mortmain, or any other statute, act, or ordinance made, or to be made, to the contrary. In witness of the which thing, we have caused these our letters to be made patent.—Witness myself, at Westminster, the twentieth day of March, in the third year of our reign.

PEKHAM.

By Writ of Privy Seal, and of the date aforesaid, by authority of Parliament, and for twenty pounds paid in the hanaper.



The present Seal of the Ironmongers' Company represented in the margin, and which is supposed to be the original one, and of the same date as the charter, is of silver; and whether the animals introduced at the sides of the shield were intended in the first instance for heraldic bearings, or only to fill up the blank space, as was frequently the custom in ancient seals, there can be no doubt, from their resemblance to lizards, that they suggested the idea of the supporters which were afterwards adopted by the Company.

CORPORATIONS.—It has been found necessary, when it is for the advantage of the public to have any particular rights kept on foot and continued, to constitute artificial

persons who may maintain a perpetual succession, and enjoy a kind of legal immortality. These artificial persons are called bodies corporate (*corpora corporata*) or corporations; of which there is a great variety subsisting for the advancement of religion, of learning, and of commerce.

To show the advantage of these incorporations, let us consider the case of a college in either of our universities founded, *ad studendum et orandum*, for the encouragement and support of religion and learning. If this was a mere voluntary assembly, the individuals which compose it might indeed read, pray, study, and perform scholastic exercises together so long as they could agree to do so; but they could neither frame nor receive any laws or rules of their conduct—none at least which would have any binding force for want of a coercive power to create a sufficient obligation. Neither could they be capable of retaining any privileges or immunities; for, if such privileges be attacked, which of all this unconnected assembly has the right or ability to defend them? And, when they are dispersed by death or otherwise, how shall they transfer these advantages to another set of students equally unconnected as themselves? So also with regard to holding estates or other property, if land be granted for the purposes of religion or learning to twenty individuals not incorporate, there is no legal way of continuing the property to any other persons for the same purposes, but by endless conveyances from one to the other as often as the hands are changed. But, when they are consolidated and united into a corporation, they and their successors are then considered as one person in law; as one person they have one will, which is collected from the sense of the majority of the individuals. This one will may establish rules and orders for the regulation of the whole, which are a sort of municipal laws of this little republic; or rules and statutes may be prescribed to it at its creation, which are then in the place of national laws; the privileges and immunities, the estates and possessions, of the corporation, when once vested in them, will be for ever vested without any new conveyance to new successions; for all the individual members that have existed from the foundation to the present time, or that shall ever hereafter exist, are but one person in law—a person that never dies; in like manner as the river Thames is still the same river, though the parts which compose it are changing every instant.—Blackstone's Commentaries, Book i. c. xviii. Oxford, 1773.

We seem agreed by common consent to confer on Edward the Third the justly merited appellation of the “father of English commerce,” and it is with equal propriety that Edward the Fourth has been denominated “the Merchant King:” not only did he improve the laws of trade, but he was inflexible in maintaining them, and so great was the success of his own mercantile transactions that he was able to support the splendour of the throne, and defray the expenses of his government, without laying any

additional burden on the nation.* His ships, we are informed, were annually freighted with tin, wool, and cloth, which were sold in the ports of Italy and Greece, and it was his avowed object to make the metropolis of his kingdom the principal mart of Europe.

The English merchants of this period accumulated riches with facility; † their goods were in every market; “at the great fairs of Brabant, which were the resort of traders from all parts of the world, they were the chief buyers and sellers,” while their vessels floated upon every water which the spirit of the age had ventured to explore.

Some of the enactments of this reign for the regulation of commerce, it is true, are singularly opposed to the notions of the present day; but they were rendered necessary by the circumstances of the times; for it is a remarkable fact, that “a free trade in corn had nearly proved the ruin of the agricultural interest in the fifteenth century.”

The woollen manufacture had been much improved, and greater quantities of woollen cloths were exported than at any former period; (but) in 1463 the Easterlings or mer-

* Edward the Fourth, in order to prosecute the war with France, and to replenish his exchequer, which had been completely exhausted in the previous reign, amassed a large amount of money by the imposition of taxes and subsidies, and that new species of exaction which he introduced or revived called a Benevolence; but, though some of his measures were severe and arbitrary, yet was he greatly beloved by his subjects; the grace of his person and the benignity of his manners endeared him to all hearts, and the country became rich and prosperous under his government.

After concluding a peaceful arrangement with Louis XI. and the return of our army from France, Edward, with equal wisdom and policy, remitted the further collection of taxes, and provided for the expenses of his household and the maintenance of the state by the ordinary imposts of trade and the profits of his own commercial operations.

Grafton observes—“He hadde left all gatheryng of money (which is the onely thing that wythdraweth the hartes of the Englishe men from the Prince), nor anything entred he to take in hand by which he should be dryuen thereto.”—Grafton, *Chron.* vol. ii. p. 80; ed. Lond. 1809.

† The trade and even the internal wealth of England reached so much higher a pitch in the reign of the last-mentioned King (Edward IV.) than at any former period, that we may perceive the wars of York and Lancaster to have produced no very serious effect on national prosperity. Some battles were doubtless sanguinary; but the loss of life in battle is soon repaired by a flourishing nation; and the devastation occasioned by armies was both partial and transitory.—Hallam's *Middle Ages*, vol. iii. p. 386; ed. 1837.

chants of the Steel-yard by importing large quantities of corn had greatly reduced the price of that commodity, and to such a degree, that the English farmer was in danger of being ruined. For the prevention of which an Act was passed, “That when the quarter of wheat did not exceed the price of 6*s.* 8*d.*, rye 4*s.*, and barley 3*s.*, no person should import any of these three sorts of grain.” The average price of a quarter of wheat at this period was 5*s.* equal to 50*s.* of our present money, and by the same calculation when it sold at 6*s.* 8*d.* it would be equivalent to 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of our money. All wheat imported when the market price was less than 6*s.* 8*d.* was forfeit to the Crown, and not allowed as at present to remain in bond.—See Chronicle of the White Rose.*

1479. “There fell a variance betwene the parisshe of Alhallowen Stanyng and the craft of Iremongers, Robert Byfeld and William Hill than being wardeyns, and so the parisshe and the wardeyns went to the lawe to gider the space of a quarter and more, for certeyne dueties the parrisshens claymed of oure halle, which dewties they seid we ought to pay, as other of the same parisshe was used for to do, and more than other they seyde, for it was of olde tyme the chief house of their parisshe, notwithstanding the custome of olde tyme, and many yeres before the tenaunty wth the stone dore was made, the parson had eu^{er} yere at mydsomer, for the dewtie of the chirche, vi*s.* viij*d.* sterling, and the offering of our . . . also.

“And now we haue compremysed with the person, maister John Netylton, that we shall haue . . . stille there in his churche, and he shal haue for the offering of our hall alle the mony that is offered at our

* In 1463 the prices of grain were—

£ s. d.

In London—

Wheat per quarter	.	.	.	0	2	0
Barley	.	.	.	0	1	10
Peas	.	.	.	0	3	4
Oats	.	.	.	0	1	2

In Norfolk—

Wheat	.	.	.	0	1	8
Barley	.	.	.	0	1	0
Malt	.	.	.	0	1	8
Oats	.	.	.	0	1	0

whereas in 1460 wheat was sold at 8*s.* the quarter.—Fleetwood's *Chronicon Preciosum*.

. . . . And he to be therewth content, whatsoeuer it be, howbeit he before [had] vjs. viii*d*. and the offering bothe to, therefore it is ordeyned that the ffelashipp shall offer the more, the maister for his parte shall offer a hole grote and as moche more as the xth penny com to of all the avauntage of the balles (balance?) of the yere, and that the wardeyns shall deliue to the maister to offre w^t his grote, and then eche of the wardeyns a grote a pece, and eu^y man after in the clothing half a grote a pece, and eu^y man that is of the yemāry and out of the clothing 1*d*. a-pece. And yf any man faile and be not there at the offering or otherwise, thowe he be out of the towne, and his deputie send not his offering to the said commuⁿ there to be offred, they shall pay for that offering so lackyng, the yemāry after the acte and ordenaunce, and eu^y man in the clothing for the same fawte so made shall . . . viij*d*. . . . And beside this it is ordeyned that the clerk shall haue for the . . . obseruances ther doon . . . and for al his labour and duetie for the yere ijs. and the parson to haue . . . xij*d*. . . notwithstanding these charges afore rehersed, the wardeyns shall hyre other clerks with children that be connyng to sing . . . and to haue for their labour iijs. lytyll over or under, as they can fynde clerks of connyng. . . . *



ROBERT BYFIELD, citizen and Ironmonger, before mentioned, was a merchant of the Staple of Calais and Sheriff of London in 1479. He was twice married, both wives being named Johanne, and left issue two sons, Robert and William; and two daughters, Anne, married to Richard Haddon, mercer; and Johanne, the wife of William Welbeck, haberdasher. By his will, which was proved at Lambeth on the 24th May, 1482, he desires to be buried in the church of St. Dunstan's in the East, and bequeaths a sum of money for the erection of a chapel in the south side of that church, to be dedicated to God, our blessed Lady, and Saint John. He left the use of his principal tenement in Water-lane,

* Ancient Book of Orders.

Tower-street, where he resided, to his wife during her life, and devised another tenement in Minchin-lane, a wood at Apuldore in Kent, and lands and tenements at East and West Chalk in the same county.*

Arms: Sable, five bezants in saltire, and a chief or.—MS. Harl. No. 6860, and College of Arms.

1481. In this year we find the Company possessed of the manor of Norwood in Middlesex. The fact is recorded by the historian of the Environs of London, who says, in his description of that locality:—"The manor of Norwood does not occur in the Survey of Domesday, being included (I suppose) in the Archbishop's manor of Hayes. The first mention I have found of it upon record is in a court-roll bearing date 1481, in which year John Peke, master of the mystery or guild of Ironmongers, held his first court for this manor. In the year 1484 Thomas Grafton and others held a court as feoffees."†

This passage is interesting, as it tends to explain a circumstance which could not otherwise be accounted for,—the possession of an ancient charter, by which Richard Bishop of Rochester in 1241 conveys to Matthew de la Wike in fee farm all his land in Norwood, &c.; but respecting which there is no entry in the Ironmongers' books to show how it came into their hands, or for what purposes they held it.

* His will is deposited in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury:—"In 1479 a very great pestilence raged in London, which began about the end of September in the preceding year, and lasted to the beginning of November in this year, sweeping away an incredible number of people. During this calamity Sir Bartholomew James, the mayor, being at his devotions before Saint Erkenwald's shrine in St. Paul's church, Robert Byfield, one of the sheriffs, kneeled down hard by him in like manner to perform his devotions to the said saint. But whether the mayor thought himself thereby affected in his devotion or in his honour is not certain; however, he highly resented this proceeding of the sheriff, and with some warmth asked him, 'How he could be guilty of such an indignity towards him.' The sheriff, instead of acknowledging himself guilty of a crime, treated the mayor in a very opprobrious manner, who complained thereof to the Court of Aldermen, which court amerced the sheriff in the sum of 50*l.* for his rude deportment, to be appropriated towards repairing the city conduits."—Allen's London, p. 180.

† Court-rolls of the manor, communicated (to Mr. Lysons) by Edward Bunce, Esq. the steward.

The charter is as follows :—

Uniūsis sancte Mat'is ecclie filiis p'sentes lit'as inspecturis. W. Prior Roff' et eiusdem loci g'vent' humil' et'nam in d'no salutē. Nouit uniūsit'as ūra nos cartam venerabil' p'ris n'ri R. dī grā Roffen's ep'i inspexisse in h' ūba. Omibz xp'i fidelibz ad quos p'sens scriptum puen'it Ricard' die grā Roff' ep's salutē in d'no. Ad uniūsitatis ūre notitiam uolum' puenire nos concessisse et h' carta n'ra confirmasse Matheo de la Wike ad feodam firmā totam t'ram n'ram de Northw'd In comitatu Middelsex' tenandā et habendā de nob et successoribz n'ris libe et quiete, pacifice, integre, et heredita'r, uidelicet in beltis, in planis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis. In sepibz, sollacis, homagiis, redditibz, seruiciis et aliis libtatibz et consuetud' d'cam t'ram tangentibz ad nos uel successores n'ros p'tinentibz reddendo inde annuatī nob et successoribz n'ris ille et heredes sui septem marcas sterling' ad q'tuor anni p'minos uidelicet ad festū s'ci Mich' viginti et tres solid' et q'tuor den' ad Natale d'ni viginti et tres solid' et q'tuor den' ad Pasch' viginti et tres solid' et q'tuor dena'r ad festum s'ci Joh'is Bap't' viginti et tres solid' et q'tuor dena'r p' omnibz ūiciis consuetudinibz sectis exactionibz et demand' saluo d'ni Reg' ūicio. Et salvo eo q'd licebit nob cape illā t'ram in ma'n n'ras si forte contig'it q'd absit q'd dictus Math's uel hered' sui tempibz n'ris uel tempibz successorum n'rorum faciant destructionem nemoris in p'fata t'ra. Et hoc fuit cont' eos efficacit' pbatum p' quam destructōem nos uel successores n'ri impediam' quo minus habeam' in ppetuū d'cm redditum septem m'carum de d'co Math'o uel de heredibz suis. Nos uero et successores n'ri warantizabimus d'co Math'o et heredibz suis totam p'nominatam t'ram ac p'tinent' sicut predictum est cont' om's homines et feminas p' redditū septem m'carum sicut p'dcm est. Hiis uero testibz D'no Johe de Cobbham tūc constabula'r castri Roff', D'no Regi'n f're ei', D'no Simōe de Berelle, Nich' de Ores, Hu'g de Gillingehā, D'no Mich' de Wendel', Ric' dauers, Rob'ti de Wtdeham, Johe de Roff' ctico, Johe de Hammes, Hyntum', Ricardo panata'r, Johe Maresca't, Witto potin, Simōe potin, Wit' fit Ale'x, Wal'ro de Gillingehā, Witto fit Godwin, Elya m'catore, Hen' janitore, Hen' de Baillel, Rob'to de Infirmi'to'r, Matheo de Wtdeham ctico, Witto f're ei', Rob'to fit Math'i ctici, et aliis. Nos igitur p'dictas concessionē et carte d'ce confirmatōem ad utilitatem ecclie Roff' et d'ni Ep'i cōmodū factas attendentes gratas et ratas habem' easdem et q'ntum in nob est auctoritate cap'i n'ri illas confirmamus et p'sentis sigilli nostri impressione roboramus. Actū anno d'ni M'cc'xlj°. Ep'atus uero d'ni R. Roff' ep'i anno tercio.

The seal of the conventual church of Rochester, in green wax, is appended to the charter, and is still in excellent preservation.

(Translation.)

To all the sons of holy Mother Church who shall see these present letters, W. Prior of Rochester, and the convent of the same place, wishes eternal health in the Lord. Be

[illegible]

it known to the whole of you that we have inspected the charter of our venerable father, Richard, by the Grace of God Bishop of Rochester, in these words. To all the faithful of Christ to whom this present writing shall come, Richard, Bishop of Rochester (sends) health in the Lord. We wish that the knowledge should come to the whole of you that we have granted, and by this our charter have confirmed, to Matthew de la Wike in fee farm all that our land of Northwood in the county of Middlesex, to hold and have of us and our successors freely and quietly, peaceably, entirely, and hereditarily, to wit in woods, in plains, in meadows, in pastures, in hedges, in ditches, homages, rents, services, and other liberties and customs accruing to the said land and belonging to us or to our successors, he and his heirs rendering yearly to us and our successors seven marks sterling at the four terms of the year, namely, at the feast of Saint Michael twenty and three shillings and four pence, at the Nativity of our Lord twenty and three shillings and four pence, at Easter twenty and three shillings and four pence, at the feast of Saint John the Baptist twenty and three shillings and four pence, for all services, customs, suits, exactions, and demands, saving the service of our lord the King. And saving that it shall be lawful for us to take the said land into our hands if by chance it should happen (which may it not!) that the said Matthew or his heirs in our time or the time of our successors should make destruction of the wood in the said land, and this should be properly proved against them, by means of which destruction we or our successors shall be hindered from having the said rent of seven marks for ever from the said Matthew or his heirs. But we and our successors will warrant to the said Matthew and his heirs all the aforesaid land and its appurtenances as aforesaid against all men and women, for the rent of seven marks as aforesaid. These being witnesses, John de Cobbeham, then constable of the castle of Rochester; Sir Reginald, his brother; Sir Simon de Berelle; Nicholas de Ores; Hugh de Gillingham; Sir Michael de Wendever; Richard Davers; Robert de Weldeham; John of Rochester, clerk; John de Hammes, Hyntumer; Richard Panatar; John Mareschal; William Potin; Simon Potin; William, son of Alexander; Walter de Gillingham; William, son of Godwin; Elias, the merchant; Henry, the porter; Henry de Baillel; Robert, of the infirmary; Matthew de Weldeham, clerk; William, his brother; Robert, son of Matthew the clerk; and others. WE, therefore, regarding the said grant and the confirmation of the said deed made for the benefit of the Church of Rochester and the Lord Bishop, hold the same good and true, and as much as in us lies We, by the authority of the said chapter, confirm the same, and with the impression of our present seal corroborate them. Done in the year of our Lord 1241, and in the third year of the bishoprick of Richard Lord Bishop of Rochester.

My friend, John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., has kindly communicated the following particulars, elucidating the early history of the manor of Norwood:—

The way in which this estate came into the possession of the bishops of Rochester, together with several incidents of their tenure of it, may be traced in the records of that see which are printed in *Registrum Roffense*, folio, 1769. The church of Canterbury had possessed the manors of Harrow and Hayes, in Middlesex, for some centuries before the conquest. Northwood, which was part of the manor of Hayes, was alienated from the archiepiscopal see to that of Rochester by archbishop Anselm, who held the see from 1093 to 1109. This fact is thus stated in a catalogue enumerating the benefactors of the church of Rochester: “*De datoribus beneficiorum ecclesie Roffensi.*—Anselmus archiepiscopus dedit terram de Nortwode in villa de Hese.”—(*Reg. Roffense*, pp. 2, 116.) The occasion of his liberality was his restoration to the see of Rochester of the manors of Freckenham, in Suffolk, and Iselham, in Cambridgeshire, after they had been for some time in the possession of the archiepiscopal see: and it seems to have been as some sort of recompense for the injury the church of Rochester had meanwhile sustained. The following are part of the words of the archbishop’s charter to bishop Gundulph:—“et eidem supradicto episcopo Gundulpho concedo quandam terram valentem xx. solidos per annum in nostro dominico manerio de Heisa quod est in Middlesexia.”—(*Reg. Roffense*, pp. 32, 360.) In 1241, when the value of the estate had advanced to seven marks, or 4*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, bishop Richard granted it to Matthew de la Wike, by the charter which has been rehearsed at length. This Matthew probably resided at the manor of “the Wyke,” in the neighbouring parish of Isleworth.—(See Aungier’s *History of Syon Monastery and Isleworth*, 8vo. 1840, p. 210.) In 1253, Nicholas bishop of Rochester, being summoned before the barons of the exchequer, acknowledged that he held his manors of the king in chief, and not of the archbishop of Canterbury, “excepta modica terra apud Northwode.”—(*Reg. Roffense*, p. 70.) At the taxation of 1255 it was returned that the bishop had at Northwode seven marks rent per annum: whereof sixty shillings were required for the maintenance of houses at Lamhethe, *i. e.* Lambeth.—(*Ibid.* p. 64.) But, not long after, it appears that this estate was restored to the see of Canterbury; for, on the 14 kal. Aug. 43 Hen. III. (1259), in a composition between archbishop Boniface and Laurence bishop of Rochester, the latter quitclaimed to the former seven marks of annual rent at Northwood, in the county of Middlesex.—(*Ibid.* p. 84.)

During the time the bishops of Rochester held the estate the grant was made to Matthew de la Wike, the record of which remains in the *Inspeximus* charter still preserved at Ironmongers’ Hall. When the manor came subsequently into the hands of the mystery of Ironmongers, this charter must have accompanied the other title-deeds: and on their next transfer it was accidentally left behind.—(J. G. N.)

In the absence of any other particulars as to the connection of the Ironmongers' Company with this estate, it may be added that Mr. Lysons further states, that Edward Cheseman, Esq., who died in the year 1510, was seized of the manor of Norwood held under the archbishop of Canterbury.* His son, Robert, who died in 1547, left a daughter, Anne, married to Francis Chamberlayne, Esq.†; and it seems to have been alienated by Robert Chamberlayne, Esq. to Gregory Fynes, Lord Dacre, about the year 1580.‡ It is therefore probable that the manor of Norwood continued in the Ironmongers' Company, or in some of their members, as feoffees, up to this period, for we find the family of Chamberlayne frequently mentioned in their records about this time, and in 1580 there must have been a Robert Chamberlayne on the court, as he served the office of master in 1594.

1483. (1 Richard III.) The common council appointed a certain number of persons from each of the companies to ride in murrey-coloured coats to meet the King on his entering the city. The Ironmongers are ranked tenth in the list of companies mentioned, and supplied ten men.

On the 6th July in the same year, the Lord Mayor, Sir Edmund Shaa, attended by the aldermen and eleven members of the chief companies, proceeded in great state to Westminster, to officiate as Chief Butler of England at the coronation of the King and Queen. The particulars of this ceremony, with the Lord Mayor's claim, addressed to the Duke of Norfolk as Seneschal of England, are recorded in a contemporaneous manuscript, Liber L. preserved in the Town Clerk's Office, and were printed in a report to the Court of Common Council from the Committee of General Purposes in August, 1831.

The whole of this entry is too important and interesting to be omitted :—

* Cole's Escheats, Harl. MS. No. 756.

† Ibid.

‡ Robert Chamberlayne, son (it is probable) of Francis, was lord of the manor from 1570 to 1574. Lord Dacre held his first court in 1580.—Lysons' Environs of London, vol. iii. p. 320.

COPY OF THE CITY'S CLAIM AT THE CORONATION OF KING RICHARD THE
THIRD AND HIS QUEEN, A.D. 1483.

Shaa, Mayor.

Coronacio Dñi Ricardi Tercii et Dñe Anne consortis sue, &c.

To the right high and mighty prynce the Duc of Norff', senesshall of England.

Shewen unto your goode and gracieux lordship the mair and citizeins of the citee of London, that where, after the lib'ties and comendable custumes of the said citee of tyme that no man's mynde is to the contrarye, used, enjoyed, and accustomed, the mair of the same citee for the tyme being, by reason of thoffice of mairaltie of the said citee, in his owne p'sone oweth of right and duetie and to ſve the king our ſovain lord in the day of his full noble coronacion after mete of wyne in a cup of gold of our said ſovain lord the king, in ſuche place as it ſhall pleas his highnes to take his ſpices, and the ſame cup w^t the kevyng belongyng y^eunto, and a ewer of gold, the said mair to have, and w^t hym to bere away att tyme of his deptyng, for his flece and reward: And alſo that diſſe other citezens that by the said mair and citee ſhall y^eto be named and choſen owen of right by the ſaid cuſtume at the ſame day to ſve in th'office of butlerſhip in helpyng the Chief Butler of England to the lords and eſtats that ſhall be at the ſaid coronacion, as well at the table in the halle at mete as at after mete in the chambre: beſechyng your ſaid lordſhip that Edmūd Shaa, now mair, and oyer citezeins of the citee aforeſaid to the ſaid office and ſvice now choſen, whos names in a ſchedul hereunto annexed be ſpēfied, may be admitted to do the ſaid ſvice as their predeceſſors, mairs and citizens of the ſaid citee, in caſe ſemblable have uſed in daies paſſed. Alſo the ſaid mair and citizens praien that thei may ſitte in the day of the ſaid coronacion at the table next the cupboard on the lifte ſide of the hall like as of olde tyme it hath been uſed and accustomed, and that the ſaid mair may have and enjoy the ſaid fee and rewarde accordyng to his duetye.

A like bill was proffered to the ſame Duke for the coronacion of the Queen, *mutatis mutandis*, &c.

The Lord Richard the Third, King of England, and the Lady Anne, his conſort, were crowned at Weſtmiſter on the 6th day of July, in the firſt year of the ſame King's reign, and on the day of the coronacion of the ſame lord the king and lady the queen, after the banquet was finiſhed, at which as well Edmund Shaa, the mayor, as the aldermen and other citizens elected by the common council to wait upon the Chief Butler of England, as was the cuſtom, were benignly and honourably treated; and the ſame mayor, after the banquet as aforeſaid was finiſhed, offered the ſaid lord the king his wine in a cup of gold, with a golden ewer filled with water to weaken the wine; and, after the wine had been taken by the lord the king, the ſame mayor retained the ſaid cup with the ewer aforeſaid for his own uſe; in like manner the ſame mayor, after the ſame banquet was completed, offered the ſaid lady the queen wine in a cup of gold, with a golden ewer

filled with water to weaken the wine as aforesaid; and, after the wine had been taken by the same lady the queen, the same lady the queen gave to the same mayor the said cup with the ewer aforesaid, according to the privileges, liberties and customs of the city of London in like cases usual, &c.

The names of the citizens who were elected by the common council to wait upon the Chief Butler of England are written below:—

Henry Cote, goldsmith.	William Maryner, salter.
John Tate, mercer.	Richard Knyght, fishmonger.
William Sandes, grocer.	John Pasmer, skinner.
William Spark, clothworker.	Thomas Bretayn, ironmonger.
John Swan, tailor.	Roger Forde, vintner.*
Thomas Ostriche, haberdasher.	

The manufacturers of London and other towns having petitioned the government against the introduction of certain articles of foreign merchandize, by which their trade was considerably damaged, an act was passed in the commencement of this reign, which provides, “That no merchaunt straunger, after the fest of Ester nowe next comyng, brynge into this realme of England to be sold any maner gurdles, nor any harnes wrought for gurdles, poyntes, laces, lether purses, pouches, pynnes, gloves, knyves, hangers, taillourshires, seisors, andyrans, cobbards, tonggs, fireforkes, gridyrans, stoklokks, keys, hynges and garnetts, sporsers, peynted glasses, paynted papers, paynted forciers, paynted ymages, paynted clothes, any beten gold or beten silver wrought in papers for payntours, sadels, sadeltrees, hors harnes, [boeces,] bittes, sterops, bokels, cheynes, laten nayles with iron shankes, turrettis, stondyng candelstykes, hangyng candelstiks, holywater stoppes, chafyng dishes, hangyng lavers, curteyn rynges, cardys for wolle, except roan cardes, claspes for gownes, bokels for shoes, broches, belles, except hawkes belles, spones of tyn and lede, cheynes of wire, as well of laton as of iron, candelstikks of iron, [plate,] grates, [hures,] and lantern hornes.”†

* Liber L. fol. 191, and printed Report. I am obliged to James F. Firth, Esq. of the Town Clerk's Office, for allowing me the use of these documents, and for his politeness in affording me information on other occasions.

† Statutes of the Realm.

1187. (2 Hen. VII.) The common council directed a certain number of the companies, in all four hundred and thirty-four persons, to ride to meet the King on his coming towards the city from Kenilworth.

The introduction of LIVERIES as a distinguishing feature of the city companies is attributed to the reign of Edward the First, and the ordinances of the Grocers' Company in 1318 afford us, in the opinion of Mr. Herbert, the earliest instance in which they are particularised. "The common habit consisted of an upper and under garment called a coat and surecote, the cloak or gown and the hood being reserved for ceremonials, and completing what was termed the full suit." Most of the companies adopted different colours, and these varied from time to time, until about the beginning of the seventeenth century, when black became general. In 1411 the Grocers' livery was scarlet and green; in 1418 scarlet and black; and subsequently murrey and plunket, which latter colours are explained as being a darkly-red and a kind of blue. The brewers in the reign of Henry the Fifth wore "sanguine, or cloth of blood colour, parted with rayes;" and, to mention only one other instance, the livery of the Leathersellers' Company, delineated in a beautiful initial letter at the commencement of their charter, granted by Henry the Sixth in 1444, is red and blue, or murrey and plunket, divided into equal halves, furred at the collar and skirts, and confined at the waist with a white girdle.

The general assumption of liveries by the retainers of the nobility in the 14th century, having led to various quarrels, and a frequent disturbance of the public peace, their further use and adoption was forbidden by act of parliament, and Herbert asserts that the guilds and fraternities were thenceforth obliged to have the king's licence to wear liveries. He seems to found this opinion on a petition presented to parliament in the 13th of Ric. II.* praying that no spiritual or temporal lord, or other of less estate, should give livery except to his household or relations, and that no livery should be given under colour of guild or fraternity, &c., but that the whole should be abolished within half a month

* Misprinted 26th Ric. II. in Herbert's *Livery Companies*, vol. i. p. 60.

next after the parliament then sitting; that any taking livery contrary to that ordinance should be imprisoned for a year, and the guilds and fraternities offending should lose their franchises, and those having no franchise to forfeit £100 to the king. But this petition was not enacted. The king's reply was "*Le Roy s'advisera*," not "*Le Roy le voet*."* The several acts passed in the 13th, 16th, and 20th of Ric. II.† respecting liveries are all of similar import, and bear no reference whatever to the guilds; they ordain "that no varlets called yeomen, nor none other of less estate than esquire, shall use nor bear any sign of livery, called livery of company, of any lord within the realm, unless he be menial and familiar, or continual officer of his said lord, and that the justice of the peace shall have power to inquire of them which do to the contrary, and them to punish according to their discretion." In every act of parliament for the suppression of liveries, from the 1st Ric. II. to the 12th Edw. IV.‡ when any mention is made of the guilds, a special clause of exemption is introduced. No entries appear in the Ironmongers' records for the obtaining of licence to wear liveries, and we have the testimony of Stowe to the same effect: "But I read not of licence by them (the companies) procured for liveries to be worn, but at their go-



* Rot. Parl. 13 Ric. II. vol. iii. p. 266.

† "*Item q' Vaudlet; appelez yomen ne null' aut' de meindre estat qu'esquier ne use ne porte null' signe ne liv'ee appelle liv'ee de compaignie dascun s'r deins le roialme, sil ne soit menial et familier ou officer continuel de son dit s'r, et q' les justices de la paix aient poair denquer de ceux qi font a lencontre et de les punir selonc leur discrecion.*"—Statutes of the Realm, 20 Ric. II.

‡ The several acts for the suppression of liveries are as follow:—1 Ric. II. c. 7; 13 Ric. II. stat. 3; 16 Ric. II. c. 4; 20 Ric. II. c. 2; 1 Hen. IV. c. 7; 2 Hen. IV. c. 21; 7 Hen. IV. c. 14; 13 Hen. IV. c. 3; 8 Hen. VI. c. 4; 8 Edw. IV. c. 2; 12 Edw. IV. c. 4.—Statutes of the Realm.

vernors' discretion to appoint as occasion asketh, some time in triumphant manner, some time more mourning-like, and such liveries have they taken upon them as well before as since they were by licence associated into brotherhoods or corporations."

At a common council holden on Wednesday, the 23rd day of September, 7 Edw. IV. (1467,) it was agreed by John Younge, mayor, the recorder, sixteen aldermen, and the commonalty of the city, that no freeman or officer of the city of London shall take or use the livery of any lord any other grandee under penalty of losing his freedom and office for ever. Also at the same common council it was agreed by the said mayor and aldermen that from henceforth the election of mayor and sheriffs shall be only made by the common council, the masters and wardens of each mystery of this city coming in their livery, and by other good men for this purpose specially summoned.

At another common council, holden on the 13th Sept. 15 Edw. IV. (1476,) it was agreed that the masters and wardens of the mysteries of the city in their halls or other fit and convenient places of the city, associating with themselves the honest men of their mysteries, being clad in their last livery, shall meet together at the guildhall of the city, for the election of mayor, &c. and in their last livery but one for the election of sheriffs of the city, and that none others except the good-men of the common council of the city be present at the elections aforesaid.

The principal notice in the Ironmongers' books respecting liveries, is found in the ordinances of 1498, which provide that—

No warden shall purchase any clothing for the fellowship without the consent of the whole fellowship, or of iiij. persons by them appointed, which iiij. persons so assigned, or iij. of theym at the leste, shall goo with the wardyns whether it be to drapers' shoppe, citizens or straungers at blakewellhalle, and the said persons to have knowledge of the price of every yard of cloth, and to be assistant at the measury of every piece of cloth. And after the price of cloth is known, the iiij. persons shall aloughe to the wardens for every yard after the rate of the first buying iiij*d*. in recompence for their labour, &c. And in allowance of a gown cloth for the bedell, and also in relieving of other charges that happen to fall for the dyner otherwise, above the stynted and payments rated in theis actes comprised. Provided alwey that the payments of every particulere persone assigned

to the dyner, is for the man ijs. and for the wyf, if she be at the dyner, xij*d*. Also it is inacted that for as moche as it is convenient and worshipfull, and also used in craftis of worshippe, to have double clothing, therefore they wille that the wardeyns for the tyme being shall renewe the clothing after y^e courte of every iii^{de} yere, so the clothing be renewed every iii^{de} yere, and that to be done against the . . . upon which fest the felashippe have enacted to holde their principal assemble, and for their principal ffeeste.

Euery person of the fellowship to receve such livery as the wardens with the felowshap do purvey, upon pain of paying to the coñon box xls.

If the wardens do anything contrary to the aforesaid rules concerning the clothing or livery, then each of them to lese and pay to the coñon box xli. without redemption.

It was further enacted on the 8th May. 1512, at a general court “kepte by the hoole body of y^e ffelyshyppe of Iremongers, that eu^y pson of y^e company of the bachelars that is amytted to com into the clothynge of y^e seyd ffelyshyppe shall pay, as sone as he hath receyvyd his gowne clothe or lyvery, to the comyn box, vjs. viij*d*. And likewise eu^y redemp-



The Leathersellers' Company have still in their possession a copy of the printed formula used by them in times past at the election of liverymen into their body. This curious document is as follows:—

To our loving Brother,
Citizen and Leatherseller of London.

Sir,

You are thought fit, and among others elected into the Livery of our Society. We therefore send you a Pattern that you may provide you a gown and hood, and be ready to join the Company in our Common Hall at 10 o'clock on

Hereof you are not to fail.

Your wardens.

Leathersellers' Hall.

	£	
You are to pay our Renter Warden Mr. . . .	}	xxv. o. o.
for the use of the Society . . .		
And to the Clerk . . .		vi. viii.

In the margin of this notice, secured by the seal of the Company's arms, are two slips of cloth about three inches long and half an inch wide, one red and the other black.

cyonar at hys ffyrst comyng into y^e clothyng shall pay vjs. viij^d. And eu^ey man of y^e ffelyshyppe, be syde yt is of y^e olde clothyng, shall pay at y^e receyving of y^e clothing ijs. a pece.”



Stowe, in speaking of the Liveries in his time, observes :—

“ But yet in London amongst the graver sort (I mean the liveries of companies) remaineth a memory of the hoods of old time worn by their predecessors: these hoods were worn, the roundlets upon their heads, the skirts to hang behind in their necks to keep them warm, the tippet to lie on their shoulder to wind about their necks; these hoods were, of old time, made in colours according to their gowns, which were of two colours, as red and blue, red and purple, murrey, or as it pleased their masters and wardens to appoint to the companies; but now of late time they have used their gowns to be all of one colour, and those of the saddest; but their hoods being made, the one-half of the same cloth their gowns be of, the other half remaineth red as of old time.”

A finely illuminated charter of the Leathersellers' Company in the reign of James the First represents the liverymen of that time in dresses similar to those described by Stowe, which, with the exception of the hood, differ but very little from the livery dresses of the present day.* We should not, however, close this sketch of the liveries without noticing another example which is preserved in the celebrated picture by Holbein, representing the members of the Barber-Surgeons' Company receiving their charter of incorporation from the hands of Henry the Eighth in 1541. These dresses, which are certainly both costly and elegant, may, it is true, have been provided for the occasion, and therefore somewhat

* The engravings in the margins of pages 45 and 48 are from sketches taken from the charters of the Leathersellers' Company, by permission of their late clerk, Mr. Vines. In the charter of 1444, the liverymen are represented kneeling; I have placed them here in a standing posture for the purpose of better exhibiting the costume. The engraving on page 49 is sketched from Holbein's picture in the Barbers' Hall by permission of the court of that company.

better than their usual habiliments; but, admitting this to have been the case, the fact still goes to prove what we have before endeavoured to show, that the companies of London were never at any period restricted in the choice and use of liveries.



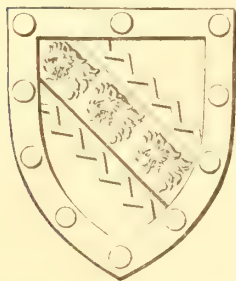
1497. The yeomanry preferred a petition to the master, wardens, and court of the livery, praying that they might be allowed to nominate annually two wardens for the government of their own body, who should be empowered to collect eight pence a-year from each of their members, for the general good, and other regulations to be observed at the feast of Corpus Christi. This document is appended at page 74 to an ancient Book of Orders; it consists of three leaves only, and is evidently imperfect. We select the following extract as a specimen of the orthography:—

Undr youre suffrage and correccion it shall plesse your good maistershippes all to graunte unto us the yemenry of this yo^r worshipfull felishipe of this craffte of Iernongers theis petiecons here after ffolowinge at oure enstaunce and in þ^e weye of charyte:—

Firste, that they may haue licences to chesse ij. newe rulars at seche season of the yere as it shall be thought be youre grete wysdomys moste expedent.

The said rewlars alway here after shall mowe gedir of euery broder covenante and other viij^d a yeerre, for the wele and onesté of us yo^r seide yemenry.

Also that at suche season herre after as it shall falle that the onerabell masse of the holy ffeete of Corpus Xpi shall be and by youre maister shippes worshipfully kepte at any cherche wher so it be, that eny of us, youre yemenry, iff it shall please you, in the onowre of the aforeseide holie and solempe ffeete to offer j^d at the seide masse, and he or thei that wille not so doo but dissabei it, or failethe when he is lawfully warnede, shall mowe paye to the rulers for the tyme beying of us yo^r yemenry, to the encresynge of oure porre boxe di. lb. waxe to the valewe of iiij^d w^toute any redempcion.



1516. RICHARD GREY, a member of the Ironmongers' Company, and one of the aldermen of the city, was this year elected sheriff of London. He was buried at St. Michael's, Queenhithe, and left five pounds to the master and wardens of the Ironmongers for the purpose of keeping his obit for five years in the said church; twenty shillings to be expended at each obit. To the priest and clerk of the said parish, ringing of bells, ij. tapers of wax, and bread and drink for the master and wardens of the said craft, viijs. iiij^d. The master, if present, was to receive ijs. and either of the wardens xx^d. and the residue of the xxs. to be divided among poor householders, iiij^d. to each person.

Arms: Argent, on a bend cotised dancetté gules three lion's heads erased of the field, all within a bordure azure bezantée.—MS. Harl. No. 6860, and Coll. Arms.

1523. Kyng Harey the viijth in the xiiij. yere off hys rayn borowd off the site of London xxM^{li}. off the whyche som off money he coñiandyd to haue all the money and platt that was belonging to every hawlle or craft in London, to the ententt that the money myght be lentt wth the more esse, at the whyche commandmentt he hade all oure money belonging to oure hawlle, that was the sm^e off xxv^{li} xiiij^d; and also was solde at thatt tyme theys passell off platt here aftyr foloyng—

Im. p. m^e ij. basons off sylu^r of the gyft off mast^r Byfylde late Ironmong^r and shreeve off London, weying le troy ciiij. vnecs di at iij^{li} iiij^d pr. vnc. xvij^{li} viij^d iiij^d. It a old stondyng cuppe wth a cou^r, all gyltt, off the gyft off mast^r Batte, lat Ironmong^r of London, and Fyllys hys wyff, weying le troy xlj. vnecs q^r at iij^s vij^d pr. vnc. vij^{li} vij^s x^d. And allso we layd to pleg all the resewdewe off our platt for xxj^{li} xvj^s x^d.

S^{ma}, That the kyng hadd owtt off owre hawlle iij^{xx}xj^{li} xiiij^s ij^d and also eu^y man off our company that was off the valewe namyd off xx^{li} and aboue, lentt to the kyng the same tyme as here aftyr foloyth—

Mr. Wythm Denh ^m , owre warden,	Wythm Ryng, xl ^{li}
xxx ^{li}	Thomas Mychell, xxx ^{li}
Edmond Cyrtwyn, y ^e oder warden,	Thomas P ^r kay, xx ^{li}
ijj ^{li}	Humfrey Barne, xv ^{li}
Harry Sturgon, xx ^{li}	John Arowley, xx ^{li}
Rychard Dobbys, xx ^s	Thomas Gray, xl ^s
Helm Byrd, xx ^s	Wythm Farmar, xl ^s
Wythm Steuyns, xv ^{li}	Thomas Eton, xl ^s
Robert Downe, v ^{li}	Thomas Eyre, xx ^s
Wythm Whyteyng, xx ^s	Thomas Syngwelle, xx ^s
Robard Lyng, v ^{li}	Thomas Lewen, v ^{li}

1524. Under this date we find the names of fifty-six persons of the yeomanry recorded, also the receipts and expenditure of the yeomanry for one year ending at Midsummer, and the particulars of their four quarterly suppers :—

Thys ys the account of us Robt Wentm, Robt Mannyng, of all souch soñies of money

as we have resseyued and payde from the fest of mydsomⁿ in the yere of owre lord God M v^e xxiiij. for the space of a hole yere endyde at the sayde ffest of mydsomⁿ in the yere M v^e xxiiij. then beyng mast^{rs} wardens Humfrey Barnys and Richard Dobbys, of owre craft of Iremongers, in pressence of souch as was warned to come to this sayde account.

Fyrst we answer of all and euy souch pssells of goods as by us resseyued, as more pleylnly apperyeth by an inuytory ther of made in the foote of thys boke, which goods we make delyuy of at this day of owre acounte.

And we answer of vj ^s iiij ^d by us resseyued of owre former account	vj ^s iiij ^d
And we answer of viij ^s by us resseyued of and for myghelm ^s q ^r ter	viij ^s —
And we answer of ix ^s iiij ^d by us resseyued of and for Cryste ^m s q ^r ter	ix ^s iiij ^d
And we answer of v ^s iiij ^d by us resseyued of and for owre lady q ^r ter	v ^s iiij ^d
And we answer of vij ^s viij ^d resseued of and for mydsom ⁿ q ^r ter	vij ^s viij ^d
And we answer of ij ^s viij ^d by us resseyued of Rob ^t Smyth of and for his areraygs	ij ^s viij ^d
And we answer of xij ^d by us ressed of Tho ^m s Shyngwell of and for his areraygs	xij ^d
And we anwer of xvj ^d by us r ^d of Witt ^m Basset, iiij ^d , and of Thomas Dykykson iiij ^d , and of Thomas Bolt iiij ^d , and of Rob. Fermer iiij ^d	xvj ^d
S ^m ^a tot ^{lis} le charg ^s xli ^s vii ^d	

Where of we aske alowuns of and for dyuse and necessary expenses by us done vsed of custom p^{ly}, as y^t apperyth followyng as tochyng euy q^r:—

It ^m the fyrst q ^r ter at myghelm ^s for brede v ^d , ale and beere, x ^d ob.	
It. for fyve shulders of motton, xix ^d	
It. for iiij copull of conyes, xxii ^d	
It. for but ^t and cheese, ii ^d	
It. for wode and colle, vij ^d ob.	
It. for oyneons, vinyg ^g , and salt, i ^d	
It. payd to a woman to dresse the sopper, ii ^d	
It. the spytt torner, j ^d	v ^s x ^d

The second q ^r ter for brede, v ^d	
It. for iiij shulders of motton, xv ^d	
It. for ij. lamys, ij ^s vj ^d	
It. for orengs, butter, and cheese, iiij ^d .	
It. for woode and coole, vij ^d	
It. for ale and beer, x ^d	

It. for a woman to dresse the sopper, ij^d
 And for the spytt torner, j^d vj^s

The thyrd sopper, for brede, v^d ob.

For ale and beere, ix^d ob.

For fyve shuleders of mutton, xvij^d

It. for ij. dossyn pyggons, xxij^d

It. for butter, chese, and sugar, ij^d

It. for venyg^r, pepper, salt, and oyneons, j^d

It. for wode and coole, v^d

For a woman to dresse the sopper, ij^d

And ffor the spytt torner, j^d v^s vij^d

To iij. q^r at mydsomⁿ for brede, vij^d

It. for ale and beere, xij^d

It. for fyve shulders of motton, xvij^d

It. for iijj. copull conyes, xxj^d

It. for butter and peers, xj^d

It. for venyg^r, pepper, salt, and oyneons, j^d

It. for a woman labor to dresse the sopper, ij^d

It. for the torner of the spytt, j^d vj^s ij^d

It. for wode and colle vij^d

It'm payd to the beddyll for his yere waygys vj^s vij^d

vij^s iij^d

Sñia to the alowance xxx^s x^d

and so they owe x^s ix^d delyv^d in the box.

Which the sayde acounte alowed by the awdytors lymytted and asyned the ffyrst day of Awgvst, in the xvj. yere of kyng Henry the VIIIth, by us, Wittm Wil^mson, Henry Warwyke, Ralf Bernysby, and Thomas Bolt: by the wiche the foresayde Rob^t Wēham and Rob^t Manyng clerly dyscharged.

1532. “The thirde daye off Novemb^r, then beyuge mast of the craft of Iremonges Mastⁿ Denam alderman, Mastⁿ Barnes, and Mastⁿ Fene, wardens, and a fest made be them wth the holl asent of all ower masters the Iremonges ther beyng a sembled at a cortt, consederyng the gudnes of Mystres Gyuer, wher of latt hath gebyn vnto vs the pore yemanre of Iremonges one herst clothe, and for the mayntenans of the same, owre

sayde m^r and wardens wth the holl cort of ower mast^s hathe gevyn vnto the masters of the yemenre now beyng or here aft^r shall be, full atoryte to chees or take a man of the sayd craft of Iremonges, syche a one as they wyll make an answer for at all tymes to be redy to go forthe wth the sayde cloth or clothes to any of the sayd mast^s or yemenry as often as he shall be requyred for them, ther wyffes, and to no nother, and then the sayd partté to give attendans to see yt in safeguard, and to delyv^r it vnto the warden or wardens of the yemanry of Iremonges, and the sayd pson so doyng shall have at eue so caryng yt or them forthe of the partté y^t so shall requyre yt or them for the best clothe iiij^d and for the other clothe ij^d and for bothe together vj^d; and thus God haue ñey on Mystres Gyver sowle, and all crystten sowlls, a men.”

None of the duties incumbent on the brethren of the guilds were more regularly observed than those which respected the FUNERALS of deceased members. Such observances seem to have been instituted at the foundation of these societies; and, as they originated in the rites of the Roman church, they partook largely of its ceremonial character. State palls, or as they were then called herse-cloths, were kept by all the principal fraternities for the purpose of doing honour to their departed brethren. Several of these have been preserved, and, though somewhat faded, are objects of considerable beauty and elegance.

The Ironmongers' state pall in its present state is greatly inferior to that belonging to the Fishmongers' Company. It consists of a centre-piece six feet five inches and a half long, and twenty-one inches and a half wide, with a deep border of black velvet, and another of white sarsenet. The centre-piece is a rich ornament of flowers and fruit in dark crimson on cloth of gold. On the black border at the head and feet are two pixes or tabernacles, beneath one of which is the following inscription:—

t . . . of John · gyna · late Iremongr · of · london · and · Elizabeth · hys · wyffe, ·
wythe · whos' · good · thys · cloth · was · made · ih. ih. [i.e. 1515.]

and on each side shields of the Company's arms, and figures of several of the New Testament Saints and of the blessed Virgin, surrounded with angels in glory, the whole richly wrought in various coloured silks and gold.

There can be no doubt that the Ironmongers' pall consisted originally of one entire piece of cloth of gold, ornamented probably throughout like the present centre, and fringed with a deep border of gold lace, which having become dilapidated, some worthy but injudicious warden of the craft caused the figures to be taken off and placed upon a border of black velvet, and completed the travesty by adding to this another border of white sarsnet.

It is to be hoped that some future warden of the Company will think it worth while to restore this ancient relic as nearly as possible to its original appearance.

1537. A list of the Ironmongers' Company at this period is preserved in a manuscript deposited in the Chapter-house at Westminster, which purports to be "Touchinge the Parliament, the seuerall companyes of all the mysteryes, crafts, and ocupaciones wⁱⁿ the cite of London, w^{it} the names of eu^{er}y freeman beyng householder wⁱⁿ the same."*

YRENMONGERS.

Will^m Denham, Alderman.
Tho^s Lewen, Sheriff of London.

Robert Lyng.
Rob^t Mannyng.
Humfrey Baron.
Thomas Parker.
Richard Neele.
Robert Downe.
Will^m Whitryche.
John Fene.

Thomas Eyre.
Richard Hall.
John Stocker jekell.
John Lawden.
Thomas Lawden.
John Berman.
John Nevill.
Robert Fermer.
John Stanys.
John Haskey.
Richard Westmore.

* This list, with several others, was communicated by the late Mr. Caley of the Chapter-house to Mr. Thomas Allen, and was first printed in his History of London in 1828. Mr. Herbert has since printed it in the History of the Livery Companies. I have been enabled by permission of one of the principal officers of the Chapter-house to compare it with the original manuscript.

Harry Moptyd.	John Steward.
Clement Cornewell.	George Thorneton.
Will ^m Stanes.	Robert Cowche.
Richard Horsted.	John Felde.
James Kettyll.	Thomas Parker.
Richard Slough.	Robert Dykynson.
Thomas Bartilmewe.	Rich ^d Chamberlayn.
Robert Wenham.	Humfrey Jenor.
Richard Barne.	Thomas Barne.
Harry Warwike.	Christopher Draper.
Richard Benett.	John Skenner.
George Giles.	Will ^m Batt.
John Styll.	Robert Corwyn.
Robert Ferrant.	Will ^m Parker.
Thomas Jaggard.	Raufe Stage.
John Palmer.	Rob ^t Chamberlayn.
Jasper Save.	Folk Lynggen.
Alexander Avenon.	John Haywood.
John Yeoman.	Thomas Bolt.

The Company's accounts of receipts and expenditure commence in 1540, and are very neatly and regularly kept in a series of books denominated Register-books.

The following are some of the entries in the accompte of Robart Lyng and Robart Mannȳg, wardens of the craft of Iernmongers, geven the ffirste daye of Jully, in the xxxij yere of the rayne of owre sufferen lorde King Henry the VIIIth :—

Receuyd ffor the quarterrige of ij. hole yerrs	vi ^{li}
off oure holle company ffor sessyng that was gathered agaynste the comyng in of the quenne, the sum of	vj ^{li} xvij ^s iiij ^d
off the clothing [<i>i.e.</i> the livery] towards the prests gowne and the bedell's gowne	xlviij ^s —
off Allexander Avenon and Richard Chamblayne, at there entravnse in the levere	xiiij ^s iiij ^d
off John Bereman, ffor p̃essenting of his p̃nts	ij ^s vj ^d
off Robert Farmer, renter, ffor ij. yerrs rent ending at owre lady day in lente A ^o 1539	xx ^{li} iiij ^s x ^d

Payde ffor oure barge ffor ij. yers to Westmynster	xxxix ^s	—
Payde ffor xx. sacks of coll	vj ^s	vij ^d
Payd ffor iij. bundell of rushes		j ^l ob.
Payd to iij. men that went in the generall mosster, and ffor mette and drinke ffor them	vj ^s	—
Payde ffor mending of ij. sallets and a breste platte		ij ^l
Payd ffor bred and mette at the cunstabells howse in pater noster rowe at y ^e brekyng up of the dore in Ive laene		vij ^l
Payd for bred and alle, wyne, ffyshe, and hother vyttayells as y ^t a peres by a byll ffor a dynner at owre hall at the berrying of Mr Dennam, s ^m a	xliij ^s	iiij ^d
Payd to a glasseer ffor xxviij. quarells of glasse	ij ^s	vij ^d
Payd ffor mending of the wall be twene y ^e gatts		ij ^d
Payde ffor c. of faggotts	ij ^s	—
ffor a quartarne of tallwood		xvj ^d
to the clarke ffor hys wages flor ij. holle yers	iiij ^s	—
ffor keping a dyрге and masse ffor Mr Tho ^m s Dorcheseter at Saynt Marchill ffor ij. yerrs	xvj ^s	—
to a skreuener to rede owre writings		ij ^l
ffor a gardener ffor a daye and a hallffe ffor cvttyng of vynes and dressing of Rosses		xij ^d
to a gardener for v. dayes worke	iiij ^s	iiij ^l
ffor cutting of the knotts of y ^e rosemarie in the garden		x ^d
ffor bowes and fflowrrs		ij ^d
ffor v. yards of pewke ffor ower chaplins gowne, and hys at viiij ^s vj ^d the yarde, s ^m a	xlvj ^s	ix ^d

Payments layde owght ffor owre sollem mas the fyrste yere here ffollowyth:—

Payde unto the cewrat of the church	xij ^l	
to the ij. deconns	xiiij ^d	
to the clarke for the ringyng of the bells	ij ^s	—
to the prest and clarks ffor dyрге and masse	xvj ^d	
to the sexton	iiij ^l	
to the clark ffor owr sollum masse	iiij ^s	—
ffor iij gallons of gaysken wyne	ij ^s	—
ffor iij ^{lb} of chumffitts	ij ^s	—
ffor iij. gallons of swete wyne	iiij ^s	—
ffor a Suffolke chesse	xix ^d	
ffor ij. Banbery chesses	xviij ^d	
ffor spyesbrede and all hother thyngs thereto belonngyng	xij ^s	vj ^d

ffor whyght bowns	iijs	—
ffor rossezes and lavender		iiij ^d
ffor swete hally watter		vj ^d
ffor a chyllderkyn of alle		xij ^d
ffor ij. dossen of trenchers	iijs	—
ffor hyurryng of iiij. garneshe of vessells	ij ^s	viiij ^d
ffor bowes, fflowrrs, and rosses		iiij ^d
&c. &c. &c.		

FOR REPARACTIONS OF THE COMPAN HOUSES.

Payde ffor iiij ^e playnche bowrd	vij ^s	—
ffor iiij ^e q ^r tor bowrd	vij ^s	—
ffor ij ^e of vj ^d nalls		viiij ^d
ffor a c. Inglyshe v ^d nalls		iiij ^d
ffor iiij. lode of lyeme	ij ^s	—
ffor ij ^e of laths		xj ^d
ffor a M. of sprygs		vj ^d
to a brycklar ffor iiij. dayes	ij ^s	—
to hys sarvaunte ffor iiij. dayes		xv ^d
to a dawber ffor ij. dayes		xvj ^d
to hys sarvaunte ffor ij. dayes		x ^d
for a lode of brycks	ij ^s	vj ^d
to a carpender ffor vj. dayes and a halffle	iijs	iiij ^d
ffor a loode of tyells	vjs	iiij ^d

Payments leyde ought at the cōing in off the queene to Greneweche:—

Payd ffor oure barge to Greneweche	xxvj ^s	viiij ^d
Payd for brede		x ^d
Payd ffor a kylderkyng of alle and beryng to y ^e watter syde	ij ^s	—
Payde ffor Mawmese and Claret wyne		xviij ^d
Payde ffor a lyng ffyshe		xx ^d
Payd ffor ij. gurnerds and a pesse of ffreshe samonde	iijs	viiij ^d
Payd ffor grete ells		xv ^d
Payd ffor spysce and ffor bakyng of ij. pyes	ij ^s	j ^d
Payd ffor a chese		ix ^d
Payd to owre drowesslow player	iijs	viiij ^d
Payd to Rychard Decon ffor botte hyere and ffor hys expenses		iiij ^d
Payd ffor viij. banner staves		xvj ^d
Payd ffor paynting of the same staves		xvj ^d
Payd for a botte and ffor candells and hother expenses when owre m ^{rs} came home from Greneweche		iiij ^d

Payd to a porter to bere the coysshens and baynkkers and hother thynggs	iiij ^d
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THE COMYNG OF THE QUENE FROM GRENEWECHE TO WESTEMYNSTER.

Payde ffor owre barge hyere	xxvj ^s viij ^d
Payde ffor the drowesslowe player	iijs —
Payde to Mr Lyng and me and to Mr. Downe and Mr Fenn ffor a lowanse ffor owre velvat chotts and ffor owre s'vaunts chotts and ffor owre horses	vij ^{li} xvij ^s iiiij ^d
Payde to a porter ffor carrying of chusshyngs and bankkars to the barge and home agayne when the kyng and the quene went to Westmynster	iiij ^d
Payd to Robart Dyckkyngson ffor hys costs and ffor lokyng ffor a barge	vj ^d
Payd ffor bred and drynke	xxij ^d
Payd ffor chese	xj ^d

&c. &c.

Sñ . . . xj^{li} xvij^s x^d

A large portion of all the property of families and individuals was at this time absorbed in superstitious observances. The following Will of Humphrey Barnes is a specimen of several others in the possession of the Company, and a sample of such documents generally, during the dominance of the Roman church.

In the name of God amen. The last will of Humphrey Barnes, touchinge my lands and ten^{ts} in London. First I bequeath my soul to Almighty God, his mother Saint Mary, and to all the holy company of heaven, and my body to be buried in St. Leonard's, as I am a parishioner. Item, I beqth to the master, wardens, and commonalty of Ironmongers in London, my iiij. houses, wth their appurtenances, w^{ch} two of them Elizabeth my late wife and I purchased together of one Thomas Semⁿ, haberdasher, whereof one house lyeth in Great Eastcheap, called the Christopher, in the parish of St. Leonard's, and the other house lyeth in Wood-street, in the parish of St. Peter's in Cheap, which houses Elizabeth late my wife and I bought together of John Fysher and Agnes his wife, and of Harry Fenning and Gertrude his wyfe, and two other tenements and void ground, the which I late bought of Thomas Moyar, skinner, of London, the which houses were late burnt, and now of late I have builded them again, and lyeth together in Smythe-lane, in the parish of St. Margaret Patens, and part of the void ground lyeth in the parish of Saint Mary at Hill, in this condition following. To the master and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers and their successors for ever, once every year, to spend of the profits of the said houses, one obitt in the church of Saint Mary att Hill the 8th February, or within eight

days following, the dirge by note on the even, and mass of requiem by note on the morrow, for the soul of Thomas Watts, draper, and Elizabeth late his wife, and for the soul of Humphrey Barnes, Ironmonger, and all his wives' souls and children's souls, spending thereat, to the parson viij^d, and to eight priests and clerks, if there be so many, ij^s viij^d; to the sexton ij^d, but not to no more, for ringing the bells; xx^d or less for wax to burn on the grave of Thomas Watts, on great candlesticks called standards; xvj^d to the parish priest to pray for my soul and Thomas Watts' soul and Elizabeth his wifes soul, and all the souls aforesaid, and all xpen souls in the Bede rolle, yearly, if there be any bederolle; iiij^d to be given in alms at St. Mary att Hill at a penny or ob. a peece, xij^d. An other obitt to be kept on the day of his decease in the parish church of St. Leonard, where I am now parish^r, spending, to the parson viij^d, to six priests if so many serve by the year ij^s, if there do lack, take the Ironmongers' priest for one; to the clerk and sexton for dirge and mass, and ringing bells, xx^d; for four waxes to burn on my grave on great standards xvj^d; to the churchwarden of St. Leonards to make the priest and persons of the same parish to drink, for bread, ale and cheese, iiij^s iiij^d; to the churchwardens for their labour ij^s—xij^d each. If the churchwardens will not provide the bread, ale, and cheese for iiij^s iiij^d for the priest and persons to drink for the ij^s bequeathed to them, then I will the master and wardens of the Ironmongers shall have all the said v^s iiij^d to bestow and give it among the poor men and women of the craft of Ironmongers at their pleasure as they see best. Item, to the parson or his deputes to pray for my soul and to rehearse our names before written in the bederolle every yeare, iiij^d. To thirteen poor men and women of the same parish or near to be at my obitt at St. Leonard's, ij^s ij^d, *i. e.* ij^d a-peece, to pray for my soul. To be given to poor people at ob. or a penny a-peece, viij^d.—j^s if there be so many people there, or else give it as you please. To the Ironmongers' priest to be at both the obitts xij^d, to pray for my soul. To the beadle and clerk of the Ironmongers to be at both obitts, and to warn the master and wardens and Company to come and pray for my soul, xx^d. To the master of the Ironmongers, or his deputy that hath been master, ij^s to be at both obits. To the wardens or their deputies that have been wardens, for their labour to be at both obits, iiij^d. To twenty of the Clothing to come to my obitt at St. Leonard's, x^s, that is vj^d each man, if there be so many in the Clothing and in London, if not, the rest of the x^s to the poor of the Company at your pleasure. To the master and two wardens to offer at both my obitts, vj^d. To the twenty men of the Clothing that come to my obitt to offer at the mass, x^d. To give in alms the rest that lieth unspent of xliij^s iiij^d in the Company at your pleasure.

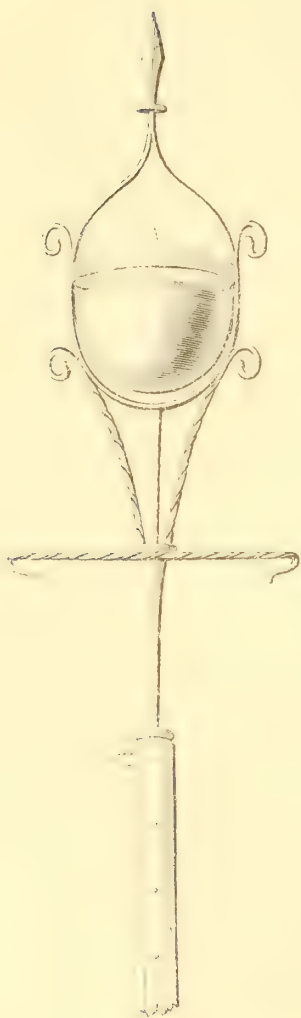
Item, every quarter day when the rents of the ten^{ts} come to your hands, by the advice of the master and wardens of the Company, you shall spend out of the profits, beside the charges that I have bound you to, every quarter day, or at least once a year, that is, on your solemn mass day, as much money as shall be thought best to ease the charges of the wardens what they are wont to be so charged, and when breakfast or dinner is done for to say for my soul, and all the souls of the Ironmongers, De profundis, or a Pater noster, in the worship of God and all saints. Amen.

I will that the poor men and women of the Company have yearly some refreshing at your pleasures. Item, I will that Agnes my wife have all the four tenements during her life, doing and keeping my two obitts during her life, and all repairs, &c. And after her death to the master and wardens of the Ironmongers for ever, doing and keeping all manner of charges aforesaid. Item, I also give to the said Agnes my wife my other tenements w^t the appurtenances in Smyth Lane, in the parish of St. Andrew Hubbard, during her life, and after her decease to my heir, and for lack of any heir to remain to the right heir of the Barnes. I will that the craft of Ironmongers, neither my wife, be not charged no further than the land is able to pay; I mean for casualties, as by fire or otherwise. And if the master and wardens of Ironmongers refuse to do all truly, &c., then the Company of Drapers shall have all these my tenements and to keep my two obitts, &c.

Also it shall be lawful for the master and wardens of the Company to sell or change away any part thereof and buy other lands. And of this my last will of all my lands in London I make my executors John Storgyon, haberdasher, and Richard Slow³, ironmonger, and bequeath to either of them vj^s viij^d. Written with my own hand per me Humfre Barn. Ann^o dñi Mv^o xli. the iij. daye of August, A^o xxxij. Hen. Oct.

The setting of the MIDSUMMER WATCH on the Eve of Saint John the Baptist was one of those gorgeous spectacles which amused and delighted the citizens of London till towards the latter half of the sixteenth century. The marching watch, which formed part of this ceremony, we are told, consisted of two thousand persons variously appareled, who passed through all the principal streets of the city, to wit, from the little conduit by Paul's gate, through West Cheap, by the Stocks, through Cornhill, by Leadenhall to Aldgate, then back down Fenchurch-street by Grassechurch, about Grassechurch conduit, and up Grassechurch-street into Cornhill, and through it into West Cheap again. Seven hundred cressets were borne on this occasion: these were supplied partly by the city, and partly by the companies. There were also divers pageants and morris dancers, with the constables, one-half of whom, to the amount of one hundred and twenty, went out on the Eve of Saint John, and the other half on the Eve of Saint Peter. The constables were dressed in bright harness, some overgilt, and every one had a jorinet of scarlet thereupon and a chain of gold; his henchman following him, his minstrels before him, and his cresset-light at his side.* The mayor and sheriffs also

* The cressets were of various forms and patterns. Mr. Douce, in his Illustrations of Shake-



formed part of the procession, attended by their giants, torch-bearers, and a numerous staff of officers, all calculated by their various dresses and appointments to add to the singularity and splendour of the show.

Stow, whose account I have chiefly followed, and who is our best authority on this subject, informs us that the custom of setting the Midsummer watch was maintained till the year 1539, the 31st Hen. VIII., when it was discontinued*—not probably so much in consideration of the “great charges” of the ceremonial, as on account of the number of citizens who went in procession on the previous 8th of May, amounting, it is said, on that occasion to fifteen thousand persons. The muster of so many armed men was no doubt considered by the King to be unsafe, and the ancient practice of setting the watch was so restricted as to lead at length to its discontinuance. It was revived again in 1548, the 2nd Edw. VI., but shortly afterwards finally abolished.

The first institution of nightly watches in the cities and principal towns of the kingdom was in 1253, Henry III. having commanded the adoption of this measure with a view to preserve the peace, and suppress the disorders which were common at

that period.

In the accounts of Mr. Jeckoll and John Beryman, wardens of the

speare, has engraved four specimens of these ancient street-lamps, which are copied by Hone in the “Every-day Book,” vol. i. p. 831. The cresset represented in the margin is drawn from one preserved in the Tower of London

* The royal prohibition may have been directed only to the number of persons attending this ceremonial, which led ultimately to its discontinuance altogether, for it is evident, as will be seen from the entries in the Ironmongers' books, that payments were made for setting the Midsummer watch between the years 1540 and 1542, and again between the years 1542 and 1544.

Fellowship from the 8th of June, 1540, to the 20th of June, 1542, we find the following payments for setting the midsummer watch.

Payments for the wache at the mydsomer A ^o xv ^c xl.			
Payd for vi ^c cresset lights at ij ^s vj ^d the C	.	.	xv ^s —
vnto x. cresset berra's, and ij. bage bearra's, for the labour			
for beryng and holdyng the cressets both nyghts	.	.	xij ^s —
ffor j. doss. strawe hattys	.	.	x ^d
ffor the makyng of xij. skochens	.	.	xij ^d
vnto ij. men for gevyng atendaunce vpon the cressetts, and			
keypyng of the light, for the labor, for both nyghts	.	.	ij ^s —
Payd ffor mendyng of iiij. cressets, and for ij. new pynes	.	.	vj ^d
ffor the caryage of the cresset lyght ffrō Robard Wenham			
hows to the halle, at ij tymes	.	.	iiij ^d
vnto iiij. bowemen for goyng in the mayer's wache, for			
the labour for both nyghts	.	.	ij ^s viij ^d
ffor iiij. doss. poynts	.	.	iiij ^d
ffor bowstrings	.	.	j ^d
ffor brede and drynke vnto the cresset bearars, and the			
wachemen, for both nyghts	.	.	viij ^d
ffor the dressyng and nayllyng, letheryng, and booklyng of			
vij. Almayn revetts	.	.	ij ^s viij ^d
S ^{ma}	.	.	xxxviij ^s

1544. Hereafter followythe the parcelles of plate that was layd to plege the xxij. day of May, in the xxxvith yere of the reygne of our sou-raynge lord King Henry the VIIIth when the Company flound xliij. men in harnes to goe over the see wth the kyngs army in to France. that was iiij. bowmen and x. byll men, wth all ther that is to say, howsse, dubletts, cotts, hatts of blew and red, aft^r the Duke of Norfolk's faeyon.

In p^mis to Mr. Robart Down ij. euers p^cell gylt, wayng liij. vnecs, at iiij^s viij^d the vnc. s^{ma} ix^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

I^m to Mr. Thomas Gyve, ij. salts, wth a coũ p^cell gylt, wayng liij. vnecs. at iiij^s viij^d the vnc. s^{ma} ix^{li} xiiij^s iiij^d.

I^m to Thomas Bartylmew, a great standyng gylt cvp w^h a coũ, wayng xlix. vnecs. at iiij^s. the vnc. s^{ma} ix^{li} xvj^s.

I^m to Alexander Avenon, a standyng gylt cvp, wth a coũ, wayng xxv. vnecs. at iiij^s the vnc. graven wth a rose and peulyo^s, s^{ma} v^{li}.

The following are some of the payments which occur between the
 “xx daye of June, 1542, unto the ende and terme of ii holle years ending
 the xvii daye of July, a° 1544.”

Payde to iiij. men that went in harnys upon Sent John and Sent		
Peter nyght in the mayer's watch w ^h bowes and arrowes	ij ^s	vij ^d
Payd to x. crosset berers and iii baggs for both nyghts	xij ^s	—
Payd for xij. strawe hatts for them		xij ^d
Payd to John Whetryche and to John Mawer for geving of at-		
tendaunce to sūe them for both nyghts	ij ^s	—
Payd for iiij. doss of poyntts for the bowemen		ij ^d
Payd to Robart Wenchm̃ for viij ^o of cresset lyghts at ij ^s iiij ^d		
the C.	xvijj.	vij ^a
Payd for caryng of the same light to the halle		ij ^d
Payd for a loode of gravell for the strete		iiij ^d
Payd for brede, bere, and alle both nyghts		iiij ^d
Payd for the breekefastes made at M ^r Barymās [Beryman's]		
cownte, as followeth:—		
Payde ffor necke and breste of motton		vj ^d
ffor a piece of beoif		iiij ^a
ffor a breste of vealle		vij ^d
ffor a goose		ix ^d
ffor ij. couppell rabbitts		xij ^d
ffor brede		vj ^d
ffor suġ and peṽ, cloves and mac's, and saffrone		vj ^d
ffor onyons and erbys		j ^d
ffor mostard and venyḡ		j ^d
ffor butter		j ^d ob.
ffor bere		iiij ^d
ffor clarret wyne and reede		vj ^d
ffor the cooke, and to the torne spete and the womā		vij ^d
ffor water		j ^d
Payde ffor iiij. galons of Gaskone wyne	iiij ^s	—
ffor iiij galons of swete wyne	iiij ^s	—
ffor iiij ^{lb} of comfitts		xxj ^d
ffor whit bonnes	iiij ^s	—
ffor spyce bred		vj ^d
ffor vij ^{lb} of suġ	iiij ^s	j ^d
ffor halff a lb pep ^r		xj ^d ob.
ffor di. ouz. cloves and mase		ij ^d ob.
ffor a gallon of alle		ij ^d

ffor butt ^r	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xij ^d ob.
ffor sete wāt for holly watter	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	vij ^d
ffor st ^e wyngs and nosegays	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xij ^d
ffor ij. Banberry chesys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xvj ^d
ffor ij. Soffolke chesys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ij ^r	ij ^d
ffor a kylderkyn alle	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ij ^r	—
ffor hire of v. garnyshe vessells	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	iijs	iiij ^d
ffor di. a q ^r of a yard of blew to make pattarns	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xvj ^d
Payde (1543) to Thomas P ^r ker and W ^m Drap, stewards, towards the dynner at the mayer's feste	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x ^s	—
to Jasper Sabbe for the wreting of M ^r Jakes, M ^r Beryman, John Askey, and Henry Moptyd accounte	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xx ^d
to M ^r Beryman for the armyrar for nalyng and bocklyng and dressyng of xiiij. Almon ryvetts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	vj ^r	—
Payde more to hym for a blake byll	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xvj ^d
ffor iiij. bowes	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	x ^d	—
ffor iiij. shottying gloves	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xvj ^d
ffor xiiij. armyng swerds	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xxxij ^r	vj ^d
ffor xiiij. gyrdells	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	iijs	—
ffor iiij. bowe strynggs	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	ij ^d
ffor xiiij. daggars	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xviijs	viiij ^d
ffor a peysse of reed kersse	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xxviijs	—
ffor xxvij. yards of whit cotten at v ^d ob.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	} xxij ^r	iiij ^d ob.
ffor makyng of xiiij. cotts, at viij ^d the cotte	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
ffor makyng of xiiij. dobletts, at x ^d the doblet	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	xjs	viiij ^d
ffor M ^r Ayer for v. payer of harneys	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	lv ^s	—
ffor iiij. dozen of thred poynts	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	iiij ^d
Payd (1544-6) for a lode of sande for the halle fflowre	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	vj ^d

The Acts passed in the 37th of Henry the Eighth and the 1st of Edward the Sixth, for the “dissolucion of colleges, ch^untries, and free chapels, at the King’s Majesties pleasure,” and the appointment of Commissioners to examine into all payments made by corporations and mysteries for the maintenance of priests, obits, and other superstitious observances, transferred a large portion of the revenues of the civic companies to the crown; nor was there any other way for them, as Strype observes, “but to purchase and buy off these rent charges, and get as good a penny-

worth as they could of the King, and this they did (3 Edw. VI.), by selling other of their lands to enable them to make these purchases.”*

The following entries seem in part to refer to circumstances arising out of these enactments, and furnish us with some curious particulars :—

1547. 1 Edw. VI. Payd to Master Attkyns for cowncell of owr landes and owr corporacion, and for making y ^e copy of y ^m ij. tymes, and y ^l the writing wolde not be alowyd	j ^{li}	xij ^s	viiij ^d
Payd to Master Bryght, for new wryting owt of o ^r landes, con- snyng the kyngs coñyssonars	j ^{li}	x ^s	—
to Barby pursevaunte for his paynes at ij. tymes	ij ^s	—	—
to my lorde cheffe bar'nes clarke, for writy'ge agayne our corporacion	iiij ^s	viiij ^d	—
and gevyne to iiij of my lord cheffe bar'nes s'vauntes for to come to the speche of my lorde, for to haue o ^r corpo- racion	vj ^s	—	—
ffor my dyner and the bedylls, and for bote hyre at West- myenster	ij ^s	iiiij ^d	—
to Ric. Deacon and James Ketell, for ther paynes day by daye, consnyng our corporaçon	iiiij ^s	—	—
Payde for a quarter of a yarde of puke cloth for y ^e sample . .	iiij ^s	iiiij ^d	—
ffor James Kettell's livery gowne, and his hode	ij ^{li}	vij ^s	iiiij ^d
ffor di. quartar of crymsson for the hodes	j ^s	—	—
to Ric. Deacon in redy monye for his gowne	ij ^{li}	—	—
geven to Mr. Losse to haue his good will consnyng o ^r cor- poraçon	j ^{li}	—	—

1549. Anno secundo et tertio Edwardi sexti. An act was passed in this year against false forging of iron gads, instead of gads of steel.

Where divers persons of late have deceitfully forged and made of certain iron called Bilbow iron like to the fashion and manner of gadds of steel, and have sold the same so forged to divers of the king's subjects for steel, whereby the greatest part of edged tools, weapons, and other necessary things having edges, are of little or no value or goodness, to the great hurt of the king's loving subjects ; for the reformation whereof, be it enacted by the king's highness, by the assent of the lords spiritual and temporal and of

* Strype, Book 5, p. 249, Ed. 1720.

the commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that if any person after the first of May next coming do forge or make any such gads of iron, or do utter or put to sale any such gads of iron, he shall forfeit for every gad so forged, or uttered, or put to sale, four pence ; the moiety of which forfeiture shall be to the king, and the other moiety to him or them that will sue for the same in any of the king's Courts of Record, by action, bill, plaint, or information, on the which action, bill, plaint, or information no wager of law, protection, or essoin shall be allowed or admitted.

Another act of the same year, reciting and confirming a previous one made in the 33 Hen. VIII. prohibits the exportation of brass, copper, latten, bell metal, pan metal, gun metal, or shruff metal, whether it be clean or mired (tin and lead only excepted), into any part beyond the sea, upon pain to forfeit double the value thereof, and £10 for every thousand weight of the same so exported.*

1550. (4 Edw. VI.) In this year the king confirmed the chantry lands to the city and principal companies. The following is so much of the letters patent as relates to the Ironmongers' Company :—

The King, to all to whom, &c. health. Know ye, that we for the sum of eighteen thousand seven hundred and forty-four pounds, eleven shillings, and two pence, of lawful money of England, paid into the hands of the treasurer of our Court of Augmentations and Reversions of our Crown for our use by our beloved Augustine Hinde and Richard Turke, citizens and aldermen of the city of London, and William Blackwell, gent. clerk of the said city, by which we confess ourselves fully satisfied and freed, and the said Augustine, Richard, and William, their heirs, executors, and administrators, acquitted and exonerated, of our special grace and certain knowledge and mere motion, also with advice of our council, have given and granted and by these presents give and grant to the said Augustine Hinde, Richard Turke, and William Blackwell.

All that our annual receipts and sum of seven pounds, seven shillings, and eight pence, issuing out of a messuage of the master, wardens, and community of the mistery of Ironmongers, London, situate and being in the Poultry, in the parish of St. Mildred, London, and out of two messuages or tenements called the Nonne Head of the said master, &c. situate and being in the parish of St. Leonard, London, and out of a tenement or croft with gardens adjoining of the said master, &c. situate and being in the parish of St. Giles without Cripplegate, London, which said annual sum, receipt, or annuity, the said master, &c. lately paid and were accustomed annually to pay to the support of a

* Statutes of the Realm, 2 and 3 Edw. VI. cap. xxvii. xxxvii.

priest officiating in the church of Saint Olave, in the Old Jury, London, according to custom made by Thomas Michell. And all that our annual receipt, annuity, and annual sum of sixteen shillings and six pence per year, issuing out of the said messuages, tenements, croft, and gardens, which said annual sum, receipt, or annuity the said master, &c. lately paid and annually have been accustomed to pay for the anniversary of the said Thomas Michell to be observed in the said church of Saint Olave, in the Old Jury, London. And all that our receipt, annuity, and annual sum of thirty-seven shillings and ten pence a-year issuing out of four messuages or tenements of the said master, &c. situate and being in the parish of Saint Leonard in Eastcheap, of Saint Peter in Westcheap, of Saint Margaret Patten, and Saint Mary at Hill, within the city of London, which said annual sum, receipt, or annuity, the said master, &c. lately paid and annually were accustomed to pay for two anniversaries of Humphry Barnes observed in the church of Saint Mary at Hill and St. Leonard's in Eastcheap, London, aforesaid. And all that our receipt, annuity, and annual sum of four shillings and four pence which the said master, &c. lately paid and annually were accustomed to pay for the anniversary of Thomas Dorchester, celebrated in the church of Saint Faith under Saint Paul's, London. And all that our receipt, annuity, and annual sum of thirty-seven shillings and two pence per annum issuing out of messuages and tenements called Horse-head Alley of the said master, &c. situate and being in the parish of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate, London, which said annual sum, &c. the said wardens, &c. lately paid and annually were accustomed to pay for the anniversary of Richard Filde, observed in the church of Saint Benedict, Gracechurch, London: to have, hold, and enjoy all and singular the said annuities, &c. and all and singular the premises above mentioned and specified, with all and singular their appurtenants, to the said Augustine Hinde, Richard Turke, and Will^m Blackwell, their heirs and assigns for ever, to their own use and the use of the said Augustine, Richard, and William, their heirs and assigns, for ever, without any service, &c. to be paid, &c. to us or our heirs or successors, any laws, &c. to the contrary, &c. notwithstanding.

In witness whereof, &c. at Leighes, the . . . day of July, in the fourth year of the reign of King Edward the Sixth.

The following entries occur between the years 1548 and 1554 :—

Payd for vj. labourers for the town dyche for the space of	
one mownth at vij ^d the daye	iiij ^{li} iiij ^s —
for iiij. laborars for another m ⁿ the, by my lord's com-	
maundment	lvj ^s —
to lord tressurer, for purchasyng of ouer chantre lands	ij ^c xliij ^{li} x ^s —*

This was probably the Ironmongers' share of the £18,744 11s. 2d.

to Will ^m East, for x. paire of Almayne revitts	v ^{li} — —
to viij. synging men, that did sing and play at our solempne masse	viiij ^s —
for a pottell of muskadell for the synging men at the churche	xij ^{li}
for iiij. gallons of sweate wyne	viiij ^s —
for c. faggotts	iiij ^s ii ⁿ
for iiij. gallons of Gascon wine	iiij ^s —
for o ^r standing in Chepe side the xvij th day of August, a ^o 1554, at the comyng through the cite of the king and quenes highenes	viiij ^s ix ^{li}

From the inventory of goods about this period :—

The corpora^{ti}on granted by King Edward y^e III.

The seall of the corporacyon.

The armes geven by the harrolds.

A comyssyon from Kinge Edward the VI. cons^ynyng chauntry lands and gyld lands w^t the comyssion^os hondys.

A dyde of y^e chan^tre lands bought agay^e of Kinge Edward the Syxt.

1555. (1 and 2 Phil. and Mary.) Several entries occur in the Company's books at this period relating to the unloading of coals, and the rules and regulations laid down for the coalme^ters, over whom the Company appear to have exercised a considerable control.

INTRODUCTION OF THE USE OF COAL.—We have no conclusive and satisfactory evidence as to the period when pit-coal was first discovered and used as fuel in this country. Whitaker, in his History of Manchester, supposes that it was known and used by the aboriginal Britons; but this opinion has been opposed by other writers. He, however, cites a grant of lands made by the abbey of Peterborough, A.D. 853, which proves, as it should seem, that this fuel was known and used amongst us while the Saxons were masters of Britain. By this grant certain boons and payments in kind were reserved to the monastery, consisting of Welsh ale, wood, and twelve cartloads of fossil or pit-coal: the original words are, *twælf fōður Ʒnæfan*, which Bishop Gibson translates, “duodecem plaustra carbonum fossilium.” In 1239, Henry the Third is said to have granted a charter to the townsmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for liberty to dig coals and stones. This licence, which issued on the supplication of the parties interested, is the earliest direct notice of the actual working for coals extant. The strongest and most unequivocal proof,

however, that this species of fuel was in use during the reign of Henry the Third, is to be found in an inquisition preserved among the Additions to Matthew Paris's History, of the date of 1245. Here we find it called "carbo maris"—sea-coal,—an appellation retained through succeeding centuries,—with express mention of making pits to win, and of the wages of the colliers that wrought in them.

We have no distinct notice of the earliest shipment of coal for London. The use of it in the metropolis was prohibited in 1306 by royal proclamation; nevertheless within about twenty years afterwards it appears to have been used in the royal palace.

In 1325, a vessel, the property of one Thomas Rente, of Pontoise, a town in the ancient dominions of the kings of England in France, is mentioned as trading to Newcastle-upon-Tyne with corn, and returning with a freight of sea-coal.

Harrison, in his description of England, prefixed to Holinshed's Chronicle, edited in 1577, observes, "of cole-mines we have such plenty in the north and western parts of our island as may suffice for all the realme of Englande, and soe must they doe hereafter indeede if wood be not better cherished than it is at this present; and, to say the truth, notwithstanding that very many of them are carried into other cuntryes of the maine, yet theyr greatest trade beginneth to growe from the forge into the kitchen and halle, as may appear already in most cities and townes that lye about the coast where they have little other fewel excepte it be turfe or hassocke. I marvayle not a little that there is no trade of these into Sussex and Southamptonshire, for want whereof the smiths do work their yron with charrecoal."

Towards the end of the prosperous reign of Elizabeth, the coal trade flourished greatly, and it continued to be regarded as an important source not only of local but of government revenue by succeeding monarchs. But the prejudice against the use of sea-coal in London continued long after the trade had become established, indeed almost until the complaint was transferred from the smell and smoke of pit-coal to the wasteful consumption and decay of the forests.

Duties were laid upon sea-borne coal to assist in building St. Paul's church and fifty parish churches in London after the great fire in that city; and in 1677 Charles the Second granted to his natural son, Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, and his heirs, a duty of one shilling a chaldron on coals, which continued in the family till it was purchased by government.

In 1699 Newcastle had two-thirds of the coal trade, and three hundred thousand chaldrons in all went annually to London. The over-sea trade employed nine hundred thousand tons of shipping. Coals, about that time, sold in London for eighteen shillings a chaldron, out of which five shillings were paid to the king, one shilling and six pence to St. Paul's, and one shilling and six pence metage. It was then also stated to the House of Commons that six hundred ships, one with another of the burden of eighty Newcastle chaldrons, with four thousand five hundred men, were requisite for carrying on this trade.

There were also then employed on the Tyne four hundred keels, and from fifteen to sixteen thousand keelmen.—See *History and Description of Fossil Fuel*, Lond. 1835.

THE OTHE OF THE COLEMETERS.—Ye swere that ye shall indifferently mesure al coles that to you belongeth for to mesure, and juste mesure ye shall give to every persone, as well to pore as to riche, without pcyalite shewing or favour; and if ye be at any contention or stryff with youre felaship for metyng of coles, or eny other thing at eny tyme, ye shall alway be obedient to be rewled and juged by the maister and wardyns of the felaship of Iremongers that now be, and to their successours that be to com, as it hath been acoustomed of olde time for to be. And on this ye shal mete no coles except ye deliũ to eche of youre felawes for cũ four chalder a peny, soo youre felows passe not the nombre of v. persones beside youreself. And yf ye kepe not these wordes aforesaid ye lese your office; and al these premisses aforesaid ye shall wele and truely doo, as nye as God wol geve you grace.

THE ORDINAUNCE OF COLEMETERS.—A meter at any time having meted a ship, shall deliũ to eche of his fellowship for every four chaldron j^d, euery meter to follow op in lott, that is to sey: ffirst, William Alye, John Jakett, William Sylk, Rauf a mor, Richard Taylfor, and so oon to mete a ship; he that happeth to be sike, he that followeth next to mete for him. No one to mete more than j. ship till the lott com to him again; if any lak sakkes, he shall require them of his fellowes, and when don deliũ them again. Ye shall not take or occupie no sakks of o^r manns wthout licence of the wardeyns. You shall tak up y^r hole mony of him y^t setteth you first a-werke.*

At a court, or quarter-day, holden quarto die Novembr^r a^o 1555:—

“ At this same courte it is ordaigned and concluded by the holle bodye of the same Cumpany, that Robert Wennam, one of the iiij. colemeaters, for certein matters and good cause to this courte showyd, shall give and pay for a fine to theese of this house the somme of three pounds, to be paid by the same Wennam unto the wardens before the tenth day of the same Novembre, upon the paine and penaltie of v^{li}, to be paid and levied for none-paymente of the iiij^{li} accordingly.”

* This is probably an ancient ordinance, as we find that the coal meters in 1555 were John Palmer, Robert Wennam, John Style, and Richard Gyles. How long the supervision of the coal meters continued in the Ironmongers' Company we have not been able to discover. A manuscript volume belonging to the corporation of London, and supposed to be about the time of James the First, contains among other regulations the oath to be taken by coal-meters, and it is supposed that since about that period their appointment has been by the city.

At the courte or quarter-day kepte the seconde Tuesday after twelveth day, anno 1555.

“ At the same court it was ordered, concluded, and agreed that the iiij. colemeaters, before the xiiijth daye of February next comynge, shall come unto an accompte in all their doings and busynes, as towching the meting of shippes of coles, before William Clarke, William Draper, and Robart Cowche, or before twoo of them. And that the same their accompte and reconing be perused and seen by the same William Clarke, Wifm Draper, and Robert Cowche, or by ij. of them, and they the said Wifm Clarke, Willm. Draper, and Robert Cowche to inform and certyfie to the wardens and assistants, what they shall perceiue and finde in and by their accompte.

“ And where also at this courte, William Clarke, William Draper, and Robert Cowche were named and appointed at this saide courte, holden the seconde Tuesday after the twelveth day 1555, to have the hyring and determinaçon of the varyaunces and controversyes that were depending betwene the colemeaters, That is to saye John Palmer, Robert Wennam, John Style, and Richard Gyles; Be it knowen, that it is determined, concluded, and agreed, by us the said Wifm Clarke, Wifm Draper, and Robert Cowche, wth the mutual assentes and consentes of the same colemeaters, as followyth:—that is to say, that xxv. chalder of coles water labo^r shalbe accompted for a turne, and that xx^{ty} chalder of coles land labo^r shall be reconned for a turne, and that they shall alwayes make their accompt from tyme to tyme wthin x. dayes, and that by writyng. And that immediately shalbe paide the over messurage that either of them ought to pay to his ffellows, wth is a peny upon eny chalder mette upon the water above his torne; and that upon the penaltye to pay to ovr common box for neglecting or slackyng hereof fyve pounds. And farther, that if it chaunce any suche offender hereafter to be founde, and that he be not presented by the others of them to our m^r or wardens for the tyme being, within twoo dayes next after the offence so made, that then he which was remisse or slack in the none-presentment thereof (and not he or any other that did not make the accompt thereof), shall pay to the coñon box of this house, wthout redempcōn, xx^s also in the name of a penaltye or fyne.”

1556. (2 and 3 Phil. and Mary.) An act of common council was this year framed for the purpose of preventing early marriages, which at this period had become very general in the city, and were supposed to be the cause of much poverty and distress.

A copy of this act is preserved in an old book of orders belonging to the Ironmongers' Company, *in hæc verba* :—

“ At the comon counsell holden in y^e iner chamber of the guyldes halle of y^e citte

of London the xxvijth daye of September, anno 1556, before Sir Wiltm Garate, knyght, being then lorde mayer of London, and y^e aldermen of the cittie aforesaide, among oder things it was ordenyd and established as followith:—Forasmuch as great povertie, penury, and lacke of livyng hath of late years followith by diuers and sondry occasions, wayes, and meanes, rysen, growne, and encreased within this citie of London, not only amongst the poore artificers and handicraftesmen of the same citie, but also amongst other citezens of such companies as in times paste hath lived prosperously and in great wealthe, and one of the chiefest occasions thereof, as it is thought and semethe to all men who by longe tyme hath knowne the same citie, and have had experience of the state thereof, is by reason of the over hastie marriges and over sone setting up of housholdes of and by the youth and young folkes of the sayde citie, which hath comonly used, and yet do, to marry themselves as sone as ever thay come oute of theyr apprentishode, be thaye never so young and unskilful, yea, and often tymes many of them so poore that they scantly have of there proper goodeyes wherewith to buye their marriage apparel and to furnyshe ther houses with implementes and other thinges necessary for the exercise of ther occupations, whereby they should be able to sustayne themselves and their family. And forasmuch as the cheifest occasion of the sayde inconvenience is, as it is very evydent, by reson that dyvers and sundry apprentices, as well of the sayde artificers as also of other citezens of the saide citie, are commonly bounden for so fewe yeres that their tearmes of apprenticiallitie expireth and endeth oversone, and that thei are therupon incontinently made fre of the said citie, whatsoever their ages, disposicions, with discrecions or knowledges of their artes or occupations be, to the great hinderaunce, losse, and inestimable slander of the sayde citie, and to the undoyng of a great nnumber of such youth, who other wise might and shoulde seme very well in the common welth; for remedy, stay, and reformation wherof it is ordained, enacted, and established by the lorde mayer, aldermen, and commons, in this present common counsaile assembled, and by authoritie of the same, that no maner of person or persons, from and after the feaste of all Saintes next comynge, shall be by any maner of wayes or meanes made free of the sayde cytie, or shall be receyved or admitted into the liberties and freedom of the same, by reason of apprentishod or redemcion onelye, untill shuche time as he and they shall severallye attayne and come to the age of twenty-four yeares, fully complete; and further, be itt enacted, by auctoritie afore sayde, that no fre man or fre woman of this citie shall, from and after the said feast of all Saintes, take any apprentis or apprentices for any fewer yeares than for so many that every suche apprentis or apprentices, from and after the sayd feaste of al Sayntes, so to be taken, shall be of the full age of twenty-four yeares at the least before the expiration of the terme of the apprentishod of every shuch apprentis, upon payne that everie person or persons that, from and after the sayde feaste, shall take any apprentice or apprentices into his or ther service that shall not be of the full age of

twenty-four yeares at the least at the end of the term of the same his apprentishode, as is afore said, shall forfaitte or lose £20 to the use of the mayor and commonalti and citezens of the saide city, to be recovered in the name of the chamberlayn of this citie for the tyme being, by byll, playnt, exaction of debt, to be commensed in the Lorde Mayor's Courte within the sayd citie, wherein no essoine or wager of law shall be amited or allowed for the partie defendaut; and for the just triall and true knoledge of the very true aege and aeges such person or persons making sute or petition to the lorde mayor and his brethren the aldermen, or to the chamberlain of the sayde citie for the time being, and his successours, to be made free of the saide citie from and after the said feast of al Saintes next comming after the date hereof, be it ordayned and enacted, by the authoritie afore said, that the said chamberlain and his successors for the tyme beyng shall not only do his best diligence, by inspection, to discerne the aege of every such person, but shall also examine and appose the master and masters of every such person so to him and them brought and presented to be made free of the said citie, and als such of the wardens and assistauntes of every company or felowship that shall ioyne with the master or masters that shall make any such presentments of any person or persons to him or them straytely upon ther othes made unto the sayde citie when they and every of them did fyrst enter into the fredom of the same citie, to declare to him or them as much as in them lieth the perfect and true age of every suche person beinge presented to be made free as afore sayde; and it be further ordayned and enacted by authoritie afore said, that the chamberlain of the said citie for the time being, and his successors, shall at all tymes hereafter truly, diligently, and effectuallye execute, observe, and kepe, for his or their parte and partes, this preasent acte and ordinaunce in every poynt, upon payne of forfeiture for every his or theyr offence in that behalfe, to the use of the mayor and cominaltie and citezens of the said citie, and of ther successors, the same alwayes to be recovered and obtained by action of debt, to be commensed in the King and Quenes Maiesties Court commonly called the Lorde Mayer's court within the sayde citie, in the name of y^e Lorde Mayer of the said citie for the tyme beinge, in which action no wager of lawe or essoyne shall be admitted or allowed for the defendaut. Provided always, that this act, or any thyng therein contained, shal not in any wyse extende, or be hurtfull, or prejudicial, at any time hereafter, to any person or persons now bound apprentices, or to any woman or mayden that shall be justly intituled to have or enjoy the liberties and fredom of the sayd citie, by reason of service or other wyse, but that they and every of them shal be receved and admitted into the fredome of the said citie, from tyme to time, in such forme and manner to al intentes and purposes as they or any of them should or oughte to have byn admitted if this act had never byn had or made, anything in this act mencioned or contained to the contrary notwithstanding."—Ancient Book of Orders, fo. 35.

1556. The Hall was assessed in the sum of £40 “for setting on work the work-folkes in Brydwell.”

1558. The privileges granted to the Ironmongers’ Company by the charter of Edward the Fourth were this year confirmed by an *inspeximus* charter of Philip and Mary, dated at Westminster on the 20th June, and in the 4th and 5th years of their reign.

“Paide more to the Quenes Matie for a fyne by the iudgement of the Lorde Chauncelor for the allowing of o^r corporacion, graunted by King Edward the iiij. vnto this Company, the some of x^{li} iiij^s iiij^d, for which some of mony we be conformed vnder the Kyng and Quenes great seal, as may appear at large.”

In the same year the Company advanced the sum of £666 13s. 4d. for the service of the Crown, being their proportion of the compulsory loan levied on the city for the purpose of enabling the Queen to prosecute the French war, which terminated to the disadvantage of the English, and with the loss of the town of Calais, after it had been possessed by this country for two hundred and ten years.

“From this period,” observes Herbert, “the extracting of money from the trading corporations became a regular source of supply to Government, and was prosecuted during Elizabeth’s and the succeeding reigns with a greediness and injustice that scarcely left those societies time to breathe.”—“Specie in their hands,” as Malcolm observes, “had the faculty of attracting clouds of *precepts*; and whatever the companies were compelled to lavish the Crown was ready to receive.”*

1559. (1 Eliz.) The Ironmongers sent forty-two men in armour to the May-game that went before the Queen’s Majesty to Greenwich.

Fosbroke, in noticing these games, says, “The accounts of the May Games are imperfect, and of such different origins as to require a fresh deduction. The first kind is not so precisely a relic of the Floralia as of the Maiuma celebrated at Ostia, instituted by Claudius, and grafted upon the Floralia. Constantine suppressed them through licentiousness. They

* Herbert’s Livery Comp. i. 119; and Malcolm’s Londinium Redivivum.

were revived by Arcadius and Honorius upon condition of good conduct, but again abolished. Evelyn condemns the custom of erecting May-poles, as being often destructive of fine straight trees; and says that Anastasius, the emperor, introduced it in order to abolish the Gentile Maiuma at Ostia, when they were allowed to transfer an oak or other tree of the forest into the town, and erect it before the doors of their mistresses. But the May-pole is also adorned with garlands of flowers. These are the *rami coronati* of Apuleius. The May-maid, decorated with flowers and ribbons, is the undoubted representative of Flora, the

‘ Mille venit variis florum Dea nexa coronis ’

of Ovid, and transformed into Maid Marian when mimicry of Robin Hood was added to the games among ourselves. But that popular robber was certainly not the ancestor of the king or lord of the May, for such an appointment occurs abroad. Indeed, a king or master of the ceremonies was appointed in all festivals, sports, &c. Elephants, kids, rope-dancers, and other buffoons were introduced in the Roman Floralia, and this accounts for the substitution of the hobby-horse and morris-dance.”

Stowe says, “In the month of May the citizens of London of all estates generally in every parish, and in some instances two or three parishes joining together, had their several Mayings, and did fetch their May-poles with divers warlike shows, with good archers, morrice dancers, and other devices for pastime all day long; and towards evening they had stage-plays and bonfires in the streets. These great Mayings and May-games were made by the governors and masters of the city, together with the triumphant setting up of the great shaft or principal May-pole in Cornhill, before the parish church of St. Andrew, which was thence called St. Andrew Under-shaft.”*

Another of the early events in the reign of Elizabeth, as connected with the Ironmongers' Company, is an Act for the preservation of Timber, by limiting the conversion of it into coal or other fuel for the purpose of smelting iron :—

* Survey of London, p. 80. See also Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, 353.

ANNO PRIMO REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ.

For the avoiding of destruction and wasting of timber, be it enacted, by our sovereign lady the Queen's Majesty, the lords spiritual and temporal and the commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that no person or persons hereafter shall convert or employ or cause to be converted or employed to coal or other fuel, for the working of iron, any timber tree or timber trees of oak, beech, or ash, or of any part thereof of the breadth of one foot square at the stub end, growing within fourteen miles of the sea, or of any part of the rivers of Thames, Severn, Wye, Humber, Dee, Tine, Teese, Trent, or any other river or creek or stream by which carriage is commonly used by boat or other vessel to any part of the sea, upon pain of forfeiture for every such tree or any part thereof so employed or converted to coal or other fuel for the making of iron, as is aforesaid, forty shillings of lawful money of England; the one half of all which forfeiture to be our sovereign lady the Queen's Majesty and her heirs and successors, and the other money to him or them that will sue for the same by original writ, bill, plaint, or information, wherein no essoin, protection, injunction, or wager of law shall be admitted or allowed.

Provided always, that this Act shall not extend to the county of Sussex, nor to the weald of Kent, nor to any of the parishes of Charlwood, Newdigate, and Leigh, in the weald of the county of Surrey. This Act to begin and take effect from and after the feast of the Nativity of Saint John Baptist next coming after this session of Parliament.—Statutes of the Realm, 1 Eliz. cap. 15.

1560. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company to furnish “xxiiij. hansom men, well and handsomely armed, and x. whiffelers,* to go with them to (feaching) y^e Queenes Maigeste.”

The accession of a Protestant monarch, and the changes consequent on that event, and likely, in time, to arise out of it, induced the Ironmongers, it would seem, to seek a renewal of their privileges; for we find that on the 12th of November in this year they obtained from Elizabeth an *inspeximus*, confirming the charter recently granted by Philip and Mary. Some

* Whifflers were formerly supposed to be performers on a whiffle, said to have been a kind of fife; and the term is so explained by Bailey and other lexicographers. It has been shown, however, that there never was any such musical instrument, and that the whifflers were really those who made way for a procession by brandishing wooden swords or wands, with which they skilfully cleaved the air, and made the whiffing sound. It is only thirty years ago (in 1835) that the whifflers still performed this office at Norwich. See the subject fully discussed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1851 and 1852, vol. xxxvi. pp. 404, 516, 623; vol. xxxvii. p. 151.

of the items of expense in 1547 would lead us to suppose that they contemplated a similar measure on the accession of Edward the Sixth; but that King having agreed to treat with the civic companies for the release of their chantry lands, was probably deemed a sufficient admission and confirmation of their several corporate rights and capacities.

The Ironmongers' Company at this period exercised an extensive control and supervision over their own trade, and were empowered to fine, and otherwise punish, all persons who sold or set forth for sale any goods or merchandise of an inferior or deceptive character. The following extract exhibits a charge preferred against Clement Cornewall, one of their own body, in 1561, for having in some way been concerned in an offence of this description.

"At a quarter court holden on the 20th day of June, in this year, Thomas Taper came and complayned against Clement Cornwayll, and thare broughte in John Stubbes and William Kyrkham, for witnesses on his behalf, in the matter in contençon, w^{ch} John Stubbs declared howe that about iij. yers past he was at Lewes faire, and thare dyd see a saruant of the said Clement in a standyng in the fayre in a trashmaker's boothe, and asked hym whose man he was, and he sayd he was there with the trashmaker for the fayer tyme; and the said William Kyrkham declared here, that at the said tyme he was at the sayd fayre, and came to the bothe w^{ch} was wont to be the standynge of the said Clement, and asked a young man ther being whose man he was, and he sayd Mayster Cornewall's; and he asked hym if this were his maysters ware, and he said no, but he was there wth Etheringe, the trashmaker, to help hym for the faire tyme."

At a Court on the 8th August following was read that "acte of aparell sette owte by my lord mayer; and apoynted for dew execucyon of the same are these psons following, to stond tyll the pewryefycacoyns of our Ladye next :—John Bill, William Page, William Jackman."

This Order of Court refers to a proclamation of the Queen concerning the wearing of apparel contrary to the Act made in the 8th of Henry VIII. and another relating to the same subject passed in 1 and 2 Philip and Mary.

September 20. xvij persons were appointed to be in "redynes on mygellmis yeayn next, in their beste lyevery, and being forid with thare hoodes to the same, to wayte upon Mayster Sheryffe, and euery p'son failing to attend to pay into the comon box of the fellowship, xl^s.

1562. At a Court holden the 27th day of May, touching the order for the election of Master, it was ordained as follows :—

“ Fyrste, it is agreed at this Corte that the ij. wardens at the dyn^{rs} (at suche tyme as the wafers shall be saruid in), shall rise to goo owte, and then shall come in wth the garlande for the mayster only, in the cheif wardens handes, wth the mynstrell before them, and the bedell, and making their obeysance to the mayster, shall delyu^r hym the same garlande; and there shall remayne and attend by the maister, till the mayster hathe assayed the garland upon the heads of such of the most worshipfull as he shall thinke mete, and then the mayster to receive it againe, and set it on his owne head, and then the wardens to depte the garland remāyng still on the old mayster's heade; and immediately the wardens to come in again, wth the mynstrells and bedell before them, either of them having his garlande on his head, and one to bear a cup before the cheif warden, and to goo ones about the house, and after obeysaunce made, the chief warden to take the cup and delyu^r yt to the olde mayster, and then the mayster to take the garlande of from his head, and sit it on the newe mayster's head, and then the maister to take the cup and drinke to the new mayster; and after that the wardens, after dew reu^{en}ce, to depte to say (assay) their garlands as they shall thinke mete, and then to goo oute, and to come in again wth the mynstrells and bedell before them wth ther garlands on ther heddes, and either of them hauing his cup brought before him, and to goo twice aboute the house; and then the cheif olde warden to goo and sett the garland upon the new cheif warden's hed, and to take his cup and drinke to hym, and to deluy^r the same cup to hym, and likewise the younger warden to set his garland upon the other new warden's hed, and to take his cup and drinke to hym, and delyuer hym the same cupe, and then bothe of the olde wardens to syt downe in their places, where thaye came ffrome.”

It was further ordained at the same Court “ that whereas the dyn^r hath heretofore been used to be kept upon the Sondaie next after Trynitye Sondaie, that the dyn^r



The figure introduced in the margin is a fac-simile from a pen-and-ink drawing in the Ironmongers' Register-book of 1578, and probably represents one of the characters which were introduced on festive occasions, for the amusement of the company.

shall from henceforth be kept upon the Monday seven-night after Trynitye Sonday, that is to saye, the Mondaye next after y^e olde accustomed daye: and that the yemondrye, as well householders as others, must be warned to be at the hall upon the sayd Monday, in their best arraye, as they have bene accustomed to be heretofore upon the Sondaye, for to offer at the church as aforetime used."

The garlands worn by the master and wardens on their entering upon office consisted of a fillet of velvet, about three inches wide, padded, and lined with silk, and ornamented with the arms and crest of the Company, engraved on small silver or iron plates, and enamelled in their proper tinctures.



A set of such garlands, one of crimson and the other two of green velvet, evidently of considerable antiquity, is still in the possession of the Company, but the custom of placing them on the heads of the newly-elected master and wardens has been long discontinued. The ceremony, however, of crowning the prime warden and his associates on their accession to office, is still observed by the Fishmongers' Company, and by several of the other city companies, nor is this usage of the olden time by any means devoid of interest. In the *History of the Carpenters' Company* lately published,* is engraved a set of these crowns or garlands, which are still used on the election of master and wardens. They bear the date 1561, and are different from those of the Ironmongers', the fillet having a cap attached to it, quartered with a band of stronger material, and a tassel at the top, so as to exhibit somewhat the appearance of an old ducal coronet.

* *An Historical Account of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters of the City of London*, by Edward Basil Jupp; Lond. 1848, p. 212. The worshipful Company of Girdlers also possess a set of these ancient crowns or garlands; vide *Gentleman's Magazine* 1852.

Aug. 8. “A general sessment was made throughout the whole Company, as well the clothing as the yemanry, for the charge of xix. soul-diers, appoynted to be found by them.”

1564. The right of the Company to regulate all matters connected with their trade, and before alluded to, is further shown by an order which they passed this year, at the instance of the yeomanry, respecting the sale of nails.

At a quarter courte, holden the morrow after Saint Markes day, being the xxvjth day of Aprill, 1564. Imprimis, it is agreed at this courte, that, where the yeomanry of this Company have exhibited a supplication to this Company to take order that such of this Company as sell but v^{xx} nayles to the c. may as well in this citie as at faires and marketts sell six score to the c., according to concience, and as they ordinarily do buy, as by the same supplication appereth; and thereupon it is fully agreed by this Company, that if any of this Company do sell any nayles under vj. score to the hundredth, either in this citie or at any faire or market, at any tyme hereafter, that then eury such offend^r shall, for the first offence committed contrary to this order, forfeite and pay to the use of this Company iij^s iiij^d, and for the seconde offence contrary to this order vj^s viij^d, and for the third offence, and eury tyme after, shall pay to this Company tenne shillings.

1565. A precept was issued by the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company of Ironmongers to contribute the sum of £75 10s. towards the building of the new Burse, which sum was assessed in the following manner.*

Mr. Alderman Draper, x^{li}
Mr. Alderman Chamberlyn, x^{li}
Mr. Alderman Avenon, x^{li}

Thomas Browne, iiij^{li}
John Carre, iiij^{li}
Edward Bright, iiij^{li}

* Books of the Ironmongers' Company.—See also extracts from the Records of the City of London, printed by the corporation, citing “a booke concernynge the newe Burse intended, which shall declare the charge that the cittie and cittezens thereof sustayned and bare for th’obteynynge of the soyle thereof, and the names of every citizen that contributed towards that charge, and the somes that every of them haith contributed, and other necessary matters worthie to be had in memory. Written the xiiij. day of September, anno domini 1566, in the tyme of Sir Richard Champion, maior.”

William Dane, v^h
 Anthony Gammage, iiij^h
 Richard Morrys, iiij^h
 William Page, xxx^s
 John Hill, xxx^s
 Robert Cowche, xx^s
 William Roo, xl^s
 Will^m Penylather, xx^s
 John Style, xx^s
 William Plasden, xxx^s
 Olyver Fisher, xx^s

Robert Easte, xx^s
 Peter Whalley, xx^s
 William Chapman, xx^s
 Robert Waynman, xx^s
 John Dunne, xx^s
 William Skidmore, x^s
 Robert Gooding, xx^s
 John Atkynson, x^s
 James Harvy, iiij^h
 Richard Vallance, xx^s

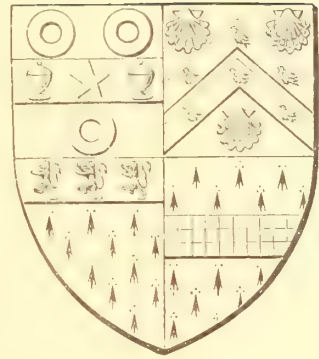
On the 17th February in the same year, a "Precept or Commission" was received from the Lord Mayor for the sum of lxxv^{li} to be levied for the provision of wheat for the city. No entries are so numerous in the Ironmongers' Books as precepts for this particular purpose. Herbert informs us that the first recorded instance of the companies being compelled to assess themselves for the supply of a store of corn was in the mayoralty of Sir Christopher Yerford, 1521, previous to which time the expense was maintained by "loans and contributions from the mayor and aldermen, and sometimes from the citizens."* That this method was in some degree uncertain there can be no doubt. Roger Achilly, mayor in 1502, complained in his time that there was not a hundred quarters of grain in all the city garners together, including the public granary at Leadenhall. It was, therefore, we may reasonably conclude, with a view to obtain a sufficient and more regular supply of corn that the several crafts and mysteries were made chargeable in this business.

1566. A "sessment" was made for a benevolence of xxx^{li} towards building the new Burse; and in the month of July the Company was commanded to equip and prepare three soldiers for the Queen's service in Ireland, whose armour and weapons were to be of the value of "iiij^{li} xvij^s x^d, and their clothing of Hampshire watched † karsey, garded with yallowe woollen cloth."

* Herbert's Livery Companies, vol. i. p. 133.

† Watchet, "blue."

The Ironmongers' books of this year present us with a long account of the preparations which were made for the mayoralty of Sir Christopher Draper,* who was a member of this Company. These entries are the more interesting as recording, in all probability, the first detailed account to be met with of a regular Lord Mayor's Show. The origin of these gorgeous exhibitions, in the opinion of Mr. Fairholt,† is to be sought in the customs and ceremonies of the Low Countries.



“The ancient processions of the trades of Antwerp,” he observes, “furnished us with the prototypes of much of the pageantry formerly exhibited in the early mayoralty processions of London; for the similarity between them is too striking to be the result of accident.” Civic processions of a gorgeous character on the occasion of the monarch visiting the city or in honour of the reception of foreign sovereigns or princes had been common from an early period,‡ and some display and ceremonial had been always observed on the inauguration of the Lord Mayor, but we meet with no extended description of the latter previous to 1566.

* Sir Christopher Draper, Lord Mayor 1566, grandson of Thomas Draper, of Flintham, in the county of Nottingham. Arms: Quarterly, 1. Argent, on a fesse between three annulets gules a mullet between two cups covered or. 2. Argent, on two chevrons between three escallops sable six martlets or. 3. Ermine, on a chief azure three lions rampant or. 4. Ermine, a fesse checky argent and sable.—*Visitation of London by Robert Cook, Clarenceux, a° 1568.*

† *Lord Mayors' Pageants*, by F. W. Fairholt, Esq. F.S.A. (printed for the Percy Society,) p. ix.

Flanders during the middle ages was the great market of the world, and the wealth which flowed into her ports from the operation of the Hanseatic Confederacy enabled her princely merchants to cultivate the elegances of life, and to adorn their cities with those palatial buildings the vestiges of which still strike us with wonder and delight. “Merchants from seventeen kingdoms had their settled domiciles at Bruges in 1385, and strangers visited that city from almost unknown countries.”

“*Erat nempe Flandria totius prope orbis stabile mercatoribus emporium. Septemdecim regnorum negotiatores tum Brugis sua certa habuere domicilia ac sedes, præter complures incognitas pæne gentes quæ undique confluebant.*”—Meyer ad ann. 1385, cited by Hallam.

‡ See “*London Pageants*, by John Gough Nichols, 1831,” 8vo.

The following are Minutes respecting the Pageant for the Mayoralty of Sir Christopher Draper.

At my lorde elect's hand m^d to enquire howe we shall haue o^r auncient,* and what collers [colours] we shall give in it.

Agreed wth John Candishe, habberdassher, the xxxth daie of September, a^o 1566, that he shall furnishe the ffoiste in all points as hereafter followeth:†—

Imprimis, he to paie the charges of xx^{ty} ores and the men to row them, w^t ij. trom-peters, a drom, and a flute; xvj. bases, whereof viij. double and viij. single; squibbes sufficient for the tyme, wth all things well paynted and trymmed accordingly, w^t twenty pavases; and the said John Candishe to be paie^d for the same tenne poundes.

Item, he must haue ij. ells of sarsnet for his cassock, and tenne shillings in mony for his hose, and a night cap of silke, and a skarf.

Item, to the m^r of the foist and the gonner, eche of them ij. clls of sarsenet for their cassocks, and eche of them a skarf and a night cappe.

Item, to the drom and the flute, eche of them sarsnet for doublets and skarffs, and night cappes of satten of Bridges, and the cappes to be drawn out wth white and redd; and John Shingwell to be auncient-bearer in the foist, a flag w^t the queen's armes for the mayne toppe, a flag of the red crosse for the foretoppe, two long streamers, one for the mayne toppe and the other for the foretoppe, two auncients for the pope or baste.

Item, a pece of buckeram to be provided for pendants, ij. half barrels of gonne-powder for the foist, iiij. dozen of javelins, cxl. chambres, and twenty-eight yeomen as whiffers.—Court Book, p. 52.

Item, it is agreed that Richarde Sharpe, wax chaundelo^r, shall deliu^r viij. dozen staff torches, eu^y torche to be of waxe, an elle in lengthe, and att xv^s the dozen.

* The banner of the Company.

† The first instance that occurs of the Lord Mayor's going by water to Westminster is in 1454, in the mayoralty of John Norman, and is thus noticed by Fabyan:—

“ This xxxii yere (Hen. VI.) Johⁿ Norman foresayd, vpon the morowe of Symōde and Judis daye, the accustomed daye whā y^e newe mayer vsyd yerelye to ryde with great pompe vnto Westminster to take his charge, this mayer fyrste of all mayers brake that auncient and old continued custome, and was rowed thither by water: for y^e wich y^e watermen made of him a roūdell or song to his great prayse, the whiche began,

“ Rowe the bote Norman, rowe to thy lemman.”

Fabyan's Chron. p. 628. Edited by (Sir) Henry Ellis. Lond. 1811.

Middleton, in his *Sun in Aries*, 1621, and two other of his pageants, says that Sir John Norman was rowed in his barge to Westminster with silver oars at his own cost and charges.—See Fairholt's *Lord Mayors' Pageants*, vol. i. 3.

It'm, it is agreed that Robert Dromslade* and his auncient and flute shall haue allowed them xviijs a-pece for their furniture of apparell, their doublets to be blewe, and their scarffs white and redde.

Item, it is agreed that Mr. Warden must provide iiij. dozen of red cappes for the torche-bearers.

It'm, agreed w^t Hugh Watts and Xpofer Beck that they shall fynde us two woodmen,* w^t clubbes, squibbes, and powder, and all other necessaryes, and that to be done in all respectes as hath byn accustomed, and to be paid for the same xxxiijs iiij^d.

October 1st. Richard Baker, painto^r stayno^r, in the p^sence of this courte, was agreed w^t all for making of the pageant w'all, and all manner of things incident to the same, as well the carpenter and paynter's worke, except the children and their apparel; and for his paynes therein to have the some of sixtene pounds, and if it fortune him to be a loser at that price, it is agreed that he shall have xl^s more; and for confirmaçon of this his promise the same Richard Baker hath hereunto put his hand.

R. B.



FROM THE MONUMENT OF ROBERT WODEHOWSE,
RECTOR OF HOLWELL, BEDFORDSHIRE, 1515.†

* Robert Dromslade,—Robert the drummer: vide Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words, by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. Lond. 1847.

† The engravings introduced above, and for the use of which I am indebted to my friend John

At the same p'sent tyme John Tailor, schoole m^r of the children of Westm^r, is also agreed wthall for vj. of his children to serve in the foresaid pageant, as well for the speeches as songs; and for his paynes in that behalfe to have the some of xl^s: and for pformance hereof the same John Tailor hath put to his hande the same day and yeare abovesaid.

J. TAILER.

Agreed with William Gressam, joyner, for the making of v. dozen and two scutchyns, euy of them to be in length xix. ynches, and in bredeth above and beneath xij. inches of assise, and he to have for euy one of them viij^d a-peece, but for the twoo odde scutchyns he must have nothing. And

Harrie Dawstes, paynter stayner, is agreed wth us for the paynting of v. doz. and two scutchyns in armes, such as we shall appoint him; and he to have for euy one of them xij^d a-peece, and euy one of them to be laide in oyle.

HARRIE DAWSTES.

There were also appointed "to serve for bachellors sixteen members of the Company, who were habited in gowns furred with foynes, and coats or cassoocks of satten, and crymssyn satten hoodes. Thirty other bachellors in gowns furred with bouge, and coats or cassoocks of satten or damaske, and also crymesyn satten hoodes." And lastly, there were twenty-five persons of those "that be no bachellors." These all subscribed various sums towards the expense of the preparations, amounting together to 63*l*. 11*s*. 8*d*.

Then follow the names of such as were appointed to wait on the pageant. The stewards for the "bachellors'" breakfasts; such as were to oversee the "trymning of the foist, and to receive from the lieftenaunt of the ordynnance iiij. dozen javelins, iiij. partizans, one hundreth and three score chambers, and also to prepare vj. di. barrells of gonpowder, and to see the chambers placed as hath been accustomed."

Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A., are copied from the monument of the Rev. Robert Wodehouse, Rector of Holwell in Bedfordshire, A° 1515, and represent ivy-men or wood-wards, characters introduced in the pageants and public entertainments of that period. They were sometimes called woodhouses, and are mentioned by Strutt in his *Sports and Pastimes* by that name.

Hugh Watts and Christopher Beck, who served as ivy-men in the pageant of Sir Christopher Draper's mayoralty, were in all probability habited much after the manner displayed in these woodcuts.

Also “ Mr. Morley to provide a gonner to shote of the ordynaunce at the several places, as hath byn accustomed.”

And, finally, it was appointed what plate every man should lend “ for the maior’s feast, and that every man shall bring his plate to Mr. Alderman Chamberlen’s house on Sondag the xxvij. of this month (October), between twoo and three of the clock in the afternoone, upon payne of forfeiture of v^{li} a-peece for default; and there is appointed to receive and wey the said plate of every man’s, Will^m Plasden, Peter Whalley, and W^m Chapman.”

Here followith the payments and charges paid and disbursed by me Will^m Rowe for S^r Xpöfer Draper, knight, now Lord Maior, his mayeraltie:—

Imprimis paid to Thomas Bullock for paynting of sondry banners and streamers, as hereafter followeth: that is to say, ij. longe streamers of crimesyn taffety scenet	v ^{li}	—
Item, xxiiij. trompet baners, at iijs iiij ^d the peece	iiij ⁿ	—
Item, one banner of my lord maior’s armes	xv ^s	—
Item, one banner of the quenes armes	iijs	iiij ^d
Item, for paynting of iiij. pavasses, at iijs iiij ^d a-peece	xiijs	iiij ^d
Item, for x. dozen and a half of small pendants painted	xvijs	vj ^d
Item, for paynting iiij. longe banner staves	iijs	iiij ^d
Item, for mending of olde bann’s and streamers	iijs	viiij ^d
Item, for making and sowing of two red crosses to ij. longe old streamers	ij ^s	—
Item, v. wayte banners, at iijs the peece	xv ^s	—
Item, paid towards the exhibiçon of Bolloks son’s scole	xx ^s	—
Item, paid to William Gresham Joyn ^o , for lxij. skochens, at viiij ^d the peece	xl ^s	—
Item, more for iiij. pavasses at xx ^d the peece	vj ^s	viiij ^d
Item, paide to Richard Baker, for the devise and makinge of the paggion	xviiij ^h	—
Item, paide to Walter Browne, for porters w ^h carryed the pagent, and hoggeshedes to reste the same uppon, sundry tymes	xlix ^s	—
Item, paid the target paynter by Algate, for paynting of the skochings	iiij ^j	iiij ^s iiij ^d

Item, paide to Thomas Geyles, in Lombard streate, for apparel lent for the children in the pagent	v ^{li}	x ^s	—
Item, paide to James Pele, for seven paire of gloves for the children in the pagent, sixpence a paire,		iijs	vj ^d
Item, paide to the goodman of the Bell, in Carter-lane, for breckfast on Tuesday morninge, and for fire in the chambre where the children were apparelled		xiijs	viiij ^d
Item, paide to the prynter for printing of poses, speches, and songs, that were spoken and songe by the children in y ^c pagent*		v ^s	—
Item, paide for a dozen of lynkes		iijs	iiij ^d
Item, paide for drinke for the children at the Bell in Mynshing-lane			viiij ^d
Item, paide to a man that went to Westmynster for Mr. Tailor, and set the quishens from the Bell in Mynshyngelane			iiij ^d
Item, paide more to Mr. Pele, for his devise and paynes in the paggent		xxx ^s	—
Item, paid to Mr. Hill, Iremonger, for settinge up a frame of tymber to set the paygent on		iijs	iiij ^d
Item, paide for two peces of girth webb			xiiij ^d
Item, paid for one paire of latten ballence			viiij ^d
Item, paide to Goodman Cave, joyner, for the setting upp the pagent in our hall		x ^s	—
Item, paid to John Candyshe, capteyne of the foyste, for his paynes, and trymmynge the same foyste, the some of	x ^{li}	x ^s	—
Item, to John Donne, Iremonger, for ij ^c lb. of gonne powder, at vj ^l lb		v ^{li}	—
Item, more ij. hundredth weight at liijs y ^c c.	v ^{li}	vjs	—
Item, more one hundreth weight at		ljs	iiij ^d

* None of the printed books of this pageant are known to be extant; not a line has survived to enable us to judge of its merit. That it was the production of James Peele is evident from a subsequent item in this page, and from his being again employed in 1569 (see p. 98), but respecting the author we find no further particulars. He was contemporary with and may have been a relative or elder brother of George Peele, who was born about the year 1552 or 1553. Mr. Dyce, however, makes no mention of him in his biography of the dramatist, and we have no other evidence to support such an opinion.

Item, more ij ^c weight of powder at	iiij ^{li}	xvj ^s	j ^d
Item, for carryinge javelyns to the Tower			vj ^d
Item, to a porter for carrying y ^e powder			iiij ^d
Item, paide to Robert Drume, Richard Oker Phighte [<i>i. e.</i> the Fife], Thomas Aper, and John Shingwell, both auntient-bearers on land and in the foyste, for their wages, after xvij ^s a-peece	iiij ^{li}	xij ^s	—
Item, to . . . Lee, Iremonger, for three short suff' clothes, azor bleues, y ^t in lengthe 23, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 23 $\frac{1}{2}$, at the water at v ^{li} x ^s the clothe	xvj ^{li}	x ^s	—
Item, xiiij. yardes azure-bleue, suff' [Suffolk] cloth, redy dreste, at v ^s iiij ^d yarde	iiij ^{li}	xij ^s	—
Item, one short clothe, azor	v ^{li}	x ^s	—
Item, paide for one short suff' clothe, bought at Blackwell hall, redy dreste, and is in length 25 yardes	v ^{li}	x ^s	—
Item, for dressinge iiij clothes before written	xxv ^s		—
Item, paide for seven yardes qr. di. red Briges sattans, to make ix. paire of sleeves, for the ix. poore men of the Company, at ij ^s ij ^d yarde	xv ^s		vj ^d ob.
Item, paide for the makinge the ix. paire of poore men's sleves, at ij ^d y ^e paire			xviiij ^d
Item, paide for makinge of xlvj. gownes of bleue cloth for the poore, w th the ix. that the poore of the Company had, at x ^d the pece	xxxvij ^s		iiij ^d
Item, paide to Edmond Chapman, for iii. dozen of white staves for the wyffclers, ij. long pooles for the new stremers, and j. poole for my lord maior's banner of armes, all	viiij ^s		vj ^d
Item, paide for xviiij. staves for the smalest banners in the foyst, iiij. longe and iiij. smaler, to hange the stremers in the foyste	vj ^s		j ^d
Item, paide for j. pece of boockerham red, and for v. yardes yellowe and blewe bookeram, for all	xij ^s		ij ^d
Item, paide for foure yards iiij. qrs. red bookeram for the cross joyned to the stremers to the foyst	vj ^s		vj ^d
Item, paid to Mr. Dane for iiij. ells iiij. qrs. white holland clothe for stremers in the foyste	v ^s		vj ^d
Item, paide Mrs. Fryer, for fringe and cruell for mendinge the stremers for the flaggs and mayne top of the foyste	iiij ^s		iiij ^d

Item, paid for black tape to the banners and staves to the foyste, for a taylor to do the same, and mende the stockes of the banners	xviii ^d	
Item, xij. ounces of silke fringe to the stremers and trumpit banners	xlijs	—
Item, paide for vij. dozen of red silke poynts, and ffive dozen lether poynts for the trumpeters and their targets, for all	xx ^d	
Item, for vj. yardes of red silke rybben, for gordylls to the mussissions, at	xvj ^d	
Item, paide to a tailor for makinge ffive cassocks of say, for the musissions, at	v ^s	—
Item, paid to Thomas Hawle, in reward for his v. men mu- sissions, all	xxv ^s	—
Item, paid for a kylderkynde stande of ale, sent into Blackewell hall, for suche as tendyd on the pagent	iiij ^s	—
Item, paid for ij. new rowlers for the new stremers to be rowled upon	viiij ^d	
Item, to the wayt players before my lorde, for the p'pairinge of red cappes for themselves	x ^s	—
Item, paide to Robert Sadler, for iiij. dozen and vj. red cappes, at xvij ^s the dozen	iiij ^{li} xvj ^s	—
Item, paide to Mr. Bright, for a quit-rent due to Saint Bar- tholomew for the house in the Poltre	ij ^s	vj ^d
Item, to Hewe Watts and Xpofer Beckes, Wadwardes, or Ive- men, in rewarde of their paynes	xxxiiij ^s	—
Item, to John Mawpas and Thomas Liste, gonners, on the lande, for their wages	iiij ^{li} x ^s	—
Item, to John Whitridge, for his halfe yeres wages, due by the Company	xx ^s	—
Item, paide to John Atkinson, for the Bachellers brekefaste at Powell's wharf	iiij ^{li}	— —
Item, paid to Mr. Alderman Drap, by the handes of Mr. Anthony Gammage, one of the wardynes for the Com- pany of Iremongers, towards the trymyng of my lord Mayor's house, the some of	xx ^{li}	— —
Item, paid to Arthur Skerlet, and Henrye Reve, m ^r trum- piters, for the whole company	xviiij ^{li}	— —

Item, paide to the company of waits, by the handes of Thomas Comen	xxvj ^s	viiij ^d
Item, paid to Richard Sherpe, waxchandler, for 22 dozen wax torches, at xv ^s the dozen	ix ^h	xij ^s vj ^d
Item, payde to John Tailor, m ^r of the quirysters of Westminster, for his childrene	xl ^s	—
Item, paide for the makinge and lynynge 25 nyght cappes, blewe Bridge sattan	xj ^s	iiij ^d
Item, paide to Mr. Harvey, for y ^e chargs at Stokemedehouse	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item, to Ellys Gryffyth, m ^r of the Company's barge	xxxiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item, payde more to him for grene rysses		xij ^d
Item, paide to Mr. Morley, for one that kept the powder in the foyste		xviiij ^d
Item, paide to Mr. Gamage, for ij. dozen of whit staves, for the wiffelers	iiij ^s	—
Item, paide for iiij. yards di. blewe clothe, for to make a gowne for the bedyll to the yeomondry	xliij ^s	—
Item, more for a hoode of crymzen sattan, for the same bedell	xxj ^s	viiij ^d
Item, paide for tenne ells and a half cremzen taffite sarsnett, at ix ^s th'ell, to make two longe stremers	iiij ^h	xliij ^s vj ^d
Item, paide for six ells of crymzen Bolony sarssnet, at v ^s th'ell, to make xxiiij. trumpet banners	xxx ^s	—
Item, paide for xvij. yardes of blewe saie, at xv ^d , for v. cassocks for the mussissions	xxij ^s	vj ^d
Item, for iiij. ells di. white and red sarssenet, at iiij ^s vj ^d th'ell, to make iiij. skarfs	xv ^s	ix ^d
Item, paide for iiij. yardes black Bolony sarssnet, at iiij ^s the yard, to make my lord maior's banners	xij ^s	—
Item, for iiij. yardes di. i. nayle of blewe Briges sattin, to make xv. night cappes, at ij ^s ij ^d y ^e yarde	ix ^s	xj ^d
Item, paide for ij. ells blewe taffetie sarssenet, at viij ^s th'ell, to make Candyshe cassocke	xvj ^s	—
Item, paid for ij. ells blewe taffytie sarssenet, at viij ^s th'ell, to make Ellis Griffith cassocke	xvj ^s	—
Item, paid for ij. ells of blew Bolony sarssenet, at v ^s th'ell, to make Thomas Marshall, gonner, a cassoke	x ^s	—
Item, paid for ij. ells of blew Bolony sarssenet for Thomas		

Shingwell and Anthony Castor, being drume and phighf in y ^e foyste, dubletts	x ^s	—
Item, paid for iiij. ells di. of red and white sarssenet in five scarffs, y ^t is to say, Robert Drume, y ^e phighf, John Shingwell, auncient bearer, the m ^r mate, and Hawle's boy	xv ^s	ix ^d
Item, paide for iiij. ells di. of red and white sarssenet, in 5 skarffs, that is to saie, Thomas Shingwell, drum in the foyste, the phighf, Thomas Aper, auncient bearer, John Mawpas and Thomas Liste, gonners on land	xv ^s	ix ^d
Item, paid for iiij. ells of red and whit sarssenet, in iiij. skarffs, at iiij ^s vj ^d , to say, the m ^r gonn' of Ingland, John Car- dinge, and the m ^r gonn' in the foyste	xviiij ^s	—
Item, paid for j. ell q ^r di. of white and red sarssenet to make Ellys Griffith a scarffe, at iiij ^s vj ^d	vj ^s	—
Item, paid for ij. ells of blewe Bolony sarssenet, at v ^s to make a cassoke for John Partrige, m ^r of the foyste	x ^s	—
Summa totalis paid out is ij ^c x ^{li} viij ^s x ^d		

So restitue in William Rooe's handes the some of	xvj ^{li}	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
Item, more gathered in money at the serche day		xxj ^s	iiij ^d
Paide at the Pope's Head for a dinner	xj ^s	—	
Paid the Porter		xx ^d	
Paide for a yard and an ell		iiij ^d	

Perused by us,

WILLIAM PENYFATHER.

By me JOHN STYLE.

By me WILLIAM PLAESDEN.

Per me WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Received by me Anthony Gamage of William Rooe, the xixth daie of July, 1567, the
some of xvii^{li} ij^s viij^d.

1567, the viii. daie of April.—“ At this courte it is agreed that theis psons hereafter named, that is to say, bothe Mr. Wardens, Mr. Bright, Mr. Dane, Mr. Morley, and Mr. Morrys, or the said two wardens and too of the said four psons wth them, shall take order for and touching the controversies bitwene the Company and Mr. Breame, and shall also make a full and determynate ende in all the said controversies if they can, in suche order and sorte as they may; and suche order as they shall agree upon for or concerning the same shalbe allowed and ratyfyed by order of this p̃sent court. And further that if they shall take order for any some of mony to be paide upon the same ende, that then Mr. Wardens and the said foure psons shall and may levy and gather the same some amonge this company according to their discreçõn.

“ At this court also theis foure psons undernamed, viz., William Penyfater, John Style, William Plaesden, and Willm. Chapman, are appointed to take the accompte of William Rooe for suche things as he hath bene charged wth, and the same accompted to be p̃sented redy audited at the next quarter court.”

The xxvth daie of April.—“ At this courte Richard Vallans cam and complainyd of certen controversies betwene him and Humfrey Huntley, one other of this Company, and for unsemely wordes spoken by the said Humfrey to the said Richard Vallans, and it is ordered by this court that the said Humfrey, in consideration of his unsemely wordes and certain Iniuries don by him to the said Richard Vallans, shall pay for a fyne to this house twenty shillings. And also it (is) ordered at this court y^t the said pties shall from hensforth contynew frends, and that if either of them happen to use any Injury or unsemely wordes to th’other of them at any tyme hereafter, and the same being proved and declared to this company at a court, that then suche of the same pties as shall first give cause of any suche iniurye or unsemely words at any tyme hereafter shall then pay to th’use of the comõn Box of this Company Tenne pounds of lawfull money of England w^tout redempçõn.”

The seventh day of June.—“ At this court was cessed theis somes

here after specefied of theis psons hereunder named, to be lent for the money disbursed to Mr. Breame* for the sale and graunt of the lande late in contraversy bitwene this company and him, w^{ch} somes shalbe receyved before Saterday next, and to be repaide againe at Michaelmas next or before, viz :—

Mr. Alderman Avenon	.	.	.	.	.	.	xxx ^{li}
Mr. Harvey	.	.	.	.	.	.	x ^{li}
Mr. Gamage	.	.	.	.	.	.	x ^{li}
Mr. Dane	.	.	.	.	.	.	xxx ^{li}
Mr. Bright and /							
Mr. Browne \	.	.	.	.	.	.	l ^{li}
Mr. Page	.	.	.	.	.	.	xx ^{li}
Mr. Morrys	.	.	.	.	.	.	xx ^{li}
Mr. Carre	.	.	.	.	.	.	xx ^{li} ”

The xv. day of July.—“ At this Court, Mr. Harvy and Mr. Gamage, olde wardens, complayned against William Penyfather for unkynde words against them and evell order on the feast day in the hall; and it was ordered by this Court he shalbe sent to prison and pay fyne of xx^s, and (at) the request of Mr. Harvy and Gamage his imprisonment was released.”

The eight day of August.—“ Item, it is agreed at this Court that whereas one Nicholas Matterden, late apprentice wth Robert Arnolde, one of this Company, came to demande his freedome (in consideraçon that the same Nicholas was brought up in the hospitall† at the charges of the citie and a very poore fellowe), that he should be forgiven his fyne due to this company, and shall paie but only the accustomed fees of this house, viz. ij^s vj^d for his p̃sentment and xij^d for his othe.”

The xx. daie of January.—“ Imprimis it is concluded and agreed at this court that Mr. Wilbraham shalbe enterteyned as councell^r to this

* See Miscellaneous Benefactions, a^o 1544.

† Christ's Hospital.

company in all o^r matters and affaires as well touching o^r lande as otherwise, and that he shall haue a yerely stipend of forty shillings paid by this company ou^r and aboue his fee at suche tyme as we shall haue occasion to use his counsell, and the payment of the same stipend to begyn at Christmas last.

“ Item, it is agreed at this Court that the wardens of this company and the clarke of the same, or his man, shall upon Mondaie next, being the xxvii. daie of this p̃sent moneth, repaire to Mr. Clement Cornwells house to searche out suche evidences as do touche or concerne the landes w^{ch} were sometyme Mr. Michells, and nowe belonging to this company; and if there shalbe then no evidences there found touching the said lands, it is agreed that the same wardens shall then procede for the fynding out of the same as o^r lerned counsell shall thinke good.”

In the Company's accounts for this year we find the following payments for setting the Midsummer Watch :—

Paide to xx. men that ware harnyes of Midsomer night	xx ^s	—
To eight men that bare the cressetts	vij ^s	—
To v. men that bare baggs [badges]	v ^s	—
For borrowing of xx. guilt halberts out of the Tower	xx ^s	—
For threscore and thre stone of cressett light, at vjd		
the stone	xxxix ^s	vjd
For birche to set at the hall dore		iiij ^d

1568. A singular interference of the Government in the Company's affairs occurs under this date, and may be given as an example of the undue influence and control which the Court attempted to exercise in civic matters during the reign of Elizabeth and her immediate successors.

“ A Courte holden the twelveth daie of August, anno rre Elizabethe x^o.

“ At this Court a letter was redde unto the Company, sent from the right honorable the Lord Keper and Sir William Cecill, in the behalf of Mr. Clement Cornewall, concerning his house in the Old Jury ; the copie of the said letter ensueth :—

“ To the worshipfull the m^r, wardens and assistents of the Company of Iremongers of the citie of London.

“ After hartie commendacons, whereas we are gyven to understande by Clement Cornewell, a membre of yo^r Company, that aboute eight yeres now past, at a Courte holden in yo^r hall, before the then m^r, wardens and assistents of the same Company, for dyvers good and reasonable causes the same moving, there was a graunte made of a lease unto the said Clement of the house wherein he dwelled, and had contynued by the space of fifty yeres paste, situate in the Old Jury of London; and of a corner house and two tenements adioyning, apperteyning to yo^r said Company, for the terme of fifty yeres; sithe w^{ch} tyme, by reason of certen title as well thereunto as to other of yo^r landes ptended, ye have caused the said houses, amongst others, to be conveyed to thre psons of yo^r said Company, who of late have charged the Company of the pmisses graunted to the same Clement, not only to his greate trouble and vexacon of mynd, being a very aged man and greatly charged wth many younge children, and therefore the lesse able to travayle therein, but also to his great hindraunce and losse, for that he aledgith he hath bestowed divers somes of mony thereuppon, and sondry tymes. Theis are therefore to desire and pray you to permytte the said Clement and his assignes to enioy the pmisses according to the graunt to him thereof made; and the rather at this our request. In doing whereof you shall give us cause to shewe you the like pleasure, if occasion shall serve. And thus fare you hartly well. From the Courte, the . . . daie of August, 1568.

This request was met on the part of the Company by the following ingenious evasion :—

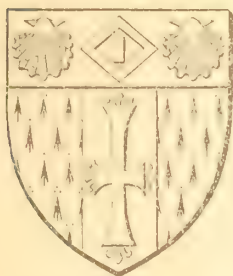
“ This letter being red and debated amongst us of the Company, answer was made unto the said Clement Cornewall, by the M^r, M^r Alderman Avenon, the M^r wardens, and Company at this Court present, that the thre psons whom he did nomynate in his

letter, that is to saie, Edwarde Bright, James Harvie, and Anthony Gamage, should make the said Clement Cornewell answe're to the said letter, in w^{ch} thre psons handes the whole title of the said lande doth consiste and remayne, so that the Company hath not therewth to deale."

1568-9. At a Court on the 17th of February in this year, at which the livery and yeomanry were both assembled, it was declared, by the command of the lord mayor, that a seditious letter against the "Queenes Majestic and her imperial crown," had been written in Spanish and translated into English; and it was ordered that if any member know anything concerning the said letter or the translator, that he should reveal the same to the master and wardens of the Company, or to the Lord Mayor.

1569. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring from the Company the sum of £20 towards the "cleazng and skowryng of the Citty Ditch between the Postarne and Algate."

At the October Court this year, four persons were appointed to provide "asure blewe clothes for the poore men's gownes, caps of Brydges satten for the musicians and armicent-bearer, and to appoint the poore men to have mockado sleeves, and all thinge belonging to the merceurie,



and a banner of sarsnet of my lord elect's armes, and another of the armes of the Company." These arrangements were preparatory to the mayoralty of Sir Alexander Avenon;* but the Company do not appear to have made any great display on this occasion, and the pageant which was projected was from some cause or other given up,—probably from the unhealthy state of the city.†

* Sir Alexander Avenon, Ironmonger, Lord Mayor 1569; vide Biographical Notices. Arms: Ermine, on a pale gules a cross formée flory or, on a chief sable, between two escallops argent, a masle charged with a billet in the centre or (sometimes argent).—Visitation of London, MS. Harl. No. 5810.

† "The plague of pestilence somewhat raining in the City of London, Michaelmas terme was first adjourned to the 3. of November, and after unto Hillarie terme next following."—Stowe's Chronicle.

Paid to Xp'ofer Beeke, and Hewe Wattes, Iveman, that ʒvid
 my lorde mayre wth wilde fyar xxxiijs^s iiij^h
 Paid unto James Pele and Peter Baker, for the devise of a
 pageant, w^{ch} tok none effecte xxvjs^s viij^d

Nov. 26. A Court was summoned to provide twenty-eight soldiers to be “sett forth in the North under Captain Laȳgston,” and to provide so many “bargabutts as are lacking in our hall, and flaske and toche boxes, swords and daggers, and gurdells, to furnishe the same.”

1570. It is agreed that “Robert Goodyng and Giles Garton shalbe stewards for the buryall dynnar of the lady Maris of London, which dynnar to be kept at hir buriall daye, viz. the xvij. of Julye, at oure hall, and the Lord Mayor, Sir Alexander Avenon, gave to the same dynner the somme of syxe pounds, thirteen shillings, and foure pence—vj^{li} xiijs^s iiij^d.”

In the following year we find a list of the Livery as then constituted, in which the numbers differ but slightly with the list of 1537, preserved in the Chapter-house at Westminster, tending to show that according to the ancient rules of the Company the livery was limited to about sixty members.

The names of the wholl lyūye of the Company of Iremongers, as many as doth appeare at quarter courts and other courts, and also the names of them that were taken into the lyūye against owre ffeast daye y^e 30 July, 1570:—

My Lorde Mayor, M^r. (*i. e.* Master of the Company.)

Cp'eler Draper, knight.	M ^r Hyll.
M ^r Alderman Dane, Shryue of London.	M ^r Pennyfather.
M ^r Page }	M ^r Plasden.
M ^r East { wardens.	M ^r Rowe.
M ^r Bryght.	Robert Cowch.
M ^r Morley.	John Ewstace.
M ^r Browne.	Oliver Fyshar.
M ^r Harvy.	Peter Whalley.
M ^r Gamage.	Wyll ^m Chapman.
M ^r Morris.	John Butt.

Will^m Skydmore.
 Richard Vallanne.
 Robart Crokey.
 Robart Weynam.
 John Atkynson.
 John Dumm.
 Robart Goodyng.
 Harry Stacey.
 Giles Garton.
 Robart Chamberlin.
 Thomas Cambell.
 Will^m Harris.
 John Byrde.
 Harry Watts.

Clement Drap.
 Robert Benne.
 Robart Cutt.
 Thomas Eve.
 Thomas Bennynt.
 Richard Block.
 xlv. in all.*

 The names of them of the lyūye as apereth
 not at any quarter court:—

Mr Clement Cornewell.
 Mr Wooddall.
 M Mynston.
 George Bayley.
 John Browne.
 Edmond Askew.
 Xpofor Reynolds.
 Michael Cowpar.
 George Thorton.

The names of them that were last takyn
 into the clothing:—

Thomas Wade.
 Richard Wryght.
 Robart Cambell.
 Humfrey Huntley.

1572. At a Court in the month of March, a precept was read from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company to “furnish fifty-seven men against May-day next, to be before the Queen’s Ma^{ty} at Grenew^{ch}, xij. callyvars, xxx. morrys pykes, and xv. halbards, with thear furnytüre.”

The muster to which this refers will be found described at length in Stowe’s Chronicle.

1573. An act was framed this year by the Common Council, prohibiting all feasts and dinners at the public halls, “except reasonable and convēyent dinn’s to be made at the quarter dayes, and y^t no gests be admitted nor any venison spent at any soche metyng.”

A precept was also issued in consequence of “the urgent and pnt necessete, and the lacke of pvision of wheate and other grayne for the furnytüre of so greate and populouse a cytte, of the want whereof the

* The list only contains forty-five names.

Quenes Ma^{tie} and her moost honorable Counsell are not ygnorant. And consid'ing the harvest paste and unkynd season of the year, and that the price of corn is very likely to increase, the Company is assessed in 1577. 10s. as their proportion, to be taxed, levied, and collected of the wealthiest and most able of them." In addition to which a collection was "gatherid, towchyng a voyage pretendyd (intended) to Rochell for the pvision of wine and salte, sum^a t^{is} co^l; which two hundreth pounds was deliv^{ed} to the Lord Bysshoppe of London, who pnysed m^r wardens that ten m^echants of Rochelle should be bowned for the payment of the same."

1574. Under this date we find the following entry:—

"All this pvision of plate and attendance gevyn at the gildehall, and other things necessarye towching gildehall for the Lord Maior's feast, took no effect, for ther was no fest kept at the gildehall this yeare."*

1575, Aug. 27. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring the loan of 60*l*. for the Queen's use, in the following words:—

"By the Mayor.

"Theis are to will and co^mmaund youe that forthewth youe prepare in a redynes the sum^e of lx^{li} of the stocke of youre halle (and if youe have not soc moche in store, then youe shal borrow the same at ynterest at th'only costs and lossis of yo^r hall), to be lent to the Quenes Ma^{tie} for one wholl yeare. Not in any wise cawsyng any brother of yo^r Companye to bear any p^ticular charge or losse towards the same, but onelye of the rents and stocke of yo^r said hall. Which some of lx^{li} you shall paye uppon Twysdaye next comyng in the morning at Mr. Stonley's, howse in Aldarsgate strete; and thear you shall receive an aquyttaunce for the same in forme appoynted. Fayle youe not herof as youe will awnswer for the contrarye at your pyll.

"Yeovyn at the Gwyldhall, London, the xxvij. of August, 1575.

"SEBRIGHTE "

March 13. Another precept was received from the Lord Mayor, strictly charging and commanding the Company, in her Majesty's name, that they take immediate order that their servants and apprentices, nor

* Probably again on account of sickness. Stowe states that Michaelmas term was this year adjourned by proclamation, and was not begun at Westminster until the 6th of November.

any of them, in any wyse or sorte do mysuse annye ſvyng man, page, or lackey, or any other person that shall goo throwe the streets of this cittee, nor shall attempt any thing to the breach of her Ma^{ties} peace, either in words, acts, countenaunce, or otherwise, at their uttmost pyll.”

1576. On the 26th of April, the Court were summoned to receive a precept from the Lord Mayor, communicating the Queen’s pleasure that the City should receive 140,000*l.* to remain in store for the service of her Majesty and the realm for one year certain, and perhaps longer. Six months’ notice to be given for repayment, and at reasonable interest, not above viij^{li} the hundred for one year, and it is hoped to be less. The Company were to certify on the morrow, in writing, what proportion of the said sum they were contented to receive.

1577. The Lord Mayor addressed his precept to the Company, commanding them, in her Majesty’s name, to appoint and provide one hundred able and sufficient persons, between the ages of nineteen and forty, to be “treyned for harquebusshot every one having a muryan and sworde and dagg^r, and a caliu^r, w^t sufficient furniture for the same, and one half-pound of powder besides toche, to be in readiness to muster in xiiij. days;” and “for the levying of money for the said furniture, and for the charge of powder, you shall collect soche reasonable somes of money as you finde mete for the said purpose, by way of reasonable assessment of eury sc^hall master and able psons of your Companye, wherein we require you in any wise to spare the poorest sort of free men, although you somewhat moore largelye burden the riche sort of free men.”

1577. The Company were called upon to reform themselves in their “apparryll accordyng to the tenour and formes of the acts of pliam^{nt} for that purpose.”

June 21. The Lord Mayor addressed the Company “towching the loan of liij^{li} vjs viij^d to be lent towards the reparing of Yarmouth haven, for the space of five years.” That town having expended upwards of 10,000*l.*

on the work, now made their humble suit to the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Council for the loan of 3,000*l*.

1578, Sept. 20. The court was called by commandment from the "Lord Maior towchyng th'ynfection of the Plague. Firste that no mann shall repayre to the courte in payne of death, nor to any place near the courte, nethar to goo to Cantbury fayre now this fayre tyme, nethar to any other fayre during the tyme of this ynfection. There was also at this courte the yemanry, so many as are house holders, to whom Mr Wardens very earnestlye declared vnto them the Quenes Maiest's pleasr in the avoydyng of the Plage, and that they shuld not make thear repars to Cantbury fayre, as they were wont to do."

Dec. 3. It is ordered, that "Mr Wdrens shall buye of Barkr, the prynt, one bible for the hall, and paye xxiiij*s* for ytt."

A precept was also read from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company to provide "four hundred and sixteen qrs. of swēt mēchauntable corn, and of the best sort, towards the nōbre of fyve thousand q̄tars to be provided for the store of the Cittye for this yere next ynsuing."

Another precept was received (January 21st.) "towehing ſtyn of the Compāye to be in a redines, and well furnished wth velvett cotes, chains of golde, uppon horsback, and to each of them a man to attend or more, in the best mann^r they maye, to attend uppon my Lord Mayor uppon Satterday next by viij. of the clock in y^e morning." This was to receive John Casimir Duke of Bavaria, an account of whose reception will be seen in Stowe's Chronicle.

1579. The sum of xlii iij*s* was ordered to be raised towards the sum "disbursed by the citty to Duke Cassimiris, at his beyng heare."

A precept also from the Lord Mayor "straytelye to will and command you y^t henceforthe you cause to be browght into the market of Southwark xv. q̄tars of meale of yo^r pvision of wheat in the Bridge house wekelye, there to be sold at soche price as you maye there sell the same."

By another precept the Company were commanded to prepare "xviij. mete, apt, and able men of honest behavōr to sarve the Quene's Ma^{tie} as soldiars in her hignes' shipps, each to be furnished wth on callyver, wth flask

and tochebox, and half a pound of powder, and one morryon, sword, and dagg; and to have the same in a redines."

Nov. 6. At this Court were present all the yeomanry, "to whom mr wardens gave a great charge towching the bookes lately ymprinted, w^{ch} bookes by proclamaçon weare commandid to be brought in, to the end they should be destroyed. After such charge so gyven by mr wardens, the precept was redd openlye, that all myght heare the same. The precept beyng thus redd in the hearyng of all the Company, as well the ly^uye as the yeomanrye, mr wardens, being verry carefull to haue the same dewlye execcuted, straytlye charged and commandid e^uy man of the Companye to be at the hall agayne on the morrow after, which was Satt^uday the vijth of November, 1579, w^{ch} daye mr w^ldens gave thear attendaunce from mornyng tyll nyght, verry delygentlye vsyng as moche psuasion as was possible to every man severally as they cam to the hall, and also told them what dawnger myght ynsewe yf, after yt weare knowen, that anye of the Companye had any suche bokes or lybells. Also it was devised at the same court that thear shuld be a secret place made in the court chamb^r wear e^uy man shold go and putt in his hand and come downe agayne, where mr w^ldens gave ther attendaunce, w^{ch} was to the end that such psons of the Companye as had anye of the same sedicouse books shall ther let them fall, and being but on mann at on tyme, there was non to accuse hym that had any boke, for all went uppe, on by on, euen as e^uy man came, wthowt resspect of pson, whose names, as well of the ly^ury as of the yemanry, apereyth in the waste courte-booke, wth ther owne hands, as they came."

The book, which was the subject of royal proclamation, was written by Henry Stubbs, a Puritan divine of some celebrity, and was levelled against the proposed match of the Queen with the Duke of Anjou.

A precept was received from the Lord Mayor this year to appoint "viij. discreet persons of the livery to wayt and gyve thear attendaunce by the space of one whole week in the coⁿion ⁿikett places, viz. Newgatt ⁿikett, Leadynhall, Quenchythe, and in the borrow of Southw^uke, in e^ury of the said ⁿiketts ij. psons, to set the price of meale, viz. wheat meale the best iij^s the bushell, and maslyn the best sort ij^s iiij^d the bushell."

The Company also appointed "Richard Smythe to gyve his attendaunce at Brydwell, according to the act of coñion counsell, to way the nayles there made and to be made."

The Lord Mayor again addressed his precept to the Ironmongers, setting forth her Majesty's pleasure to have three thousand "able and well p̃pared menn for the defence of the relme uppon any ymonynent occasion;" and commanding them to provide one hundred and ten of that number "apt, able, and of honest behaviour, lxxij. to be furnished wth shott, a caluyr, flask, toche, murrin, sword, a daggr, and a pound of powder," and to be of those that were by a former order trained by the Company at their charges. "And xxviii. the residue to be sufficently furnished for armid pikes, wth corslett, pike, sword, and daggr, to be in redines by the xxvj. of the p̃nt Feb'y, by viij. of the clock in the morning."

At a Court held in the same month it was ordered that three aldermen, viz. "Sir X̃pfer Drap, Sir Alex^r Avenon, and Mr. Alderman Harvey, shall fynde twoo men a-pece, and eũy man of the lyũrye on man a-pece, they that have bynn wardens as all the rest, for the švice now presentlye to be usen. Clement Drap and Harry Cletherow were also appointed to provide, and send into the hall, "two hundreth wayght of good corne powder, at xj^d the pounce."

A precept received the 22nd February, 1579—

"This shalbe to will and require you, and in her ma^{ties} name straytlye charge and command you, that eũy day from henceforth you do appoynt thre discret, honest, and substancial p̃sons, beyng of the lyũye of yo^r Companye, to wayt and gyue thear attendaunce, w^t thre others of the Companie of the Grocers, at Bysshoppsgate, eũy daye from vij. of the clocke in the mornynge vntill vj. of the clocke at nyght, vntyll you shall haue further in com̃dment from me and my brethren, for the reformaçon of all soche p̃sons, both men and women, as they shall see passe by them, w^{ch} shall weare any man^r of apparill, swords, daggars, or bucklars, w^t long pikes, great ruffs, or long cloakes, or carry thear swords close vnd^r thear armes or the poynts upward, contrarye to hire Ma^{tis} late p̃clamasion and the lawes and statutes of this relme that wear latelye mad and p̃vided, and of the declaration of the right honourable the Lords of her Ma^{ties} moost honorable and pryvy Counsell latelye gyven to me and my brethren in the Starre Chambr; and all such as they shall se to offend or offendynge hearin and refuse to reforme them selves, presentlye to apprehend and to be brought by one of the constables next ad-

ioynnyng before on of hire Ma^{ts} justices of peace of this cyttie, to be examyned and delt w^tall as the lawse and statutes of this relme requireth therein ; and we do gyve you power hereby in o^r names to command all constables in the p^{re}incts adioynnyng to attend for yo^r assystaunce, and also that you do lykewise apprehend all roges, as well women as men, beyng idle p^{er}sons and mast^{er}lyls,* and them presentlye to send to Bridewell, to be sett on worke accordlye, nott fayling hereof as you will answer the cont^{ra}rye at y^r vtmoost pyll. Frome Gildhall of the same cyttie, the xxij. of Februarye, 1579.”

1580, June 16. At this Court “wear apoynted to be stewards for Mr. Alderman Harvies wyff’s burryall, which was appoynted to be the xxvij. of this month, John Mast^{er} and Harry Page, which p^{er}sons had tenn pound deliyed unto them to make thear p^{er}visson for a dyn^{er} for the whole ly^{ve}ye and ther wyues that had bynn w^{id}dens.”

July 8. The Company were required to provide fifteen soldiers, being their proportion of three hundred for the service in Ireland.

August 8. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor directing that viij. qrs. of meal should be taken to the public markets on Monday, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and there to be sold at three shillings per bushel.

By the Maior.

These are in the Queens Ma^{ty}s name to will and require you to inqueare, by all the meanes you may, whether the persons here under named be lyuinge or deade, and, if you fynd that they be nowe lyuinge, where they doo inhabit ; and if you fynde that they or any of them be deade, then where and when they dyed, and sartifie me, the Lord Maior, thereof, on this syde Mychelmas next.

1. James Kettell,

3. Thomas Greye,

2. Robert Norton,

4. Laurence Wood,

of London, Ironmongers.

The answer returned to these inquiries was, that Kettle, who was formerly beadle of the Company, had died about twenty-three years past, very poor and in debt ; that Norton was then living at Ramsey, in the

* masterless, *i. e.* out of service or employment.

county of Louth; and that it was not known whether Grey and Wood were living or dead. This information not being considered satisfactory, a second precept was addressed to the Company on the same subject, but no further particulars could be obtained.

In the month of September this year, the Lord Mayor addressed a precept to the Company, stating that five hundred soldiers were required for the service in Ireland, whereof the Ironmongers were to supply twenty-five. These men “were prest upon Satterdaie the firste of October, and from that daie forth the Lord Maior dyd appointe them to haue viij^d the daie vntill they wente fourthe, and this thear wages continewed vntill Thursdaie the xxth of October.”

Another precept set forth “that eight hundred men had been provided within the year past, for service in Ireland, whereof xl. was the Ironmongers’ share. That the cittie had supplied the whole eight hundred with coats at viij^s each, whereof her Ma^{tie} allowed iiij^s.” And requiring the Company to pay their proportion of the charge of the said coats to the chamberlain.

Three members of the Livery were again required this year to attend with the Grocers at Bishopsgate for the reformation of such as carry any swords, rapiers, &c. exceeding the length lately limited by her Majesty’s proclamation.

Two discreet persons were also appointed to attend the market at Queenhithe to see that the prices set by the Lord Mayor were duly observed.

Precepts for the provision of corn and other matter also occur.

1581. On the 20th April, the following precept was received, relative to the reception of French ambassadors in London:—

By the Maior.

Whereas the Quenes most honorable privie counsell have expreslie delyvered unto me, and dyvers my brethren, her Ma^{ties} pleasure and commandments, that at the instant assemble of great estates of strangers of the nation of France, and their retenew, to repayre to her Ma^{ties} court, and to this cittie, there shuld be an espetiall order taken for the good, curteus, and quyet usage of her subjects towards the said strangers; These are,

therefore, straightlie to charge and command you, on her Maties behalf, that you diligentlie cause to be obsarvid these articles following:—

That is to saie, that you appointe two dyscrete parsons of your Company daylie to attend at Busshopsgate, there to look to the execution of the same orders. That you assemble your Companie at y^r hall, and give them warnings that they well and curteouslie demenure themselves towards the same strangers, and that you and they looke to their sarvantes for their good behaviour in that behalf, without offence doinge toward them in deeds, words, or countenance, or other occasion of unkyndness or quarrell, and spetiallie without a fraye or breche of peace, and yf annye shall happen that they doe ther best, in quyetest manner, to appease the same; yf they finde annye of her Maties subjects dysorderlie demeaning themselves, contrarie to the said order, they shall be apprehended and comytted to warde, untill the pleasure of hir Maties counsell be knowen. Therein fayle you not hereof, as you tender her Maties good pleasure, and will answer to the contrarie at your pill.—Given at the Guildhall of the cittie of London, the xvij. dai of Aprill, anno 1581.

SEBRIGHT.

Later in the same month, another communication from the government was received.

By the Maior.

These shalbe to require you, in the Quene's Maties name, that ye doe sartifye us, upon Tewysdaie next, being the seconde of Maye, at vj. of the clock in the morninge, at the Guildehall, a note or reconinge, fayer wrytten in pap, of the just some and vallelwe of the revenews of your landes, and of the goods which doe belong to your Companye or comon hall, for the better sarvice of the Quenes Maties highenes in that behalfe; and fayle you not hereof in any wyse, as you do tender her highnes sarvice.—Given at the Guildhall, xxix. Aprill, 1581.

There were to this precept iij. Aldermen's hands, and one coñoner's hand, as followithe:—

Mr. Osborne, Alderman.

Mr. Hart, Alderman.

Mr. Band, Alderman.

Mr. Jarret Gore.

The answer or sartificate was made by Harrye Evans, and brought into the Guildhall accordingly, and was—

Landes	vxj ^{li}
And Goods	xx ^{li}

which was accepted.



This year Sir James Harvey, citizen and Ironmonger, was elected to serve the office of Lord Mayor. He was the second son of William Harvey, gentleman, of Cotwalton, in the county of Stafford.* Arms, Or, a chevron between three leopard's faces gules, a crescent for difference.†

No encouragement was given to the manufacture of iron in England during the reign of Elizabeth. On the contrary, it seems to have been viewed with a certain degree of suspicion and dislike, as tending rapidly to disforest the country and greatly to enhance the price of ordinary fuel. Three several acts were passed in this reign for the preservation of timber, the provisions of which are exclusively directed against the further increase of ironworks.

ANNO VICESIMO TERTIO REGINÆ ELIZABETHÆ.

An Act touching Iron Mills near unto the city of London and the River Thames.

Whereas by reason of the late erection of sundry iron-mills in divers places of this realm, not far distant from the city of London and the suburbs of the same, or from the downs and sea coast of Sussex, the necessary provision of wood, as well timber fit for building and other uses as also all other saleable wood serving for fewell, doth daily decay and become scant, and will in time to come become much more scarce, by reason whereof the prices are grown to be very great and unreasonable, and in time to come will be much more, if some remedy be not provided, to the great damage, not only of the inhabitants of the said city of London and the suburbs of the same, but also to all others the Queen's Majesties most loving subjects having daily from all parts of the realm to repair unto the same and the places abovesaid. For remedy whereof, be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, the Lords spiritual and temporal and the Commons of this present Parliament here assembled, &c. that no person or persons, from and after the feast day of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist next coming, shall convert or employ, &c. to coal or other fewell for the making of iron, or of iron metal, in any iron-mills, furnace, or hammer, any manner of wood or underwood now growing, or which hereafter shall grow, within the compass and precinct of two-and-twenty miles from and about the

* See a further account of him in Biographical Notices.

† Visitation of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, MSS. Harl. Nos. 1463, 1569, 5810.

city of London or the suburbs of the same, or within two-and-twenty miles of the river of Thames from Dorchester, in the county of Oxford, downwards the said river of Thames, nor within four miles of the foot of the hills called the Downs, between Arundel and Pevensey, in the county of Sussex, nor within four miles of any of the towns of Winchelsey and Rye, nor within two miles of the town of Pevensey, nor within three miles of the town of Hastings, in the said county; upon pain to forfeit for every load of wood so to be employed or converted into coal or other fuel for the making of iron or iron metal as aforesaid, forty shillings of lawful money of England, &c.

Provided always, that this act shall not extend to any wood growing, or to grow, in any such parts of the wealds of Surrey, Sussex, or Kent, within the said twenty-two miles of the said city of London and the river Thames, as is distant above eighteen miles from the city of London and eight miles from the said river of Thames.

And be it likewise further enacted, that from henceforth no new iron works shall be erected within twenty-two miles of the said city of London, nor within fourteen miles of the river of Thames, nor within four miles of the Downs aforesaid, or of the said towns of Pevensey, Winchelsey, Hastings, or Rye, upon pain of one hundred pounds of lawful money of England, &c.

Provided also, that this act, nor any thing therein contained, shall not extend to any woods or underwoods now standing or growing, or which hereafter shall stand or grow, in or upon any lands of Christopher Darrell, gentleman, in the parish of Newdigate, within the weald of the county of Surrey, which downs of the said Christopher have heretofore been and be by him preserved and coppised for the use of his iron-works in those parts.

Another act was passed in the 27th of this reign :—

For the preservation of Timber in the wealds of the counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, and for the amendment of Highways decayed by carriages to and from iron-mills there.

This act sets forth that, whereas by over great negligence or number of iron works which have been and yet are in the wealds of the counties of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, it is thought that the great quantity of timber which hath grown in those parts hath been greatly spoiled and wasted, and in a short time will be utterly consumed, if some remedy be not provided. And then enacts, that no person, from and after the feast of Easter next, shall erect in any place within the said counties any manner of iron-mills, furnace, finary, or blomary, for the working or making of iron or iron-metal, other than either upon such old and former bayes or pens whereupon hath lately been or at the time of the new erection shall be then standing some iron-mills, furnace, or hammer, or else in or upon such lands as the party so erecting any such intended new works shall continually furnish

the same with a sufficient supply of wood standing and growing upon their own proper soil or land, being to him or them in fee simple, &c.; nor shall convert or employ to coals for the making of iron, &c. the bodies of any sound timber-trees apt for making good and sufficient cleft-wares, or sawing timber of oak, ash, or elm, of the breadth of one foot square at the stub or any part of the body; upon pain of forfeiture for every such iron-mill, &c. so erected the sum of three hundred pounds, and for every body of every such tree, &c. forty shillings.

Provided always, that the tops and offals of all such trees within the wealds of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent, the same not being within eighteen miles of London, or eight miles of the river Thames, or four miles of the towns of Rye and Winchelsea, or within three miles of Hastings, or within four miles of the hills called the Downs between Arundel and Pevensey, may be converted into coal for making of iron, &c.

And for the amendment of the highways it was enacted :

That the occupiers of all manner of iron-works, &c. which shall at any time hereafter carry any coals, mine, or iron, between the 12th day of October and the 1st day of May yearly, shall likewise carry and lay for every six loads of coals or mine, as well as also for every ton of iron which shall be carried by wain or cart, by the space of one mile, through any highways under the hills, commonly called the North Downs of Surrey and Kent, to or from any iron-works—one usual cart-load of sinder, gravel, stone, sand, or chalk, meet for repairing the said highways, under the direction of a justice of the peace; or to pay for every such load which so ought to have been carried ij^s vj^d, to the hands of the said justice of the peace.—Statutes of the Realm, 27 Eliz. cap. 19.

Evelyn, who characterises iron-works as a national evil, refers to these enactments of Elizabeth, and expresses his desire “That the exorbitance and increase of devouring iron-mills were looked into as to their distance and number near the seas or navigable rivers; and what if some of them were even remov’d into another world; ’twere better to purchase all our iron out of America than thus to exhaust our wood at home, although (I doubt not) they might be so order’d as to be rather a means of conserving them. There was a statute made by Queen Elizabeth to prohibite the converting of timber-trees to coal or other fuel for the use of iron-mills, if the tree were of one foot square and growing within fourteen miles of the sea or the greater rivers, &c. ’Tis pity some of those places in Kent, Sussex, and Surrey, were excepted in the proviso, for the reason express’d in a statute made 23 Eliz. by which even the

employing of any underwood as well as great trees was prohibited within twenty-two miles of London, and many other navigable rivers, creeks, and other lesser distances from some parts of Sussex downs, Cinque ports, havens, &c.

“ But yet, to prove what it is to manage woods discreetly, I read of one Mr. Christopher Darell, a Surrey gentleman of Nudigate, that had a particular indulgence for the cutting of his woods at pleasure, though a great iron-master ; because he so order'd his works that they were a means of preserving even his woods, notwithstanding those unsatiable devourers. This may appear a paradox, but is to be made out ; and I have heard my own father (whose estate was none of the least wooded in England) affirm that a forge and some other mills to which he furnished much fuel were a means of maintaining and improving his woods ; I suppose by increasing the industry of planting and care, as what he has now left standing of his own planting, enclosing, and cherishing, in the possession of my most honoured brother George Evelyn, of Wotton, in the same county, does sufficiently evince, a most laudable monument of his industry and rare example, for without such an example, and such an application, I am no advocate for iron-works, but a declared denouncer.”*

Again, he remarks, “ He that should deeply consider the prodigious waste which these voracious iron and glass works have formerly made but in one county alone, the county of Sussex, for one hundred and twenty miles in length and thirty in breadth (for so wide and spacious was the ancient Andradswald, of old one entire wood, but of which there remains now little or no sign), would be touch'd with no mean indignation. Certainly the goodly rivers and forests of the other world would much better become our iron and saw mills than these exhausted countreys, and we prove gainers by the timely removal. I have said this already, and I cannot too often inculcate it for the concerns of a nation whose only protection (under God) are her wooden walls.”†

Pursuing the same subject in the 30th chapter of his *Sylva*, Evelyn has the following passage, sternly expressive of his abhorrence of iron-

* Evelyn's *Sylva*, p. 209, ed. 1670.

† *Ibid.* p. 216.

works :—" I will close this with an instance which I greatly value because it is transmitted to me from that honourable and noble person Sir Ed. Harley :—" I am ' (says he) ' assured by an inquisition taken about 300 years since, that a park of mine, and some adjacent woods, had not then a tree capable to bear acorns ; yet that very park I have seen full of great oaks, and most of them in the extreamest wane of decay : But my own trees are but chips in comparison of a tree in the neighbourhood, in which every foot forward, one with another, was half a tun of timber. It bore five foot square forty foot long ; it contain'd twenty tun of timber ; most of it sold for 20^s per tun, besides that the boughs afforded twenty-five loads of fuel-wood ; this was call'd the Lady Oak. Is't not pitty such goodly creatures should be devoted to Vulcane ? ' &c. So far this noble gent., to which I would add " Diræ," a deep execration of iron-mills, and I had almost sayd iron-masters too—

" Quos ego ; sed motos præstat componere."

The earliest entry of the acts and ordinances of the Ironmongers' Company in a collected form, occurs in the year 1498, in a small vellum folio, before mentioned, in which, at page 24, is the following memorandum : " This boke was bought and ordeyned in the yeare of our Lord M.CCCC.LXXXXVIII. and the xiii. yeare of the regne of King Harry the VII. to the intent that almaner actes and ordinances now made or hereafter to be made concerning the craft and ffeloship of Ironmongers of London, and also the last wills of theym that bynde us to eny obites, or furthermore bequeath unto us any jewels or money, all hooly to be herein written."*

These acts and ordinances are as follow :—

Keyping of the and fest, wherin is set forth the maner and fourme of holding of this high and excellent fest, at thende of which dyner or fest the wardens shal present a maister and ij. new wardens w^h tokens of garlonds on their heds, aft^r y^e forme and man^r accustomed.

* Several passages in this book have been carefully erased ; they probably referred to certain Roman Catholic rites and observances, and were obliterated after the Reformation.

The eleccon of the maister and ij. wardens.

To charge the new wardeyns, and to chese auditors.

Noo wardeyns shall take upon theym to purvey or bye eny clothing or lyvery for the said felaship without agreement of the hole felaship, or ells the oü sight of iiij. sufficient persones of the said felaship, such as by them shalbe assigned, which iiij. persons so assigned, or iij. of theym at the leste, shall goo w^h the wardeyns, whether it be to drapers shoppe, citezens or strangers at Blakewelhalle; and if they accorde or condescend to bye any cloth for lyvery, the forsaid iiij. psones so assigned shalbe present and have parfite knowleche of the price of every yerde cloth so bought, and also to be assistent at the mesuring of every pece clothe.

And after the price of the cloth is thus knowen and understond the iiij. persons aforesaid shalle alonghe to the wardeyns for eüy yerde clothe after the rate of the first, beying iiij^d. in recompens for their laboure and coste done about the same, and in allowance of a gowne cloth for the bedell, and also in releving of other charges and costes that happes to falle for the dyner or otherwyse above the styntyd and paymentes rated in these actes comprised; provided alway, that the paymentes of eüy p^ticular persone assigned to the dyner is for the man ij^s, and for the wyf, if she be att the dyner, xij^d.

Also it is enacted, that, forasmoche as it is convenient and worshepful, and also used in craftes of worshippe, to have doubell clothing, therefore they wille that the wardeyns for the tyme being shall renewe the clothing after y^e course of eüy iij. yere, so the clothing be renewed eüy iij. yere, and that to be doon agenst the upon which fest the feloshippe have enacted to holde their principal assemble and for their princepal feeste.

Every person to receive the clothing provided, or to forfeit xl^s to the comyn box.

Any warden acting contrary to the above regulations concerning the levery or clothing, to forfeit to the common box x^{li} without redempcion.

Any member failing to attend at the hall or any other place, being warned by the warden to do so, to be fined iiij^d, and for further neglect viij^d; but on showing, upon oath, good cause for their absence, to be excused; notwithstanding, if it be found by notarie proof that he or they have forsworn themselves, then each person so offending to forfeit vj^s viij^d without pardone.

The wardens failing to attend any meeting which they have appointed, to forfeit to the common box ij^s.

When the fellowship appear in their clothing, if so be that there appear xiiij. persons in clothing besides the ij. wardens, then the master and wardens shall raise no fine on them that be lacking, except in the iiij. q^r. courts.

Any member refusing to pay such fines and penalties as may be set upon him by the authority of the whole fellowship, shall pay to the co^mmon box xx^s, and if he refuse to pay the same the warden to have full power to distress for double that sum; and if he then

refuse to suffer stresse, the master and wardens, with certain of the felashippe, shalle compleyne upon hym unto the Maire, or ells pute hym utterly out of the feloshippe.

No person of the said feloshippe, maister, covenante servaunt, ne prentice, shalle revile, dispise, fallse, ne lye other of the same felashippe in violence, upon suche paynes as the wardcyns wol sett upon him; and if defaulte be found in any housholder, to pay xx^s at the leest; and, if default be found in the servaunte, after the discreSSIONS of the master and wardens.

No member to sue a brother for debt without leave of the wardens for the time being.

The whole felaship being warned, though only xiiij. members besides the warden be assembled, they shall be competent to make such acts and rules as shall to them seem most expedient.

Every apprentice before the end of his terms shall be presented to the wardens, and there be sworn to the feloshippe after the ordinance and custom in this case provided, and shall pay to the coñon box xij^d; any master making his apprentice free at the Gylde halle before so presented shall forfeit to the coñon box xx^s.

Any apprentice having served his time well and truly till the next quarter court afore the end of his indenture, his master shall do hym to be sworn to the felashipp, for every maister is sworne at the Gylde hall to make his prentice free without any cost or charge to the prentice.

Any straunger or foreyn⁹ desiring to be made free of the craft of Ironmongers to pay to the common box as the wardens, with the advice of iiij. creditable persons of the clothing, shall think right.

The wardens once in every two years at least to search all manner of weights and measures that be used in the same felashippe, and when they find any default to levy fines at the discreSSION of the master and wardens.

Every man of the felashipp to susteyne their comyn officer in executing the commaundmentes of the warden.

The whole body of the felashipp, as well out of the clothing as in the clothing, to appear iiij. tymes in the yeare at the foure principal courts, and these iiij. courts ben ordeyned alway to endure to Goddes pleasir principally and to redresse the maters that be not wele used, and to kepe pece and gode rewle among us. And he that hath a cause to compleyne of eny wrong or hurt done unto hym at the same court or courts, to compleyne, and at the same court or the next court to have his ende after the weightynesse of the mater; also at the said courts to have all apprentices after they be enrolled, then at the next court to be presented; at the same courts all acts and ordinances to be redde, that men may the better know them. Provided always, that the master and wardens shall for needful purposes set other courts, but in no wyse the wardens shall forget these iiij. courts aforesaid. And at the said courts the members are to pay their arrearage money that of old custom hath been used, the master xij^d, that is or hath been wardyn viij^d, all in the

clothing after xj^d, and the yeomanry to pay by theymselves iiij^l every quarter. And also the wardeyns shall not see the yomenry decay, but every yere to have one new maister chosen to the olde, according to theire graunte, in pain the wardeyns to lese each of theym xx^s, and not to forgete to mynystre rightewseness and mercy togider in al maters pticuler and gen^yall to Godd's worshippe.

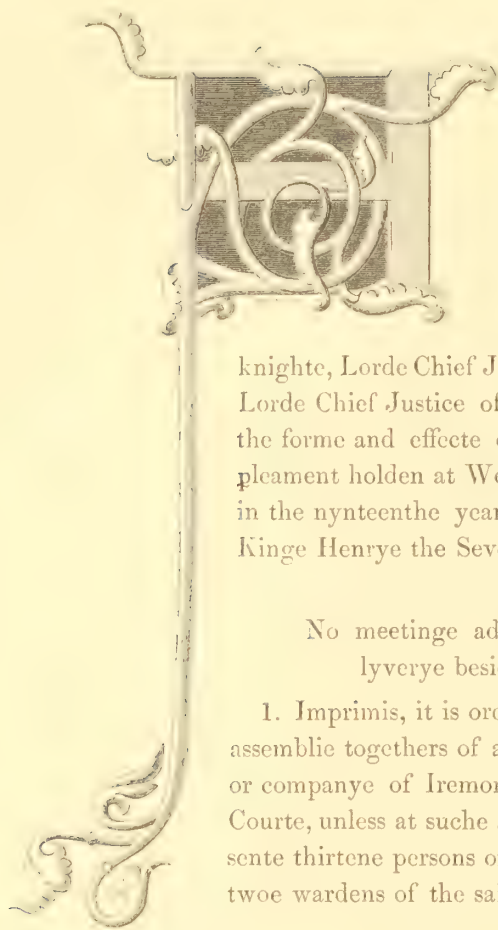
Every man of the felashippe shall enroll his apprentices in the Guild hall within the first yere, and present them at the first or second court afterwards to be registered in our coñon boke.

No person in the felashippe shall take noon apprentice excepte he have sewertie and bonde for him in c^{li} sterling and he may, and yf he may not he shall take a bonde of c^s at least; and shall take noon apprentice under the age of xiiij. years, and for no lesse terme than x. yeres, except it be his first apprentice taken for necessitee, and for him he shal ax licence of the wardeyns.

Also, eny man that hath eny apprentice shalle araye him or theym in such wise, that it be no dishonesté to the crafte, but resonable and honest, that is to say, for the hooly dayes shone, hosyn, gowne, doblett, shirtis, with other necessaries, soche as may be conveniently hole and clene, with chaunge, and on the weekday soche as may be honest and profitable to kepe hym from colde and wete, and ye shall not suffre his here to growe to long."

In the 23rd of Elizabeth, the acts and ordinances of 1498 were revised, and certain other rules being added thereto by the master, wardens, and commonalty of the Ironmongers' Company, they were examined and approved by the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice, and the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

In the year 1590, the rules and ordinances of the Yeomanry were in like manner revised, and afterwards examined and confirmed by the same legal authorities; but since that period several of these enactments, both of the livery and yeomanry, have fallen into disuse or have been modified to suit the altered condition of the time, and will be again referred to in a subsequent part of this work.



CTES and ordinances made by the Maister, Wardens, and Comynaltie of the Mysterye or Arte of Ironmongers of London, for the better rule and government of the same Companye in peace, quietness, and good order. Examined and approved by the Right honorable Sir Thomas Bromleye, knight, Lorde Chancellor of Englande, Sir Xpöfer Wraye, knighte, Lorde Chief Justice of Englande, and Sir James Dyer, knighte, Lorde Chief Justice of the Queenes Ma^{ty} Co^mon Pleas, accordinge to the forme and effecte of a certaine statute or ordinance made in the pleament holden at Westm^r the fyve-and-twenteethe daye of Januarye, in the nynteenth year of the raigne of oure late soveraigne Lorde Kinge Henrye the Seventh.

No meetinge adjudged a Court unless thirteen persons of the lyverye besides the twoe wardens be presente.

1. Imprimis, it is ordered and agreed that noe callinge, metinge, or assemblie togethers of any of the citizenes and freemen of the misterye or companye of Iremongers, shalbe demed, adjudged, or taken for a Courte, unless at suche assemblie or metinge togethers there shalbe presente thirtene persons of the lyverye of the said company, besides the twoe wardens of the saide companye for the time beinge.

The nomination of the Maister and sixe persons of the lyverye, whereof twoe to be elected Wardens for the yere following.

2. Item, it is further ordered and agreed that the Maister and Wardens of the saide companye for the tyme beinge shall from henceforth yerelye in the month of April call and warne a courte of the lyverye of the said ffellowshipp for the tyme beinge. At w^{ch} courte shall be named sixe of the most sufficient psons of the lyverye of the same companye, as to the freemen of the saide lyverye or companye then being assembled for that purpose, or the more parte of them, shalbe thought most expedient and mete to be Maister of the same fellowshipp for the yere followinge. In w^{ch} courte allsoe there shall be named by the said persons soe assembled, or the more parte of them, sixe psons of the lyverye of the said companye, such as shalbe thought by them most meete and hable to beare and sustayne and execute the office of Warden of the said fellowshipp of Iremongers for the yere ensuinge; off which sixe persons so to be named, the Wardens yerelie for the time

beinge, on the Mondaye next ensuinge the feaste of St. Peter the App̃le, shall name, chuse, and electe twoe persons as theye shall and will awnswere for to be wardens of the said fellowship for the yere following; who, being so named, elected, and chosen as aforesaide, shall from thenceforthe contynewe and execute their said offices of warden for and by the space of one whole yere then next ensuinge, and noe longer.

A Courte wheremat the newe wardens shall be sworne, and auditors named for the old wardens accompte.

3. It is also ordered, that, within fourtene dayes next after the saide Mondaye nexte ensuinge the saide feaste of St. Peter the App̃le, the saide maister, with the wardens that then weare for the next yere before, shall cause a courte to be holden and kept by the lyverye of the saide companye or fellowship, at which courte the said wardens then newly elected as is aforesaide shalbe sworne for the juste and due execution of their said office; and at the same courte the said companye, wth the more part of the said psons assembled, as is aforesaid, five or sixe with the newe wardens then elected, as ys aforesaide, shall be named auditors of the accompte of the wardens for the yere then last passed; and that, within one monethe nexte after the said courte, the said wardens for the yere before shall bothe make their accompte and also cause and procure their discharge for and concerninge the same, uppon payne to lose and forfeite to the use of the saide companye the some of twentie poundes of curraunte Englishe moneye.

“ All psons elected wardens refusing the same to pay a fyne of xliⁱⁱ.

“ 4. Allso it is ordered and decreed, that if any person or persons of the saide companye, being, accordinge to the order above saide, elected and chosen to be warden of the saide fellowship, refuse to take, have, and execute the said office, shall forthwithe, upon everye such refusal, give and paye for a fyne, to the use of the saide companye, fortie poundes of lawfull moneye of Englande, tenne pounds whereof shall be given to the wardens that then shall be next afterwards elected and chosen, as before is expressed, take yt upon them to serve the year followinge, and the residue for and to the use of the saide fellowship and companye, without any pardon or redemption to be had or made for or concerning the same.

The fower Quarter Courts.

5. And moreover, it is ordayned and established that the wardens of the saide companye for the tyme beinge shall, in everye yere wherein they are wardens, duellie warne, or cause to be warned, fower quarter courtes (that is to witt):—The firste courte to be holden and kepte the next working daye after the daye called Jesus daye. The second courte to be holden the nexte workinge daye next after the daye called Allsoules daye. The thirde courte to be holden the seconde Tewsday next after Twelve daye. And the

fourth courte to be holden the next working daye after St. Mark's daye, upon payne, either of the saide wardens to lose and forfeit for every defalt therein had or made, and to be payde at the time of the saide accompte, the some of twentie shillings, unless some greate and especiall cause shall happen to the contrarye, and by a court shall be so adjudged and allowed; to all and everye of w^{ch} said several courtes the whole ffellowshipp and company of the said lyverye shall be duclie and orderlie warned, if they shall be in London, or near thereabouts, and maye come or make their repaier; at w^{ch} saide courtes, to be holden and kepte as aforesaide, each freman of the said lyverye or fellowship shall paye, or cause to be payde, his, their, and every of their quarterage moneye, as shall be accustomed, viz.—every pson that hath ben maister sixteen pence quarterlie, suche as have bin warden twelve pence the pece a quarter, and the rest of the clotheinge every of them nyne pence the quarter.

Any, having wronge, to complayne and have redress.

6. And yf anie pson or psons shall find himself greved, or have any cause to complayne of anye wronge or injurye to him or them done by anye of the said ffellowshipp, that then, at all and everye the same fower quarter courtes, the same their and everye theire griefes and complaints shall and may be preferred, and suche consideration therein had and used, as the cause shall reasonable requier; and that all and everye the same griefes and complaints so preferred shall and maye receive such speedie ende and determination as shall seem to stand and be agreeable wth lawe, justice, and equitie, by the said psons so assembled, or the more parte of them.

All Acts and Ordinances to be redd.

7. And it is likewise ordered, adjudged, and decreed, by the psons aforesaid, that in all and every the said fower courtes to be holden and kept as is aforesaid, all and singular their pnte ordinances and rules, thought meet and convenient for the better rule and government of the said companye, shall be openlie and publiquellie redd in the presence of the said psons then assembled, to the end that every pson having or knowing the same may the rather keep, and cause to be kept, the same, to the honor and glory of Almighty God, and the good continuance of the same mysterye, and the freemen of the same.

All persons not coming to the fower Quarter Courts to be fyned.

8. And yf anie pson of the lyverye of the same ffellowshipp, having reasonable warning, shall faile or make defalt in coming to the said fower quarter courtes, or any of them, by the hours to be assigned by the officer, whether in the forenoon or the afternoon of any day hereafter to be assigned or appointed as is aforesaid, that then all and every person and persons, having reasonable warninge, makinge defaulte and having not some lawful and reasonable excuse for his absence which shall be by a courte allowed, shall lose and forfeit to the use of y^e said companye twoe shillings for every default.

The Yeomanry to appear and pay their Quarterage, and Wardens of them to be yerelie chosen.

9. And it is also agreed, that all the persons that are or shall be free of the yeomanry of the said companye shall likewise appear to pay their quarteredge, by fowr pence the pece a quarter, at the fower several times accustomed, upon payne, every of them making default, to lose and pay to the use of the said companye, for every such default, twelve pence, and that the wardens of the lyverye of the said company for the time being shall aide and help the wardens of the yeomanry, in all causes reasonable, when anie of the saide yeomanry, contrary to anie ordinance granted, and in their book written, and by a courte allowed, shall happen to be infringed or broken, and also that the wardens of the yeomanrye shall and may be yerelie chosen and contynewed in all things as before this tyme hath been used and accustomed, according to theire graunte, in payne the same wardens to lose each of them twentie shillings, to the use of the said companye.

Every person sent for by the Wardens of the Lyverye, for not appearing without lawful excuse, to be fyned.

10. And it is further ordered and decreed, that yf the wardens of the said lyverye for the tyme being shall send for anie of the fellowship, either in the cloathing or out of the cloathing, to appear at the hawle, or at anie other place or places wthin the liberties and pemeys of this citie of London, for anie matter, pticular or generall, that in case he or theye so warned by the common officer come not at or before the hour assigned, that then all and every the same persons so making default shall loose and paye to the use of the saide companie twelve pence; and if he or they come not at the second tyme for the which he or they shall be warned, that then he or they so making default shall lose and forfeit to the use of the said companie three shillings and four pence; and not coming at being thrice sent for, to give and pay to the use of the said companie fyve shillings, except some good and reasonable excuse shall be to the contrary thereof; and if he or they so absenting take upon them to excuse themselves, maintaining or affirming, by the oathe they have made to the saide fellowship, that their excuse is not fayned, but true, that then he or they that so shall excuse themselves shall be thereupon pardoned and discharged of their said fynes for such offence; howbeit, it is further ordered, that if it be found contrary by proof that his or their excuse is not true, that then and from thenceforth he or they that shall so make anie untrue excuse shall loose and forfeit to the use of the said company twentie shillings without pardon.

Anie warned to anie Court besides the Quarter Court, and unless he be warned for some special cause, not to be fyned if it be a full court at the hour appointed.

11. Provided always, and it is ordered and agreed, that when it shall happen the fellowship to be dulia warned to appere in their clothinge for the holding or keeping of

anie courte, at anie day, time, or place other than the said fower quarter courts before specified, if there appear a competent number at the hour appointed, that is to say, thirteene psons of the lyverye, besides the twoe wardens, that then the maister and wardens shall not set anie fines on them that shall happen to be lacking, unless they be warned for some cause for the which they shall have some chief or speciall warning to them given, anie order to the contrary thereof in aniewise notwithstanding.

Anie nōiated to be Steward by the Wardens refusing, to pay x^l.

12. And it is further ordered and decreed, that it shall and may be lawful to and for the wardens for the time being of the said company, and their successors, from time to time, as need shall require, to name and appoint such pson and psons of the said company of Iremongers, as to them shall seem expedient, to be steward of and for the said company; and if it happen anie person so to be named to refuse or deny to take and execute the said office of steward, that then every such person so refusing or denying to take and execute the said office, for such his disobedience shall give and pay to the use of the said Companye, for a fyne, the sum of tenne pounds of lawful money of England.

None to revile or abuse anie other of the Companye in unseimlie terms.

13. Also it is further ordered and decreed, that noe person of the saide ffellowshipp, that is to say, neither maister, covenant servant, nor apprentice, shall revile or abuse, or in unseamelie woordes or termes, any other of the same ffellowshipp, in displeasure or violence, upon such payne and punishment, to be lost and forfeited to the use of the said companye, as the maister and wardens of the said companye for the tyme beinge, or twoe of them, at anie courte to be kept, shall asseasse and award for the same.

None to sue or molest anie other of the Companye without lycense.

14. And it is further ordered and enacted, that none of the said companie shall sue, molest, or trouble anie other of the said misterie for any private thing, matter, or cause whatsoever, without licence of the wardens of the same company for the time being, or one of them, first had and obtained, upon payne to lose and paye to the use of the said company, for every defalt and offence contrary to this order, twentie shillings of current English money, so as he may have an end of this matter within one moneth next after such license required, according to law and justice and by consent of the pties.

If anie of the Companye owe money to another of the same, upon complaint to have redress, or licence to sue elsewhere.

15. Also it is ordered that, if any of the said ffellowshipp owe money to any other of the same ffellowshipp, or comitt towards him or them any trespass or offence, that then they and every of them that so shall find him or themselves greved or hurt, shall cōplayne to the wardens of the lyverye of the said company for the time being; and

then it is ordayned that they within convenient tyme shall either compound and fynish the matter between them or else geve the plaintiff licence to sue elsewhere, as to himself and his learned counsell shall be thought most mete.

Liberty at everye Courte to make actes and ordinances for y^e government of the Company.

16. Also it is ordered and decreed, that albeit the fellowship at anie tyme hereafter shall be fullie warned by their officer to appear, that yet in case the wardens with other thirteen psons of the fellowship in the cloathing, whereof six at the least to be of the assistants, viz. those that have been wardens, doe appeare, that then they shall and may from tyme to tyme have full authority to make such acts and ordinances for the onlie rule and government of the said company in peace, quietness, and good order, being not contrary to the laws and statutes of this rehm, nor any order or decree herein expressed, as by them shall be thought expedient and mete.

None to take any apprentice for lesser term than that he shalbe twenty-four years old at the expiration of his term.

17. And, moreover, it is ordered that no pson or psons of the said fellowship shall take any apprentice for fewer years than that the same apptice shall and may be of the full age of four-and-twenty yeres at the expiration of his term of apprenticeshood, upon payne that every pson or psons making default therein shall lose and forfeit to the use of the said company ffyve pounds.

Every pson taking an apprentice shall enrole him in the Guildhawle within the first year, upon payne of 10s.

18. And it is also ordained and decreed by the ffellowshipp and corporaçon of Ironmongers aforesaid, that every of the said ffellowshipp that taketh any apprentice shall enrole him in the Guildhall wthin the first year at the furthest, according to his oath; and if any man be found guilty, and that he or they enrol not their apprentice as is aforesaid, shall lose and forfeit to the use of the said Company of Ironmongers, for every apptice not enrolled within the first year, 10s.

Every apptice to be presented at the second Court after the first year of his enrolment, upon pain of 10s.

19. Furthermore it is ordained and decreed, that every of the fellowship aforesaid, although it so be that the master or masters have enrolled their apprentices w^hin the first year according to the said act and old custom, that yet, nevertheless, the saide master or masters, upon pain to lose and pay to the use of the said company ten shillings, shall present their apptices at the next court next after the same first year of his inolment, or at the second court to be holden at the furthest next after the first year, and there the

name or names of the ap̄ntices to be registered in the common book for that purpose belonging to the company, with their own hands, if they can write, and if they cannot write, he or they to desire some to write for him or them that so cannot write, and his master to bring his indenture with him to see when he was enrolled, and the same master or masters to pay for every such apprentice so presented wthin the time aforesaid two shillings and six pence to the use of the Company and Fellowship of Iremongers.

Every apprentice to be made free shall be first sworn to y^e Company.

20. Also it is ordered and agreed, that every ap̄ntice, before the end of his term, or that he have his freedom, shall be presented to the wardens of the lyverye of the said company for the tyme being, then and there to be sworn to the fellowship, after the ord'nance and custom in such case pvided and used, and over that to pay for his oath, to the use of the said company, twelve pence; and if any man take upon him to make any of his servants free at the Guildhall, or he be presented and sworn to the said fellowship, shall lose and pay for every default therein, to the use of the Company of Iremongers, twentie shillings.

Every apprentice w^{ch} hath truly served his term to be sworn to the Company and made free, except for some offence manifested to the Company by his master before the end of his term.

21. Moreover, if any ap̄nt^{ce} have served his term well and truly till the next quarter court, his master shall cause him to be sworn to the fellowship, and so to be admitted free into the said fellowship, although he bring him not to the Guildhall before his term be fully expired, except the master complain and bring in a bill of his faults to the master and wardens at the aforesaid quarter court next before the end of their indentures and terms. And if all masters after this day bring not in their bill of complaint before their ap̄ntice be sworn and free at the same court before the end of his years, shall lose and pay to the use of the said company twenty shillings.

Every stranger or foreigner to be made free of the Company, to pay a fyne.

22. Also it is ordeyned, that if any stranger or foreigner desire to be made free of the said mystery of Iremongers, that then he shall pay to the use of the said company the sum of twenty poundes, or less if a court shall so think it expedient.

Search to be made by the Wardens once a year of all weights, measures, and wares.

23. Also it is ordered and decreed, that the wardens of the said fellowship for the time being shall duly, once in every year at the least, and oftener if occasion shall require, search, see, puse all manner of weights and measures, and all kind and manner of wares, that be and shall be had, occupied, used, and sold by the same fellowship, and every

or any of them, that they and every of them be most true and lawful. And whereas they find any default, they to take, seize, break, and carry away the same, and every person so offending to forfeit the sum of forty shillings, to the use of the said company, or less as the next court shall think the offence mete to pay.

Every person to be admitted into the lyverye, to pay for his pattern 6s. 8d.

24. Also it is ordered and agreed, that every person of the said company of the yecomany, or others that shall be admitted to come to the cloathing of the said fellowship, as soon as he has received his pattern of his lyverie, shall pay to the use of the said company six shillings and eight pence.

Such decent apparel to be worn as the Wardens shall appoint.

25. And it is further ordered and agreed, that, as often as the lyverye of the company shall be warned to assemble themselves, either to attend and waite on the mayor, or at the burial of any of the company, or for any other cause whatsoever, in any public place or assemblie, that then every of the livery, such as have been wardens of the same company, appearing yearly between the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the feast of the Annunciation of Our Ladie, shall have and wear their gowns faced either with martens or foynes; and every person of the residue of the same lyverye so appearing shall have and wear their gowns faced with budge; and the residue of the year in such manner as by the wardens of the same company for the tyme being shal be limited and appointed, upon pain that every pson offending contrary to the meaning hereof shall pay to the use of the said company ffortie shillinges.

Every person refusing to pay his fynes, to be committed to prison.

26. And furthermore it is ordeyned and decreed, that if any pson or psons refuse and will not pay such sum and sums of money as shall happen to be set or taxed upon them for any cause, special or general, or for any breach or nonperformance of any order contained in theis p̄nts, that then he or they that so shall deny to pay, shall lose and forfeit to the use of the company (nomine p̄pnæ) twenty shillings; and if he or they eftsones deny to pay the same some or somes of money so taxed or set upon him or them, contrary to the intent and true meaning of these p̄nts, then it shall and may be lawful to and for the wardens of the lyverye of the said company for the time being, and their successors, to commit such person so offending to prison, until he be found conformable, and shall have fully satisfied for the some or somes of money due, forfeited, or otherwise payable, by virtue of these orders or any of them, to the use of the said company.

The Wardens to require all somes fforfeited, or to answer the same.

27. And it is lastly further ordered, that if the wardens of the lyverye of the said company for the time being shall happen to be remiss or negligent to require and demand

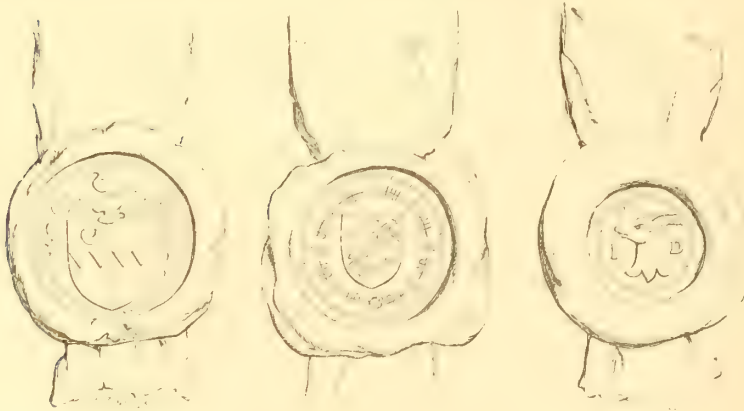
such sum and sums of money as by virtue of any order herein mentioned being broken or not observed shall be due or payable to the use of the company, that then and from thenceforth they the same wardens for the tyme being so negligent or remiss, shall stand and be charged as of their own proper goods to and with the same sum and sums of money so not required, and to be laid against them at the hearing of their account, which, before the clearing of the same their accompte, they themselves for such their remissness or negligence shall truly answer, satisfy, and pay to the use of the same company, any matter or thing to the contrary hereof in anywise notwithstanding.

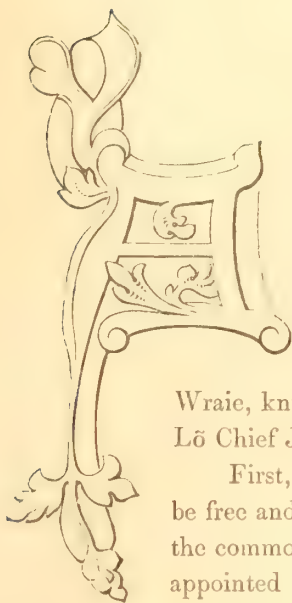
In Witness of all which premisses, and of the full examinaçõn and allowance of the same as before is mentioned, the said Thomas Bromleye, Sr Christopher Wraye, and Sr James Dyer, have subscribed their names and set their seals, this present sixteenth day of February, in the three-and-twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the grace of God Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

T. BROMLEY, CANC.

CRISTOFER WRAY.

JAMES DYER.





acts and ordynances made by the master, wardens, and cōiltie of the misterie or arte of Iremongers in London, for the better rule and government of the Yeomanry of the same Company, in peace, quietness, and good order, according to the auctoritie and power to them given in and by certain acts and ordinances exād and approved by the Right hoñble S^r Thomas Bromley, knight, late Lorde Chancellor of England, Sir Christopher Wraie, knight, Lō Chief Justice of England, and Sir James Dyer, knight, Lō Chief Justice of the Queenes Ma^{ty} Common Pleas.

First, it is ordered that all and everie pson and psons that are or shall be free and in the yeomanry of the said company, shall personally appear at the common hall of this companie, as well on the foure q^r daies for them appointed to be there kept, as also at all and everie other tyme and tymes that shall be assigned by the wardens, and knowledge to them thereof given by the officer, upon such paines and penalties as hereafter follows:—

1. Item, it is ordered and agreed that the foure quarter daies for the yeomanrie of this companie to mete together and appear at the said hall shall be kept, viz. the first quarter daie to be kept the 25th of Julie, being St. James' day, and when it falls upon a Sondaie then to be kept on the Mondaie followinge.

2. The second quarter daie to be kept the eighteenth daie of October, being St. Luke's daie, and when it falls upon a Sondaie then to be kept the next Mondaie followinge.

3. The third quarter daie to be kept upon Newe year's daie, but yf it fall upon Sondaie then to be kept on the Mondaie followinge.

4. The fourthe quarter daie the Wensdaie in Easter wecke; of everie w^{ch} daies the officer belonging to this company shall before hand geve warninge to all the yeomanrie inhabitinge in the cittie of London, or nighe about the same, and if any man so warned fail and do not come to the hall on everie of the saide foure quarter daies at the houre that shall be appointed, viz. three o'clock in the afternoone in the winter tyme, and foure of the clock in the afternoone in the somer tyme, shall lose and paie to the common box of the misterie of Iremongers 4*d*. yf in case the door be shutt, and the residue of the companie set before his coming; and everie such pson and psons that shall faile and not come at all unto the said hall at everie the said quarter daies before lymited, shall forfeit and paie 12*d*. w^{thout} pdon. And yf any soe absent shall refuse to paie the saide fyne, then the wardens of the yeomanrie shall put the name and names of every such pson and psons

unto the m^r and wardens of the lyverie, to the intent they may be warned to appē before the companie at the next quarter courte or courte of assistants, there to be ordered as to them shall be thought mete and convenient. And everie pson of the yeomanry, at each of the saide foure quarter daies, shall paye to the wardens of the yeomanrie their quarterage money, that is to say, everie man 4*l*. together with suche fynes as shall be by them forfeited by vertu of this pnt acte, upon payne that everie such person as shall refuse eyther to paie their said quarterage money or their saide fynes, shall be by the auctoritie and previtie of the m^r and wardens of this companie committed to prison, or otherwise fyned and punished as to their good discretions shall be thought reasonable.

And it is also agreed that the elder warden of the yeomanrie for the time beinge, by and with the advice and consent of the m^r and wardens of the lyverie of this companie, or some one of them, shall from henceforthe yerelie, at their quarter daie to be holden upon the Wensday in Easter week, electe, name, and choose one of the most mete and able of the saide yeomanrie to beare and execute the office of warden of the said yeomanrie the space of two yers together from the time of the said election, and the same person that shall so be named and elected warden of the yeomanrie shall at the nexte courte holden by the m^r, wardens, and assistants of the liverie, before them at the same courte take his corporal oathe for y^e due and just execution of his office, and on the same daie of election foure or sixe of the saide psons of y^e yeomanrie shall, with the newe warden then elected, be named auditors of the accompte of the wardens of y^e yeomanrie for the yere past.

And foreasmuch as heretofore the wardens of the yeomanrie have not been at any great expence or extraordinarie charges out of their purse about the execution of their office, and therefore have the less cause to refuse the said place, it is agreed that if anie pson of the yeomanrie being, according to the orders above said, elected and chosen to be warden, refuse to take and execute the same office, shall forthwith upon everie such refusal forfait and paie for a fyne, to the use of the saide companie, ten pounds.

Whereas in tymes paste, as it seameth, partly by the remissness or rather negligence of the wardens which have been from tyme to tyme of the yeomanrie of this companie, in calling for and gathering in such quarterage money, fynes, and other duties as have been due and payable by the freemen of the yeomanrie, and partlie for that the said wardens of the yeomanrie have not yerely brought in and delivered to the maister and wardens of the lyverie of the companie the books of accompte of their receipts, nor yerely paide in the money in such sorte by them received, neither acquainted the said master and wardens thoroughly with the arrearages that hath been behind unpaid, whereby, and by the want of the money that might have been collected if such slackness had not been used, a great loss hath grown to the whole body of this companie, and they the more charged in particular on every necessary occasion; wherefore, and for the avoiding of such inconvenience hereafter to ensue, it is ordeyned and enacted, at a courte holden the 27th of Maie, 1590, by the m^r and keeps or wardens and cōialtie of the said mistery, by and with the assent

and consent of the whole body of the same, that from henceforth the wardens of the yeomanrie of this companie shall everie yere yerely, fourteen daies next before the daie appointed for the auditing of the m^r and wardens accompte of the lyverie, bring and deliver up in writings unto the said m^r and wardens of y^e lyverie, or one of them, all such some and somes of money, fynes, and all other duties as they shall have received, collected, or gathered by vertue of their said office, and also the names or surnames of all such as remain indebted to the company in any some or somes of money due to have been paid, and by them to have been received, which accompte shall be audited and approved by such p^{rs}ons of the yeomanrie as shall be from tyme to tyme appointed; and upon every such deliverie of the said books of accompte truly to paie to the m^r and wardens, or one of them, for the time being, all such some or somes of money as shall appear by the fote of every such account due or payable, soe as their accompte and payment thercon made may be inserted together with the accompte of the said m^r and wardens, and they therebie the better charged with the receipt of the surplusage, upon paine that the said wardens of the yeomanrie, or such of them as shall not duly observe this order, shall forfeit and paie to the said m^r and keepers or wardens and cōialtie and their successors, the some of twenty pounds of lawful English money without p^{ro}don.

Then follow Nos. 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, of the acts and ordinances confirmed in 1581, and before recited, with such alterations only as render them applicable to the yeomanry.

And it is also concluded and fully enacted, that yf any p^{er}son or persons of the yeomanry refuse and will not paie such somes of money as shall be taxed and set upon them by the master, wardens, and assistants of the liverie of this company, for any other matter, mulk, or taxe than is before expressed, then he or they that so denieth and will not paie the same shall paie to the common box of this company for a fyne twentie shillings; and if it fortune that he or they yet denye and will not paye the same fyne, then the master and wardens of this company for the time being shall by their authoritie committ every such person to prison, or set upon them such further paine, penaltie, and mulke as to the said m^r, wardens, and assistants of the liverie of this companie shall be thought convenient.

Item, It is ordered that the wardens of the yeomanrie of this companie for the time being shall not from henceforth kepe at the said hall but two of th^{er} suppers in a yere, for every of the which suppers the wardens of the yeomanrie shall have allowance yerelie given to them, in every their accounts, after the rate of 33^s and 4^d, and not above.

And this allowance to cease and not to begin until the tyme of the mayoraltie of Alderman Rowe be past, or otherwise tolerated by a court of assistants.

The concluding order of this document is the same verbatim as No. 27

in the acts and ordinances of 1581, substituting *wardens of the yeomanry*, who stand, in like manner as the wardens of the livery, charged in their own proper goods for any negligence committed by them in not demanding and collecting any sum or sums of money due and payable to the use of the Company.

1582. In this year the frequenting of theatrical amusements was strictly forbidden to the junior members of the commercial body, by the following authoritative precept:—

By the Maior.

These shalbe straightlie to charge and command you, that forthwithe uppon the receipt hereof you call before you all the freemen of your said companie, and give to everie one of them straightlie charge and commandement that they or anie of them do at annye tyme hereafter suffer any of ther sarvants, apprentices, journemen, or children, to repare or goe to annye playes, peices, or enterludes, either wthn the cittie or suburbs thereof, or to annye place witheout the same, uppon payne of everie s^vant so offendinge, or m^r so sufferinge, to be punyshed at the dyscretion of me and my brethren. Fayle you not hereof, as you will answer the contrarie at your pill.—Geven at the Guildhall, the iij. daie of Aprill, 1582.

SEBRIGHT.

1583. The following entries occur in the expenses of this year:—

Paid M ^r Robert Est, for burnte wyne and cakes, at the companies goinge to Westmin ^r w th my lorde mayor	v ^s	—
Paid for a kelderkyne of courte beere, and another of courte ale	vj ^s	—

1584, April 23. At this court were appointed Richard Morris and Rowland Lee, “to wear velvett coats and chains of gold to bring the soldiers into the field in the morning and to receive them at night to bring them home, w^h white truncheons in their hands.”

1585, Sept. 23. “At this courte a precepte, directed from the Lord Maior, towching the lotterie, was reade, and the rest of the Comp^a not present are likewise to give their assent what they are willing to give towards the same.”

Sept. 28. “It was agreed that m^r wardens shall make offer but onlie of x^{li} to be adventured towards the lotterie of armes out of the stock belonging to the hawle, and not anye one pryvate man to be either ceassed or charged for y^e same.”

1586. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor “touching 960 lbs. weight of gonnepowder to be boughte and procured of Henry Dale, when the court were all of one minde not to have or receve the same for seüall good consideraçons them movinge.”

Dec. 1. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor directing that “six or seven thousand quarters of corn be provided for the relief of the city in this time of extreme dearth, and that there be levied amongst the severall companies, over and above such somes as they have heretofore disbursed for the provⁿ of corne and graine, two thousand five hundred pounds in ready money,” whereof the Ironmongers’ share was two hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings.

The following particulars are given in the rules and ordinances respecting the provision of corn under the date of 1583:—

The wardens are to provide corn, and save the Company harmless of all losses, “and, if any gain arise upon corne, they are to have the same wthout accompte to be given.”

1587. It is ordered and agreed that “all and eüy pson or psons of the Company of Ironmongers of the seüall estates and condiçõs hereafter expressed, as well for the provision of four hundred q^{rs} of corne, as also of ail others to be provided at all tymes hereafter, shalbe taxed, assessed, and paye to the wardens of the Company as hereafter followithe, that is to say:—

Eüy pson now of the degree of an Alderman, or hereafter								
shalbe, the some of	.	.	.	.	.	.	xvj ^{li}	vj ^s viij ^d
Eüy pson that is, hath, or shalbe M ^r of the Comp ^y , under								
the degree of an Alderman	.	.	.	.	.	.	x ^{li}	— --

Euy pson that is, hath, or shalbe Warden of the Lyverie .	vj ^{li}	xij ^s	iiij ^d
Euy pson of the Liuary, not having been Warden . . .	v ^{li}	—	—
Euy pson that is and shalbe of the Yeomanrye . . .		xl ^s	—

Those promoted to be Aldermen to make up the rate as above. If any plead disability, his imprest to be moderated. If any dye, his imprest to be repaide, or if any fall into decaye.

A precept was received from the Lord Mayor for three pounds six shillings and eight pence, “towards the satisfacōn of seventy-five pounds disbursed towards the charge of furniture of soldiers for her Maties service in the Lowe Countries, more than was heretofore levied and paid by the seūall compa^{ies}.”

Nov. 6. A precept for the provision of four hundred and forty quarters of wheat.

1588, April 19. A precept for five muskets, with good and sufficient rests, flasks, and touch-boxes.*

June 29. A precept for nine hundred and sixty pounds of powder, being the full complement heretofore recommended to be provided. Whether this was furnished by the Company does not appear; but on the 20th of January, 1589, another precept was addressed to the citizens in her Majesty's name, for the supply of “xx. lasts of good ſviceable gunpowder, of which the Ironmongers were to provide 1,920 lb.”

In expectation of the Queen's return to London for the winter of 1590, the following precept was issued to the Companies:—

By the Maior.

These are to will and recomende you, that forthwth upon the sight hereof you take order that six fitt psons of yo' said Companye, well horsed and founrished w^h faire velvett coats and chains of golde, be in a redynes at Powles church yearde at one of the cloke any afternone upon Satterdaie next to attend uppon me, the Lord Mayor, and Aldermen,

* These precepts of 1588 and 1589 have no doubt reference to the Spanish Armada and the precautionary measures subsequently adopted by Elizabeth.

to go to mete her Matie att Parke corner, in such sort as heretofore hath been used; whereof faile ye not, as you shall answer the contrarie at your pill.—Geoven the xij. November, 1590.

SEBRIGHT.

1591. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, reciting that at a common council on 16th of June instant it was enacted, at the request of the Queen's most excellent Majesty, that six ships and one pinnace should be furnished for the war, and that all the charges for providing and victualling and manning the same for five months at sea, which would amount to seven thousand four hundred pounds at least, should be borne by and amongst the several halls of the city; and that the Ironmongers' proportion amounted to three hundred and forty-four pounds, which was directed to be paid in the manner set forth in the precept.



1592. Sir WILLIAM ROE, Ironmonger, and sheriff in 1582, was this year chosen Lord Mayor.*

Arms : Argent, on a chevron azure, between three trefoils slipped per pale gules and vert, as many bezants, a crescent for difference. Harl. MS. 6860.

1594, May 9. A precept was read “concerninge the yeldyng of one third pte out of the gaine that doth growe to the compie by their adventure in the carrieke † goodes, towarde the buildinge of the Peste-house.”

In the same year it was ordered that “400^{li}, peell of the moneye due to this Company for the pts of the carrique goodes, be put out to proffyt upon bondes, at the rate of viij^{li} per c. from sixe monthes to sixe monthes.”‡

* See a pedigree of the family of Row in the Biographical Notices.

† This was “the great carrack” named the Madre de Dios, captured at the Isle of Flores, on the 3d August, 1592. See a very interesting memoir on this subject by William Richard Drake, esq. F.S.A. in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxxii. p. 209.

‡ “A statute of the thirteenth year of Queen Elizabeth, which was the first that tolerated

1595. The wardens were directed to pay into the hands of the Chamberlain of London the sum "of xxv^l, by waie of lone, towards the furnishing of x. light horses and men for her Ma^{ties} service." Precepts were also received this year for the supply of corn, and concerning the wearing of caps according to the statute of the 13th Eliz.

ORDERS made by the Court on the 23 day of October, 1595, a^o xxxvij^o reg. Eliz. to be observed on the election day.

Highe Table.—Imprimis, that the wardens for the tyme being shall place the maister uppermoste at the highe table, next unto the aldermen, if any be there; and so manye as have bene maisters, and he that shalbe then chosen maister, and all their wyves (yf rome be for them), upon paine to lose fortie shillings a peece for faylinge in any of theis, w^tout pdon. Provided, yf any be there of greate accompte, they shalbe likewise placed at the high table, yf there be rome, and so the companie in their degree till the table be furnished.

Second Table.—Item, that at the second table the reste of the companie, w^t their wives, that have beene wardens, shalbe placed in their degree.

Third Table.—Item, that at the thirde table all the bidden guests remanyinge unsettl shalbe placed at the discretion of the maister and wardens, and that after the firste messe shalbe served at the second table, the thirde table shalbe nexte served throughout, so far as it is furnished w^t guests; and then the second table shalbe last served. But yf there be no guests at the thirde table, then the second table to be served in order as formerlie hath bene used. Provided alwaies, that yf the maister and wardens shall bid more guests then maie be well placed in this order, soe as the companye have suffycient rome left them as before, then the maister and wardens to appointe a table in the plor, whereat shalbe placed all the women by themselves, and they to be firste served. All theis orders to be observed upon the penaltie before mencioned.

1596, Mar. 27. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor for

the receiving of interest in England at all, restrained it to ten pounds per cent.; a statute of James the First to eight pounds; of Charles the Second to six pounds; of Queen Anne to five pounds; on pain of forfeiture of treble the value of the money lent. The policy of these regulations is to check the power of accumulating wealth without industry; to give encouragement to trade, by enabling adventurers in it to borrow money at a moderate price; and of late years to enable the state to borrow the subjects' money itself."—Paley's Moral and Political Philosophy, vol. i. p. 160.

the loan of £3,500, to be advanced by all the halls, towards the “setting forthe xij. shippes, two pynnasses, and xij c. men to serve in them. To be lent for one whole year upon securitie of the cities bond ;” the Ironmongers’ proportion being £172.

The year 1597 produced the usual demands for the supply of corn, and a command from the Lord Mayor for enforcing more duly the Queen’s proclamation against the inordinate excess of apparel.*

1598, Aug. 28. Under this date the following precept occurs:—

By the Mayor.

Whereas her Ma^{ties} most gracious pleasure and requeste was lately signified unto me the Lord Mayor, th’aldermen my brethren, and the co^m counsell of this cyttie, by tres from the Right Hon. the Lordes and others of her Ma^{ties} Privy Counsell, that for the necessarie defence of this realme and suppressinge of the rebels in Ireland, her highness’ desire was to borrowe the some of twenty thousand pounds of this cittie, for the space of six monthes, upon her highness’ bonde under the great scale of England. In accomplishment whereof it was agreed, that the said £20,000 shalbe lente unto her Ma^{ty} gratis for the sayd tyme required, and to be paid by all the seuerall companies of the cittie.

The proportion of the Ironmongers’ Company, £880, was accordingly taken up for six months at interest.

1600, April 9. At this Court it was agreed that, according to a precept received from the Lord Mayor, for the levying of xxix^{li} vj^s viij^d imposed upon this Company towards a composition for the “pattente of

* This year (1597) died William Gomersal, a member of the Ironmongers’ Company, who was buried in the chancel of Hillingdon church, Middlesex, where the following inscription to his memory is still remaining:—

Here lyeth buried the bodie of William Gom’sall, late cittizen and Iremonger of London, who changed this mortall lyfe the first day of Julie, in the year of our Lord God 1597, in full and p’fect hope of a joyful resurrection, and left behinde him one sonne and two daughters.

Arms, a chevron engrailed ermine between three dexter gauntlets; crest, on a helmet and wreath, a hand in armour issuing from a crescent and holding a mace or battle-axe.

the serche of oyle, sope, salt, butter, vinegar, hopps, and other things, to them w^{ch} are interested in the pattente from y^e Chandlers, and accordingle it shall goe oute of the stocke of this hall."

MONOPOLIES.—"It was in the parliament of 1601 that the opposition which had during forty years been silently gathering and husbanding strength fought its first great battle and won its first victory. The ground was well chosen. The English Sovereigns had always been entrusted with the supreme direction of commercial police. It was their undoubted prerogative to regulate coin, weights, and measures, and to appoint fairs, markets, and ports. The line which bounded their authority over trade had as usual been but loosely drawn. They therefore, as usual, encroached on the province which rightfully belonged to the legislature. The encroachment was as usual patiently borne till it became serious. But at length the Queen took upon herself to grant patents of monopoly by scores. There was scarcely a family in the realm which did not feel itself aggrieved by the oppression and extortion which this abuse naturally caused. Iron, oil, vinegar, coal, saltpetre, lead, starch, yarns, skins, leather, glass, could be bought only at exorbitant prices. The House of Commons met in angry and determined mood . . . The Queen however with admirable judgment and temper put herself at the head of the reforming party, redressed the grievance, thanked the Commons in touching and dignified language for their tender care of the general weal, brought back to herself the hearts of the people, and left to her successors a memorable example of the way in which it behoves a ruler to deal with public movements which he has not the means of resisting."—Macaulay's *History of England*, vol. i. 64. See also Herbert's *City Companies*, vol. i. 157, who quotes a very scarce tract on the business of patent hunting.

1603. On the accession of James the First, we find an order of court that there should be a new banner, with the King's Majesty's arms thereon; and that the rails should be made seven yards longer for the accommodation of the livery, who attended in their best apparel when his Majesty passed through the city.

The Company were assessed in the sum of £17, being their proportion, for the full accomplishment and finishing of the pageants prepared by the city on this occasion.

JAMES, in the second year of his reign, confirmed the privileges and possessions of the Ironmongers' Company, by letters patent, to the following effect:—



IACOBUS Dei gratia, &c. granteth and confirmeth to the master, wardens, &c. of the Ironmongers, London, and their successors, all the manors, messuages, lands, tēnts, libties, privileges, freedoms, and whatsoever w^{ch} they now have or ought to have, and y^t they or their p^rdecessors have heretofore by whatsoever names had or ought to have had by p^rtext of any chres of our p^rdecessors made, confirmed, or graunted, or by any other lawful way, right, or title heretofore had, used, and accustomed; to have and to hold to the said master, &c. and their success^{rs} for ever; to hold of such lords by such rents and services as heretofore they were held. And further, we grant to the said master, &c. and their successors, that they have, hold, and enjoy for ever all liberties, free customs, &c. according to these tres patents and other chres of our progenitors made, without o^r hindrance, or of o^r heirs or successors; and we will y^t said master, &c. by reason of these p^rmisses be not molested, vexed, or troubled, by us, o^r heirs, justices, sheriffs, escheato^{rs}, &c. Co^mmanding o^r thr^{er}, chauncello^r, and barons of the Excheq^r, &c. that neither they nor any of them do prosecute or cause to be prosecuted any writ of quo warranto or other writs against the said master, &c. for any cause, matter, offence, claim, by them or any of them claimed, used, &c. before the day of the date of these p^rnts. And that the master, &c. be not molested, hindred, or compelled to answer by any of o^r justices, officers, or ministers for y^t use, claime, or abuse of any of the libties, freedoms, or jurisdictiones before the date hereof. And further, we grant to the said master o^r special licence and authority to purchase and enjoy for ever lands, &c. within England or elsewhere in our dominions, as well of us, o^r heirs, &c. as of any other person, &c. which are not held immediately in capite or knight's service, so as the said lands, &c. exceed not the clear yearly value of 150^{li} per aⁿm. the statute of mortmain notwithstanding. And also we grant to every of our subjects special licence and authority to give, grant, and bequeath lands, &c. not held in capite or knight's service, to the said master, &c. so that the said lands, &c. so given, sold, bequeathed, &c. exceed not the clear yearly value of 150^{li}. And we grant y^t they shall have these tres patent under o^r great seal w^out fine. Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo quinto die Junii, anno regni nostri Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie secundo, et Scotie tricesimo septimo.

T. RAVENSCROFTE.

(Per breve de privato sigillo.)

1604, Aug. 25. The company were taxed by an act of common

council in the sum of £660, to be lent to the King's Majesty until the 23d of March following.

At a Quarter Court at the hall on the 20th Nov. in this year, the Mayor addressed a letter to the Company to the effect that, "Whereas George Chandler and Robert Parkhurst, citizens of London, have at the late parliament taken great pains in peuring an Acte of Parliam^t touching Bankrupts, a matter verie benefitall to y^e coñion wealth, and especially of this cittie, wherein they have spent and disbursed, as they alledge, above xlvj^{li}, and have been humble suitor^s to me and my brethren the aldermen for repayment of the same; considering the great benefit that may grow out of the same, we have thought it fit that the said sum should be repaid to them; and that for the accomplishment thereof the xij. worř^{ll} companies should every of them contribute ij^{li} v^s viij^d a-piecc, and the small companies of the Dyers, Leather sellers, and Girdlers, and eũy of them, xl^s; these shalbe therefore to require you, that forthwth you take order that the som of ij^{li} v^s viij^d be collected and paid to them accordingly.

Upon consideration had, the Ironmongers were all agreed, "that it is not convenient to levie or paie the same, or any pte thereof;" but upon further debate, at a subsequent court, they consented to contribute to the extent of xl^s.

The following document appears in the minutes of the January court of this year:—

A L're touching Concealm^{ts}.

After o^r hartie commendačons. Whereas his Ma^{tie} findinge his loving subiects much troubled and grieved wth bookes of concealment, whereby many have bin put oute of possession and loste their lands, to the greate disquiet of his Ma^s subiects, wherewth we have acquainted his Highnes, who hath graunted his most graciouse commission under the great seal of England, cõmanding us thereby to shew to them all convenient fav^r we may, and w^h speade to dispatche any his Ma^{ties} sub^{ts} y^t shall seeke a composiçõn at o^r hands, wherein is any ymprison or other defecte in there tittle or tres patt^t;

And for that we understande that daylie div^{rs} and sundrie p^{rs}ons are and have bin suitor^s to his Ma^{tie} to have had grantes and leases of di^{vs} yo^r lands, whereof we have made stave untill we might advertise yo^u of the same, whereby his Ma^{es} graciouse meaninge are to have the p^{pr}mt^t for the establishing of yo^r possessions, yf yo^u doe not willfully surceese

yo^r time; ffor w^{ch} purpose we have appointed the thirde daye of Februarie next ensuinge at Dorset House, in Fleete Streete, London, to sett byfore of that commission, desiringe yo^u to come unto us yo^uselves, or sende some authorised from yo^u, who may as there shalbe cause come and compounde wth us for the same to his Ma^{es} use, for reddier dispatche w^h us whome his Ma^{ty} hath appoynted commissioners for such Services, we have appointed William Typper, gent. to attend us daylie for such causes, who, being always resident in London, shall att all tymes be redie to follow this busines, and acquaint us wth yo^r cause as occasion shall give, according to the equitie whereof yo^u may be suer to have a speedie composiçon, and so be freed from all further troubles, and the arrearages and mean plitts to be likewise pardoned, w^{ch} is one of the chiosest endes of this his Ma^{ty} most graciouse comission. But yf yo^u shall not attende at the daye above said, then we lett yo^u know that yo^u doe remain still sub^{ct} to informaçon w^{ch} by any pson on the behalfe of the Kinge shall att any tyme hereafter be exhibited against yo^u, from the w^{ch} neyther wee nor any other can free yo^u, but by the benefitt of this comission only; and soe bide yo^u hartlie farewell. From the Courte at Whitehall, the xxth day of January, 1604.

These concealments were wilful omissions made by the companies in the returns of their chantry lands in the reign of Edward the Sixth, which subsequently became a source of profit to some of the courtiers of Elizabeth, who obtained patents to enable them to inquire into and search out all such cases of omission. The lands or rents so discovered became the property of the patentees, the Queen reserving only some small fee-farm as her own share. That investigations of this character, prosecuted under the authority of a royal patent, must have become a source of considerable trouble and vexation to the several companies there can be no doubt, nor are we left to imagine that they were at all times conducted with fairness and consideration. Several of the companies contended with the patentees, or concealers as they were then termed, for the preservation of their estates, and in some instances with success. James put an end to this unpleasant state of things by confirming again the chantry lands, which had been granted to the city and several companies by Edward the Sixth. The Ironmongers' records supply us with the outlines of this act.

An Act for securing and confirming of the lands, teñts, and rents, heretofore granted, devised, or conveyed to the severall companies within the city of London, and to the mayor and citizens of the city of London.

Whereas formerly divers messuages, lands, &c. were devised, granted, &c. to divers

Companies in London, who for divers years past have enjoyed the same, and employed them to charitable uses; and whereas many of the grants have bin sought to be avoided and evicted as concealed or detained from his Ma^{tie}; notwithstanding several composiçons in divers Kings' reigns: and for the sum of £18,744 11s. 2*d*. King Edward 6th granted by tres patents, 14 July, a^o 4^o, to Augustine Hinde, Ric. Turke, and W^m Blackwell, their heirs and assigns for ever, divers rents, &c. issuing out of divers messuages, lands, &c. belonging to the Mercers, Goldsmiths, Vintners, Marchant Tailors, Fishmongers, Salters, Drapers, Tallow-chandellers, Fownders, Carpenters, Diers, Grocers, Joyners, Ironmongers, Leather-sellers, Cooks, Fletchers, Wax-chandlers, Cowpers, Skimmers, Haberdashers, Barber Surgeons, Girdlers, Grey Tawyers, Cutlers, Coriers, Armorers, Bakers, Brewers, Cloth-workers, Sadlers, Cordwayners, Pewterers, the Maior and Cōalty: since w^{ch} time divers doubts have been moved, whether the rents in these tres patents or the lands were concealed from the Crown; Therefore his Majesty, for taking away all doubts that hereafter might be moved concerning the same, mentioned in those tres patents belonging to the said Companies, &c. minding that the said lands, rents, &c. shall be so established that the same shall remaine and continue to the said Companies, &c. for ever, is pleased y^t it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by authori^{te} of Parliam^t, That all such mess^s, lands, &c. as have been formerly granted and devised to any of the said Companies mentioned in the tres patent of the 4th Ed. 6. to have, &c. may for ever hereafter be held and enjoyed by them respectively, to them and their successors for ever, against the King's Ma^{tie}, his heirs and successors, and against all persons claiming under him or the said Edw. 6th, Queen Mary, or Queen Elizabeth, without any rent, account, &c. to his Ma^{tie}, his heirs or successors, any defect in the said letters patent to the contrary notwithstanding; Saving and reserving to all and every person, other than the King's Ma^{tie}, his heirs and successors, and other than such p^{sons} as claim under the said King Edw. 6th, Queen Mary, or Queen Elizabeth, and not claiming from, by, or under any of the said Companies, or Maior or cōalty, all such estate, right, title, as any of them hath in, to, or out of the said lands, in as ample manner as if they had not been made; Providing, that all persons claiming any lands, &c. mentioned in the patent of Edw. 6. under the se^vall Compan^s, &c. by any grant, lease, &c. under their co^mon seale, shall for ever hold and enjoy the same against the King, and against all claiming under him or Edw. 6th, Queen Mary, or Queen Elizabeth, and against the se^vall Compa^s, and according to such estates as in the said grants, leases, &c. are limited. Provided, that this act shall not extend to any lands, ten^{ts}, &c. whereof any p^{son}, &c. hath been in possession by the most part of 20 years last past, or more, other than the said Companies, and such as claim under them. An^o 4^o Jacobi.

In the same year King James was visited by his brother-in-law Christian the Fourth, King of Denmark, who arrived on the 17th of July, and on

the 31st was taken in procession through the city of London : “ All the way as these two famous kinges passed from the Tower hill stood the Companies of London, in their lyverie gownes and hoodes ; for whom there was places double-rayled, which was hanged with blew broad-cloth, and the rayles garnished with auncients very richly gilt with the kinges armes of England, the auncients of silke of each hall, with streamers and pendants of their armes, and severall fellowships, the better to be knowen. The windowes and penthouses richly decked with arrace and other costly hangings.”* It was in preparation for this solemnity, which seems to have been at first intended to take place one day earlier, that the following precept was directed to the Company of Ironmongers :—

By the Mayor.

For the better bewtifying of the streets and lanes wthin this cittee against the passage of the King’s most excellent Ma^{tie} and the King of Denmarke, their nobilitie and trayne, from the Tower, these are to command you to haue and pvide your rayles for the service of y^r companie to stand in, and to be sett upp in the streets against Wednesdaie the xxx. daie of this pnt month of July ; that your said rayles be hanged w^t blewe and seere cloth, and garnished with banners and streamers in the most beautiful manner that may be ; and that you likewise pvide six whiffers at the least to eu^{ry} score of your livery, well apparelled, w^t white staves in their hands, to stand w^t their back to the co^mm rayles, over against your companies rayles, for the better and quieter ordering of the streets through w^{ch} his Ma^{tie} shall passe. And therfore fale yo^u not at your pill. This xxi. of July.

SEBRIGHT.

Nov. 18. It was propounded by Sir Thomas Cambell, Knt. “ whether this Companie will consente to pvide a shipp to fetch sea coles from New

* See “The most royall and honourable Entertainment of the most famous and renowned King Christiern the Fourth, King of Denmarke ; who, with a Fleete of gallant Ships, arrived on Thursday the 17th day of July, 1606, in Tylbury Hope, neere Gravesend With a Relation of his Meeting by our Royall King, the Prince, and Nobles of our Realm ; the pleasures sondry times shewed for his gracious welcome, and most famous and admirable Entertainment at Theobalds. With the Royall Passage, on Thursday the 31st of July, through the City of London, and honorable Shewes there presented them, and manner of passing. By H. R.” This curious contemporary tract, of which there is an original copy in the Guildhall Library, has been reprinted in the second volume of Nichols’s Progresses, &c. of King James the First.

Castle, as other of the twelve Companies intende : when the Comp^y were content to pvide a shipp uppon condiçion that they shall have such ffryght for so much as shalbe delivered to the poore as other Companies have, and that they may have a place rent free to laye upp the rest w^{ch} they shall bringe whome from tyme to tyme.”

1608. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Company to provide 440 quarters of wheat ; and in order that the price of corn should not be advanced in this country by the sudden purchase of large quantities, they were directed to obtain a supply from foreign parts : whereupon Mr. William Canning was desired to write to Germany, and Mr. Hayward to the East Country, to ascertain the price, and report to a subsequent court.

Another precept was received setting forth the necessity of erecting new granaries at Bridewell, and assessing the Ironmongers' Company in the sum of 88*l.* towards the expenses thereof.

By the Maior.

Whereas I and my brethren the aldmⁿ have resolved, as well for the abatinge of prices of corn as for means for the utterance and sale of such quantity of corne and grayne as the m^{ch}ants of this citty have at their great adventure and charge, and the good of this cittie and co^mon wealth, brought into this port of London to be sould, that all the se^mall companies of the cittie shall bake certain quarters of wheat every weeke into bread, to be sold to such as will buy the same. In accomplish^t whereof, theise shall be to charge and command you in his Ma^{ties} name, that you take p^{re}sent order that from henceforth yo^r companie do cause the quantitie of six qrs. of wheate, p^{er}cell of yo^r owne store and p^{ro}vision, to be ground into meal and baked into white and wheten bread, and the wheaten to contayne xj oz. the penny wheten loffe, and the three-halfpenny white loves after the same rate, w^{ith} the advantage of one penny in eu^{er}y shillinge, and to sell the same in Cheap-side or Leadenhall, or ellsw^{he}re w^{ith}in this cittie, to such as will buy the same. And that you doe, notwthstandinge this order, still continue yo^r servinge of the m^{ar}ketts wth such quantities of meale as by order from mee you were formerly required ; whereof see you fayle not at your pill.—Guildhall, the xxvj. of July 1608.

On the reading of the above precept it was resolved by the members then present, that the wardens should wait upon the Lord Mayor, “to

excuse this Company for their pporcōn, or of so much thereof as they can, in respecte this Company know not how to grind or bake it."

On the 20th August in this year, the city companies were again charged with the provision of 10,000 qrs. of foreign wheat.

Towards the close of the year a letter was transmitted from the Lords of his Majesty's Council recommending the project of the plantation of Virginia.

Whereas the lords of his Mat^{es} councill, commissioners for the subscdie, desirous to ease the cittie and suburbs of a swarme of unnecessarie inmates as a continuall cause of dearth and famine, and the verie origenall of all plagues almost that happen in this kingdome, have advised yo^r lordshippe and yo^r brethren, in an ease of state, to make some voluntarie contribuōn for their remove into the plantation of Virginia, w^{ch} we understand you all seemed to like as an action pleasing to God and happie for this coñonwealth ; We the counsell and companie of this hoth plantation, willing to yelde unto your löpp and them all good satisfācōn, have entered into consultaōn wth o^rselves, what may be everie private man's chēges, and what of everie private familie, wth we send herewth at large, not as a thing w^{ch} we would exact from you, but that you may see, as in a true glasse, the true chēge, w^{ch} we wholly commend unto yo^r grave wisdoms, both for the somme and man^r of leavie ; onlie give us leave thus farre to enforme you that we give no bills of adventure for a lesse some than 12th 10^s, psuminge it would be an infinite trouble now, and confusion in the retribuōn ; but if your lōp make any seasment, or raise any voluntarie contribuōn out of the best disposed and most able of the companies, we are willing to give o^r bills of adventure to the m^r and wardens, to the general use and behoof of that companie, yf by wards, to the good of that ward, or otherwise as it shall please you and your brethren out of yo^r better experience to direct. And if the inmate called before you and enjoyned to remove shall alledge that he hath no place to remove unto, but must lie in the streets, and being offred this journey shall demand what shalbe their p̄sent maintenance, what their future hopes, yt may please you to lett them know that for the p̄sent they shall have meat, drink, and clothing, wth an house, orchard, and garden for the meanest familie, and a possession of lands to them and their posteritie, one hundreth acres for everie man's p̄son that hath a head or a body able to endure labour, as much for his wife, and as much for his child that is of yeres to do ſvice to the colonie, wth further p̄ticular reward according to their p̄ticular meritt and desert ; and yf yo^r lordshipp and yo^r brethren shalbe pleased to put in any private adventure for yo^r selves in p̄ticular, you shalbe sure to receive according to your pporcōn of the adventure, equall pts wth us adventurers from the beginning, both of the comodities returned or land to be divided ; and because you shall see (being aldermen of so famous a cittie) we beare

you due respect, we are contented, having but one badge of grace and favor from his Ma^{tie}, to participate wth you therein, and to make as many of you as will adventure 50^{li} or more, fellow counsellors from the first day wth us who have spent double and treble as much as is required, abidden the hazard of three se^uall discoveries, wth much care and dilligence, and many days' adventure ; and as yo^r deputies, and yo^r assistants, in yo^r private wards, so shall as many of them as will adventure but 25^{li} present money be made pl . . . s of this companie and assistants of this councell; and thus, as an action concerning God and the advancement of religion, the present ease, future hon^r, and safety of this kingdome, the strength of o^r navie, the visible hope of a great and rich trade, wth many secrete blessings not yet discovered, we commend the cause to the wisdom and zeale of yo^r selfe and yo^r brethren, and you, and it, and us, to the holie p^{ro}tection of the Almightye.

The first adventure of the Ironmongers was limited to fifty pounds, which was subsequently increased to one hundred; for in 1610 we find, “upon question hadd and a further request of the Right honourable the Lord Maior to the companies of this cittie for adventures of 18,000^{li} by 6,000^{li} per annum, to settle the plantation in Virginia, and the same nowe propounded and questioned whether 50^{li} per ann. for three years should be added more to the 50^{li} formerly disbursed, or 25^{li} per ann. for the said three years, or 50^{li} solely in a grosse sum, and noe more; when it was agreed that 50^{li} more should be paid to make upp the said former 50^{li} a hundred, and the adventure of the same to be confined unto y^e companie, and the stocke to beare it onely.”*

In 1609, the King made proposals to the city and commonalty of London for the plantation of the forfeited lands in the Province of Ulster, and issued a printed book of regulations to be observed by the undertakers.† This has generally been regarded as one of the wisest measures of the reign of James the First.

The Lord Mayor's Shows,‡ which had been for some time discon-

* A list of the adventurers, “alphabetically set down according to a printed booke set out by the treasurer and councell,” in 1620, is given in the General History of Virginia, by Capt. John Smithe, p. 131.

† See Account of the Irish Estate.

‡ Strype says, that the Lord Mayor's shows had been “long left off,” vol. ii. b. 5, p. 140; but in 1605 there was a pageant at the expense of the Merchant Taylors, entitled “The Triumphes



tinued, or only partially observed, were again revived in 1609 by order of the King. The preparations made by the Ironmongers in this year, on the occasion of the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Cambell,* a member of the Company, appear to have been very imperfect and unsatisfactory. The following entry occurs in the minutes of the 3rd of November:—"At this court Mr. Anthonie Mundaye came into court, and the observations then made were theise,—that the children weare not instructed their speeches, which was a spetiall judgment of the consideration, then that the musick and singinge were wanting, the apparell most of it old and borrowed, with other defects, and the matter left to Mr. Leat's coming home, w^{ch} will be by the next courte." Anthony Munday,† who had been before employed in 1605, became the ordinary composer of these entertainments; but on the present occasion he was not ready in time.

On the 18th of the same month, Mr. Mundaye was "a suitor for 5^l of increase over his bargaine, layinge his reason therefor in regard of his speeches made for the water; and had answeare given that, in respect he pformed not his speeches on land, nor the rest of his contracted service, the Companie were not to goe beyond their bargaine, and payd 45^l."

"Payd by Mr. James Cambell to Mr. Harrison that he layed out for the bringinge of the vnicorne, &c. to the hall, viij^d."‡

of re-united Britania," on the occasion of Sir Leonard Holliday serving the office of mayor, which is reprinted in Nichols's *Progresses, &c.* of King James the First, vol. i. pp. 564—576. No intervening pageant, however, is known to exist between this and that of the year 1591, which was written by Peele, and called "*Descensus Astræ*"—*London Pageants*, by John Gough Nichols, Esq. 1837, 8vo. p. 100.

* Sir Thomas Cambell, Ironmonger, son of Robert Cambell, of Fulsam, in Norfolk, was Lord Mayor in 1609. Arms: Sable, on a fesse between three lion's heads erased or as many ogresses.—Harl. MSS. 5810, 5869.

† See a Biographical Notice of him in Nichols's *London Pageants*, p. 97. His *Pageants* of 1605, 1611, 1614, 1615, and 1516 were printed.

‡ Some portions of the pageant, after the ceremony of the day was over, were frequently brought to the halls of the companies, and set up as permanent ornaments.

“Mr. Raphe Canning (on this occasion) was appointed for foynes, and assessed to paye ffive pounds, and being that he could not pforme the servise in respect of his Maiestie, whose attendaunte he is, the sayd Mr. Canninge is confined onlie to pay his seazement of five pounds and noe more.”

In the month of November of this year the Lord Mayor addressed his precept to the Company for the sum of eighty-eight pounds more towards the new granaries at Bridewell.

1610. A warrant was received from the Lord Mayor, dated the 24th of May, as follows:—

To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers.

I have received tres from the Lords of his Maiesties most hon^{ble} p^{ri}vie counsell, that the Prince's highnes is to come to Westminster to be created Prince of Wales, w^{ch} ceremonie is to be pformed w^t hon^r and triumph, and therefore it is to be required that I, wth the companies of this cittie, do meet the Prince upon the water at Chelsea, accompanied in such sorte as is used when the Lord Mayor goeth to take his oath att Westminster, where the time appointed is upon Thursdaye morning next in Whitsundaye weeke, being the last of this month. These are therefore to require you so to dispose and order all things concerning the companie as shalbe thought fitting both for the credit and honour of this Cittie and your Comp^y, and to the good satisfac^ōn of his Ma^{tie} and the Prince; and that you and your liverie be readie in yo^r bardge well and richlie sett forthe before vij. of the clocke in the morning, wherein you are not to fayle as you will answer the contrary at yo^r perills. Guildhall, the 24th May, 1610.

SEBRIGHT.

An Order from the Court of Aldermen for the making free of Robert Keyes.

Martis, vicesimo quarto die Julii, 1610, a^o R. Reg. Jacobi, Angliæ, etc. octavo.

This daye, upon the nomina^ōn of the right honorable the Lord Mayor of this cittie of London, it is ordered by this Court that Robert Key shalbe made ffree of this cittie by redemption into the Company of Ironmongers, as the first of the three yearly allowed to the Lord Maior, paying to Mr. Chamberleyn, to the citties use, six shillings eight pence.

LANGLEY.

Jovis, 26^o die Julii, 1610, R. Reg. Jacobi, Angliæ, etc. octavo.

Upon the humble petition of Mr. Egerton to the right hon^{ble} y^e Lord Chancellor of England, and att his Lordship's request signified to this Court by his honorable letters,

it is ordered that, for his Lordship's sake, William Kynsey shalbe made free of this cittie by redemption into the Companye of Ironmongers, paying to Mr. Chamberleyn, to the citties use, six shillings eight pence.

LANGLEY.

Jovis, 4^o die Octob. 1610, a^o R. R. Jacobi, Angliæ, etc. octavo.

This daye, upon the humble suite of Edward Davye, and accordinge to a former graunt unto him made the five-and-twentyeth daye of May last past, att the request of the right honorable the Erle of Huntingdon, it is ordered that the said Edward Davye shalbe made free of this cittie by redemption into the Company of Ironmongers, paying to Mr. Chamberleyn, to the citties use, 6s. 8d.

LANGLEY.

Curia sp̄ialis tenē die Veneris decimo nono die Octobris, 1610, anno R. Regis Jacobi, Angliæ, etc. octavo.

This day, at the request of the Lady Maris, it is ordered that Robert Dawks, her ladishipp's coachman, shalbe made free of this cytte by redemption in the Company of Ironmongers, paying to the Chamberleyn, to the cyttes use, six shillings and eight pence.

LANGLEY.

These persons were severally admitted to the freedom of the Company, and paid each for his fine 3*l*. 6*s*. 8*d*., except Robert Dawks, whose fine was remitted at the request of Sir Thomas Cambell.

The laws for the regulation of apparel continued to be enforced during the reign of James the First with unabated rigour. This is conspicuously manifest from a precept addressed by the Lord Mayor in 1611 to the several companies of the city by his Majesty's command, in which his Lordship complains of the "abuse growing by excesse of straunge fashions used by manye apprentices, and by the inordynate pryde of mayde servaunts and women servaunts in their excesse of apparell and follye in varietie of newe fashions," and admonishes the companies "to have a due and special care to see a spedye reformaçon had in everye one of their servaunts."

This was followed by an act of Common Council, setting forth with admirable precision the habiliments to be worn and the rules to be observed by this class of society. The following are the principal heads of this singular document, as preserved in the records of the Grocers' Company, and printed by Mr. Heath in 1829 :—

Apprentices to wear during their period of servitude such apparel only as should be

provided by their masters, or, if provided by the friends, such only as should be subject to the master's appointment "for the stufle, fashion, and goodnesse" therein declared: namely, none to wear any hat lined, faced, or stuffed with velvet, silk, or taffeta, but only the breadth of three inches in the head, nor any hat other than such as the hat and band with the trimming as shall not exceed in all the value of five shillings. Not to wear in his band either lawn or cambric, but holland or other linen not exceeding five shillings the ell, nor wear any lace, edge, or other work about the same band, but only a plain hem, and one stitch. And if any apprentice shall wear any ruff-band the same not to exceed three inches in length before it be gathered and set into the stock, and not to be more than two inches in depth before the setting in of the same into the stock. No apprentice to wear any piccadilly or other support in, with, or about the collar of his doublet, nor to wear about his collar either point, whalebone, or plaits, but the collar to be made close and comely; nor wear any breeches or doublet of any kind of silk, or stuff mingled with silk, but only cloth, kersey, fustian, sack cloth, canvass, English leather, or English stuff, which stuff shall not exceed 2s. 6d. a yard; nor to wear in his cloak, coat, jerkin, doublet, or breeches, any broad cloth above 10s. a yard, nor any kersey exceeding 5s., nor wear in the garnishing, lining, facing, setting forth, or drawing out of his apparel either velvet, or any silk or stuff, save only silk buttons and silk in the button-holes to his coat or jerkin; nor any gloves above 12d. a pair, and these without any fringe or garnishing of gold or silver lace, velvet lace, or silk lace, or ribbon. None to wear any girdle, point, garters, shoestrings, or any kind of silk or ribbon, nor any rose or such like toy at all, either on his garters or on his shoes, nor any silk, worsted, or kersey stockings, but stockings only of woollen yarn or kersey; nor Spanish shoes, nor shoes made with Polonia heels, nor of any other leather than neat's leather or calves' leather; nor wear his hair with any tuft, or lock, but cut short in decent and comely manner.

Breach of these regulations was to subject the apprentice to imprisonment in "Little Ease" for eighteen hours. The like confinement was to be imposed on any apprentice who should be found in any "dauncing schole or of fence, or learn or use dancing or masking, or should use dicing or any other play, or haunt any tennis-court, common bowling-alley, cock-fighting, or brothel houses; or which should without his master's knowledge have any chest, press, trunk, desk, or other place to lay up or keep any apparel or goods, only in his master's house or with his master's licence, or should keep any horse, gelding, or mare, dog or bitch, or fighting-cock."

With regard to the maid servants and women servants, it was ordained, that none should wear on her head any lawn, cambric, tiffany, velvet lawn, or white silk wires, either in any kerchief, coif, crest cloth, or shadow, nor any linen cloth therein, saving such linen cloth only as should not exceed 5s. the ell, nor any lace or edging upon the same or any part thereof; nor any band, neckerchief, gorget, or stomacher but only plain; nor any ruff exceeding four yards in length before the gathering or setting-in thereof, nor three inches

in depth within the setting-in thereof; nor any lawn, velvet, tiffany, cobweb lawne, nor white silk cipres at all, other than about their neck or otherwise; nor any linen cloth but of the price of 5s. the ell, or lace or edging whatsoever but plain hem and one stitch; nor any stomacher wrought with any gold, silver, or silk, or with any kind of stuff made of or mixed with silk; nor wear any gown, kirtle, waistcoat, or petticoat, old or new, of any kind of silk stuff or stuffs mingled with silk; nor other stuff than of 2s. 6d. a yard, nor any kersey more than 3s. a yard, or broad cloth of 10s. the yard. Nor wear any silk lace or guard upon her gown, kirtle, waistcoat, or petticoat, or any other garments, save only a cape of velvet; nor any fardingal at all, either little or great, nor any body or sleeves of wire, whalebone, or with any other stiffening saving canvass or buckram only. The restrictions as to shoes, stockings, &c. are the same as those of the apprentices.*

The minutes of 1612 present us with some curious particulars respecting the manufacture of iron at that period, and the views which were then entertained by persons who were most competent to form an opinion on the subject. This source of so much subsequent wealth, and what is now one of the staple productions of the country, was at that time unpopular. The public complaints against iron-works were loud and frequent, and the great consumption of wood by smelting almost exclusively with charcoal, excited, as we have seen by the Acts passed in the reign of Elizabeth, the notice and suspicion of the government.† The manufacture consequently languished. Macaulay says: “At the close of the reign of Charles the Second great part of the iron which was used in this country was imported from abroad, and the whole quantity made here annually seems not to have exceeded ten thousand tons. At present the trade is

* “Some Account of the Worshipful Company of Grocers. By J. B. Heath, Esq.” (not published) p. 88. The foregoing precept and act of Common Council do not appear in the Iron-mongers’ books, no Minutes of Court having been made (that we can discover) between July 1611 and March 1612.

† In consequence of the severe enactments against the conversion of wood into fuel for the purposes of making iron, and the restriction of the number of works in the wealds of Kent, Surrey, and Sussex, several of the iron masters of the latter county migrated to Glamorganshire, “where there was abundance of timber as well as iron stone, particularly at Aberdare and Merthyr Tydvil. Among the Sussex masters who settled in Glamorganshire for the purpose of carrying on the iron manufacture were Walter Burrell, one of the Morleys of Glynde in Sussex, the Relfes from Mayfield, and the Cheneyes from Crawley.” *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 3rd series, No. 34, April 1863. Cited by Smiles, p. 41.

thought to be in a depressed state if less than 800,000 are produced in a year.”*

Some attempts were made in the reigns of James and Charles the First to introduce the use of pit and sea-coal in the manufacture of iron, and patents were granted to several persons for that purpose. So early as 1589, Mr. S. Procter attempted to convert iron and lead with pit-coal instead of wood; but all these schemes, whatever they were, ultimately failed, and the patents were cancelled. In 1619, a young man known by the name of Dud Dudley, a natural son of Edward Lord Dudley, succeeded, however, in effecting this desired object, and, his father having secured a patent, the manufacture by this new process was commenced, and Dudley for a time turned out a considerable quantity of good merchantable iron, which he was able to sell at £12 per ton;† but misfortune before long

* Macaulay's History of England, vol. i. p. 318. See forward a more recent estimate.

† More cheaper iron there cannot be made, for the author (observes Dudley) did sell pigg or cast iron made with pit-cole at four pounds per tun, many tuns in the twentieth year of King James, with good profit; of late charcole pig-iron hath been sold at six pounds per tun, yea at seven pounds per tun hath much been sold.

Also the author did sell bar-iron good and merchantable at twelve pounds per tun and under, but since bar-iron hath been sold for the most part ever since at £15, £16, £17, and £18 per tun by charcole iron-masters.—*Mettallum Martis*, p. 32.

Dud Dudley was one of the eleven natural children of Edward Lord Dudley of Dudley Castle, Worcestershire, by his “concubine” Elizabeth, daughter of William Tomlinson of Dudley. He was born in 1599, and was entered as a student of Baliol College, Oxford, which he left at an early age to take the management of his father's iron works. After the losses and misfortunes above alluded to, Charles the First in 1638 granted him a renewal of his patent, which, through the opposition of his enemies, had been limited to 14 years instead of 31; but the Civil War breaking out shortly afterwards, Dudley took the same side as his father, and by joining the King's forces sustained his full share of the misfortunes which attended the Royal cause. His estates were sequestrated and his ironworks destroyed. He seems, however, towards the latter end of his life to have been again engaged in the iron trade, but eventually retired to St. Helen's, Worcestershire, where he died in 1684, in the 85th year of his age.

Dud Dudley was the author of a small work entitled “*Mettallum Martis*,” which has now become scarce. The following extracts are from an original copy preserved in the library of the British Museum.

After alluding to the various Acts passed in the reign of Elizabeth for the better preservation of wood and timber, he observes:—

beset him on all sides ; the iron-masters, envious at his success, combined to oppose him by every means in their power ; a flood destroyed his chief work at Cradley, and the common people, who were employed in felling

“ Also King James, his sacred Majesties grandfather, and Prince Henry, for the preservation of wood and timber in this island, did in the 9th year of his reign grant his letters pattents of priviledge unto Simon Sturtevant, Esq., for 31 years, for the making of iron with pit-cole and sea-cole, for the preservation of wood and timber of Great Brittain, so greatly then consumed by iron works. This invention was by King James commanded to be at large put in print, which book did contain near a quire of paper in quarto, called “ Simon Sturtevant His Mettallica.” A° 1612, May 22, printed by George Eld, cum privilegio.

“ After Simon Sturtevant could not perform his making of iron with pit-cole or sea-cole according unto his engagement, King James and Prince Henry caused him to render up his pattent, and a new pattent was granted unto John Rovenson, Esq., who also was enjoined to write a book of his invention called “ Rovenson’s Mettallica,” printed for Thomas Thorp, cum privilegio, May 15, 1613.

“ After John Rovenson, Esq. had often failed,—Gombleton, a servant of Queen Anne, undertook by pattent to perform the invention of making iron with pit-cole and sea-cole, but being as confident of his invention as others, did erect his works at Lambeth, which the authour viewed, and Gombleton failing, the learned and ingenious Doctor Jorden of Baths, the author’s acquaintance, and sundry others obtained pattents for the making of iron and smelting of mines with pit-cole and sea-cole for the preservation of wood and timber, all which inventions and endeavours to effect and perfect the said works have been by many heretofore well known to have worthily attempted the said inventions though with fruitless success.

“ Having seen many of their failings and held it my duty to endeavour if it were possible to effect and perfect so laudable and beneficial and also so much desired inventions as the making of iron into cast works and bars, and also the melting, extracting, refining, and reducing all sorts of mines, minerals, and metals with pit-cole, sea-cole, peat, and turf, for the preservation of woods and timber so much exhausted by iron works of late. Having former knowledge and delight in iron works of my father’s when I was but a youth ; afterwards at 20 years old was I fetched from Oxford, then of Balyol Colledge, anno 1619, to look and manage three iron works of my father’s one furnace, and two forges, in the Chase of Pensnet in Worcestershire ; but wood and charcoal growing then scanty, and pit-coles in great quantities abounding near the furnace, did induce me to alter my furnace and to attempt by my new invention the making of iron with pit-cole, assuring myself in my invention the loss to me could not be greater than others, nor so great, although my success should be fruitless ; but I found such success at first tryal (as) animated me, for at my tryal or blast I made iron to profit with pit-cole, and found *facere est addere inventioni*.

“ After I had made by a second blast and tryal the feasibility of making iron with pit-cole and sea-cole, I found by my new invention the quality to be good and profitable, but the quantity

and carting timber, fearing the loss of their occupation, rose in a body on several occasions and destroyed his machinery. These accidents and the circumstances arising out of them nearly ruined the inventor; and other

did not exceed above 3 tons per week, (though) I doubted not after I had brought my invention into some perfection to have advanced my invention to make quantity also.

"Immediately after my second tryal I wrote unto my father what I had done, and withal desired him to obtain a patent for it from King James of blessed memory; the answer to which letter I shall insert only to show the forwardness of King James in this his much animating the invention, as he did both Simon Sturtevant, John Rovenson, Doctor Jordaine, and others.

"Son Dudley,—The King's Majesty being at Newmarket, I sent Parkes thither on Saturday to some friends of mine to move the King's Majesty for my patent; which, he coming on Sunday morning in the afternoon, his Majesty sent a warrant to Master Attorney to dispatch my patent, for the which I am infinitely bound unto his Majesty that it pleased him of his great grace and favour to dispatch it so soon. I have been this night with Master Attorney, who will make haste for me. God bless you, and commend me unto all my friends.

Your loving father,

"Mar. 10. 1619.

EDUARD DUDLEY.

"My dear Master, our sacred Martyr Charles the First, of ever blessed memory, did animate the authour by granting him a Pattent anno 14 of his reign for the making of iron, and melting, smelting, extracting, refining, and reducing all mines and metals with pit-cole, sea-cole, peat, and turf, which was extinct and obstructed by reason of the war, and had not this unnatural and unparalel'd war been, His late sacred Majesty himself had set at work many of his mines and much good had been produced to Great Brittain before this time.

"My hope now is that the honourable and ingeneous Corporation of the Mines Royall will set the mines at work, that my inventions in which I have spent much time and charge in melting, smelting, extracting, refining, and reducing of mines and mettalls with pit-coal, sea-coal, and peat; and have made with the same fuell many hundred tons of good merchantable iron into cast works and bars; may by the inventioner be enjoyed according to the Act of Parliament 21 Jacob. Seeing the authour can make it appear he hath been much obstructed by law suits and the wars hitherto, desires that the talent of undoubted truths (may not be buried) for the general good, but be brought to light after all the sad sufferings of the authour, whereby he may add unto his new inventions what he conceives fit to be done. That not onely this so exhausted Kingdom may enjoy the benefit thereof, but also Scotland and Wales, which abound with coals, iron-stone, and mines of all sorts, minerals and precious stones, &c.

"Yet from England's granary, Scotland making no iron and other territories have their thorow supply, not onely of iron but of iron manufactories many, so hath Wales; yet might Scotland and Wales not onely supply themselves, but supply his sacred Majesties other Territories with iron and iron wares and steel, also by iron and steel made with pit-coal and sea-coal and

persons fearing to embark in so dangerous a speculation, the manufacture languished, and the nation lost for a time the knowledge of an art which afterwards became one of the chief sources of her prosperity and wealth. Dudley died without disclosing his secret, and the art was not again discovered till the year 1713, or probably somewhat later; but we shall have occasion to refer to this hereafter.

peat, and thereby be helpful unto themselves and England and all plantations of His Majesties on this side and beyond the line.

“The injury and prejudice done unto me and to this island my native country for the making of iron in cast works and bars with pit-coal, sea-coal, peat, and turf, moved me in the negligence of better wits and pens to apologize for it in this treatise, and believe me, Reader, it was no private or political design in my invention, but mere zeal becoming an honest man, *Patriæ parentibus et amicis*, that engaged me, after many others failed in these inventions, for the general good and preservation of wood and timber what

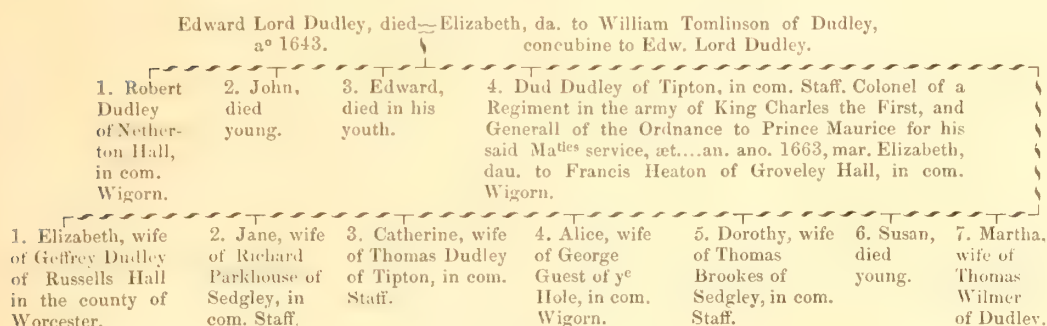
Æque pauperibus locupletibusque.

Æque neglectum pueris senibusq; nocebit.

“Dud Dudley’s Mettallum Martis, or Iron made with Pit-coal, Sea-coal, &c.”—London: printed by T. M. for the Authour, 1665.

THE PEDIGREE OF DUD DUDLEY, FROM THE VISITATION OF STAFFORD A° 1663.

Arms: Quarterly 1 and 4 Sutton, 2 and 3 Somery, with a bendlet sinister over all gules.*



“Certified by Mr. Dud Dudley.”

* The above pedigree is entered in Dugdale’s Visitation of Stafford in 1663, preserved in the College of Arms, and was kindly communicated by my friend Thomas William King, Esq. F.S.A. York Herald.

A literal reprint of Dudley’s Mettallum Martis was published by John N. Bagnall, Esq. of Shenstone, near Lichfield, in 1851; and a second edition, with the Metallica of Sturtevant and Rovenson, followed in 1854.

Sussex during the early part of the seventeenth century appears to have been the principal seat of the iron trade in England. In the Surveyor's Dialogue, by Norden, printed in 1607, the "Baylie," one of the interlocutors, is made to say, "I have heard there are or lately were in Sussex neare 140 hammers and furnaces for iron, and in it and Surrey adjoining three or four glasse-houses; the hammers and furnaces spend each of them in every 24 hours two, three, or four load of charr-coal, which in a year amounteth to an infinit quantitie."*

It is computed that in 1615 there were in England altogether 300 charcoal blast-furnaces, nearly one-half of which it would appear from the above extract were about that time in the county of Sussex.†

Some interesting particulars of the iron trade in the latter part of the seventeenth century are found in Andrew Yarranton's "England's Improvement by Sea and Land," which, as they are the opinions of a man very conversant with the subject on which he writes, and probably himself engaged in the manufacture of iron, I feel the more disposed to notice, although the passage is of some length:—

The second manufacture to be encouraged to set the poor people to work, being the growth and product of our own kingdom, is that of iron. But now I am sure I shall draw a whole swarm of wasps about my ears, for, say some (and many too who think themselves very wise), it were well if there were no iron-works in England, and it was better when no iron was made in England, and the iron-works destroy all the woods, and foreign iron from Spain will do better and last longer; and I have heard many men, both rich and sober, often declare these things; and it hath been and is the opinion of nine parts of ten of the people of England that it is so, and by no arguments whatever will they be beat from the belief of it, although there is not one word true. As to the first. The iron-works at present in England are of the same value, and I believe much more, to the public than the woollen manufacture is, and is the cause of employing near as many people, and much more lands, for horses and oxen to carry and recarry those heavy commodities of which the iron is made; therefore I will take the kingdom half round and shew you what the iron-works do contribute to the public and to the whole countries.

* "The Surveyor's Dialogue; divided into five bookes, very profitable for all men to peruse that have to do with the revenues of land, or the manurance, use, or occupation thereof, &c. By John Norden. Printed for Hugh Astley, dwelling at St. Magnus Corner. 1607." p. 215.

† Oxford Encyclopædia.

And first, I will begin in Monmouthshire and go through the Forest of Deane, and then take notice what infinite quantities of raw iron is there made, with bar-iron and wire; and consider the infinite number of men, horses, and carriages which are to supply these works, and also digging of iron-stone, providing of cinders, carrying to the works, making it into sows and bars, cutting of wood, and converting it into charcoal. Consider also, in all these parts the woods are not worth the cutting and bringing home by the owners to burn in their houses; and it is because in all these places there are pit-coals very cheap: consider also the multitude of cattle and people thereabout employed, that make the lands dear: and what with the benefit made of the woods, and the people making the land dear, it is not inferior in riches to any place in England. And if these advantages were not there it would be little less than a howling wilderness. I believe, if this comes to the hands of Sir Baynon Frogmorton and Sir Duncomb Colchester, they will be on my side. Moreover, there is yet a most great benefit to the kingdom in general by the sow-iron made of the iron-stone and Roman cinders in the Forest of Deane; for that metal is of a most gentle, pliable, soft nature, easily and quickly to be wrought into manufacture, over what any other iron is, and it is the best in the known world, and the greatest part of this sow-iron is sent up Severn to the forges into Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Cheshire, and there it is made into bar-iron; and, because of its kind and gentle nature to work, it is now at Sturbridge, Dudley, Wolverhampton, Sedgley, Wasall, and Birmingham, and thereabouts wrought and manufactured into all small commodities and diffused all England over, and thereby a great trade made of it, and when manufactured sent into most parts of the world. And I can very easily make it appear that in the Forest of Deane and thereabouts, and about the materials that come from thence, there are employed and have their subsistence therefrom no less than sixty thousand persons. And certainly, if this be true, then it is certain it is better these iron-works were up and in being than that there were none; and it were well if there were an act of parliament for enclosing all commons fit or any way likely to bear wood, in the Forest of Deane and six miles round the forest; and that great quantities of timber might by the same law be there preserved for to supply in future ages timber for shipping and building. And I dare say the Forest of Deane is as to the iron to be compared to the sheep's back as to the woollen, nothing being of more advantage to England than these two are; and if woods are not preserved in and near the forest to supply the works for future ages, that trade will lessen and die as to England, and betake herself into some other nation or country. And now in Worcestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Derbyshire, there are great and numerous quantities of iron-works, and there much iron is made of metal or iron-stone of another nature, quite different from that of the Forest of Deane. This iron is a short soft iron, commonly called cold-shore-iron, of which all the nails are made and infinite other commodities: in which work are employed many more persons, if not double, to

what are employed in the Forest of Deane. And in all those countries the gentlemen and others have moneys for their woods at all times when they want it, which is to them a great benefit and advantage; and the lands in most of these places are double the rate that they would be at if there were not iron-works there; and in all these countries now named there is an infinite of pit-coals, and the pit-coals being near the iron, and the iron-stone growing with the coals, there it is manufactured very cheap, and sent all England over, and to most parts of the world; and if the iron-works were not there, the woods of all these counties to the owners thereof would not be worth the cutting and carrying home, because of the cheapness of the coals and duration thereof.

I could say something as to Nottingham and Yorkshire, and to Kent and Sussex, but I leave that to some other pen that knows the countries better than I do. And in these countries now mentioned there are many and vast commons very natural and fit to bear wood, which of present are of very little use to the public. And for that in these parts there never will be any want of pit-coals to work and manufacture the iron when once made into bars, but woods do much decay, and this being a thing of such vast benefit to the public, and in the setting of the poor at work, it were well that a law might pass for enclosing all commons fit and apt to bear wood what are and lie within twelve miles of the town of Stourbridge, in the county of Worcester; and that in such enclosed coppices there be provision made to preserve timber, now much wanting in those parts.

The next objection is, that it was better when there was no iron made in England; but when that was neither I nor the objector knows; for in the Forest of Deane and thereabouts the iron is made at this day of cinders, being the rough and offal thrown by in the Romans' time,* they then having only foot-blasts to melt the iron-stone, but now,

* " Well, Sir, as to make it clear to you that iron was in England a thousand years since, is very evident by those great heaps of cinders formerly made of iron-stone, they being the offal (or waste) thrown out of the foot-blasts by the Romans, they then having no works to go by water to drive bellows, but all by the foot-blast; and at present great oaks are growing upon the tops of these cinder-heaps, and monies continually is found amongst these cinders; but such as is found is all of the Roman coin; most of which monies is copper; very little found (of late days) that is silver; and this offal of the foot-blast (by the Romans then cast by), doth at present make the best and profitabest iron in England, it being mixt with some iron-stone of the Forest of Deane; and there hath been, and still is, vast quantities of this sort of iron cinders in the counties of Monmouth, Hereford, and Gloucester, and about twenty-eight years since Mr. Yarranton found out a vast quantity of Roman cinders near the walls of the city of Worcester, from whence he and others carries away many thousand tons or loads up the river of Severn unto their iron furnaces, to be melted down into iron with a mixture of the Forest of Deane iron-stone. And within one hundred yards of the walls of the city of Worcester there was dug up one

by the force of a great wheel that drives a pair of bellows twenty foot long, all that iron is extracted out of the cinders which could not be forced from it by the Roman foot-blast. And in the Forest of Dean and thereabouts, and as high as Worcester, there are great and infinite quantities of these cinders, some in vast mounts above ground, some under ground, which will supply the iron-works some hundreds of years; and these cinders are they which make the prime and best iron, and with much less charcoal than doth the iron-stone. And certainly, this being so, it will be great policy for the Government timely to consider and weigh the great benefit iron-works are to these places, and to the kingdom and people in general; and therefore to begin to countenance them in preserving woods for their continuation and duration.

The next thing is, iron-works destroy woods and timber: I affirm the contrary; and that iron-works are so far from the destroying of woods and timber that they are the occasion of the increase thereof; for in all parts where iron-works are there generally are great quantities of pit-coals very cheap, and in these places there are great quantities of coppices of wood, which supply the iron-works, and if the iron-works were not in being these coppices would have been stocked up, and turned into pasture and tillage, as is now daily done in Sussex and Surrey, where the iron-works, or most of them, are laid down; and in Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Warwick, Salop, and Staffordshire, are vast and infinite quantities of coppices, wherein there are great store of young timber growing; and if it were not that there could be moneys had for these woods by the owners from the iron-masters, all these coppices would be stocked up and turned into tillage and pasture, and so there would be neither woods nor timber in these places; and the reason is, pit-coal in all these places, considering the duration and cheapness thereof, is not so chargeable to the owner of the woods as cutting and carrying the woods home to his house. And as to making charcoal with timber in those parts, so much talked of, it was and is most notoriously false; for timber in all these parts is worth thirty shillings a ton, and a ton and three quarters of timber will but make one cord of wood; so let rational men consider whether an iron-master will cut up timber to the value of fifty shillings to make one cord of wood, when he pays for his wood in most of these places but seven shillings a cord.

of the hearths of the Roman foot-blasts, it being then firm and in order, and was seven foot deep in the earth; and by the side of the work there was found a pot of Roman coin to the quantity of a peck, some of which was presented to Sir William Dugdale, and part thereof is now in the king's closet. By all of which circumstances it clearly appears that the Romans made iron in England, and as far up the river Severn as the city of Worcester, where, as yet, there are vast quantities remaining.—A Dialogue betwixt a Tynn-minor of Cornwall, an Iron-mynor of the Forest of Deane in Gloucestershire, and a Traveller."—Yarranton's *England's Improvement by Sea and Land*. Second Part, Lond. 1681, p. 162.

Now I have shewed you the two manufactures of linen and iron, with the product thereof, and all the materials, are with us growing ; and these two manufactures will, if by law countenanced, set all the poor in England at work, and much enrich the country, and thereby fetch people into the kingdom, whereas now they depart ; and thereby deprive the Dutch of these two great manufactures of iron and linen : I mean iron wrought into all commodities so vastly brought down the Rhine into Holland, from Liege, Gluke, Soley, and Cologne, and by them diffused and sent all the world over ; and these two trades being well fixed here, will help to beat the Dutch without fighting. I pray consider the charge England is now at with the poor, and observe what they now cost the public ; but, if employed in these two manufactures, what advance by their labour might the public receive ? Admit there be in England and Wales a hundred thousand poor people unemployed, and each one costs the public four pence the day in food, and if these were employed they would earn eight pence the day ; and so the public, in what might be gained and saved, will advance twelve pence the day by each poor person unemployed ; so a hundred thousand persons will be to the benefit of the public if employed one million and a half yearly in these two manufactures of iron and linen ; and, as these two manufactures are now managed in Saxony, they set all their poor at work. I travelling aworter and across Saxony did not see one beggar there ; and these two manufactures being prudently and by good laws there supported and encouraged, they are become two parts in three of the revenue and benefit of that Duke, and they are sent into England at this time in great quantities, all paying customs in ten several places before they come here.

And as to the encouragement of the iron and iron manufactures, there should be three pound a ton custom laid on all foreign bar-iron imported, and six pounds the ton on all manufactured iron imported into England ; and by these two ways ; namely, by a tax being laid upon the imported bar iron, iron wares, and thread, tape, twine, and linen cloth of all sorts, all the trade of these things will be here, and all the poor set at work, the Dutch robbed of one of their greatest flowers, and to the king and people in general at least six millions a-year advantage.—*England's Improvement by Sea and Land*, by Andrew Yarranton, Gent. London, 1677. p. 56 to 63.

Whether, in broadly asserting that iron-works tended to the increase rather than the destruction of the woods and timber of the country, Yarranton had unconsciously allowed his judgment to have gone too much in company with his interest, we cannot say ; but certain it is that, within about sixty years from the date of his book, the quantity of iron made in England had decreased exceedingly, and this falling-off is on all hands attributed to the great scarcity of wood and charcoal. So loud and extensive were the complaints of the destruction of timber, that the total sup-

pression of the trade was even contemplated, and men of energy and enterprise began again to turn their thoughts to the process of smelting iron with pit-coal.

In 1740 the quantity of iron manufactured in England altogether only amounted to 17,300 tons, although a short time previously it is stated to have reached 180,000 tons in the year.* Admitting the accuracy of these statements, and that the depressed state of the trade towards the close of the reign of Charles the Second mentioned by Macaulay is correct in point of time, we discover that the manufacture of iron in this country was uncertain and subject to great variation, and that from 1684 to 1740, a period only 56 years, it had advanced from 10,000 tons a year to 180,000 tons, and again shortly after declined to 17,300 tons.†

* The counties which produced the iron, with the number of furnaces to each, were as follows:—

	Furnaces.	Tons.
Brecon	2	600
Glamorganshire	2	400
Carmarthenshire	1	100
Cheshire	3	1,700
Denbighshire	2	550
Derbyshire	4	800
Gloucestershire	6	2,850
Herefordshire	3	1,350
Hampshire	1	200
Kent	4	400
Monmouthshire	2	900
Nottinghamshire	1	200
Salop	6	2,000
Staffordshire	2	1,000
Worcestershire	2	700
Sussex	10	1,400
Warwickshire	2	700
York	6	1,400
	<hr/> 59	<hr/> 17,350

Encyclopedia Britannica, and Scrivenor.

† From this period the make is believed to have been as follows:—1750, 22,000 tons; 1788, 68,000 tons, by 85 furnaces; 1796, 125,000 tons and 121 furnaces; 1806, 250,000 tons and 169

This last quantity, which Scrivenor says was 17,300 tons of *pig*-iron, the whole produce of England and Wales, was the manufacture of 59 furnaces. Ten only of these were in Sussex, six in Gloucestershire, the same number in Shropshire and Yorkshire, four in Kent and Derbyshire, three in Cheshire and Hereford; in Brecon, Glamorgan, Denbigh, Monmouth, Stafford, Worcester, and Warwickshire, two; while the counties of Carmarthen, Southampton, and Nottingham at this time had only one furnace each.

The average produce of these works was five tons thirteen hundred-weight weekly.

In 1788 we find by the parliamentary returns that there were only 24 furnaces in England wrought by charcoal, producing annually 13,100 tons of iron; while the coke-blast furnaces, which had been gradually adopted since about the year 1640, or somewhat earlier, amounted to 53, making in the year 48,200 tons; to which we may add two charcoal and six coke furnaces in Scotland, producing together 7,000 tons. The whole manufacture of the country in 1788, by the adoption of pit-coal, the improvements of machinery, and the introduction of the steam-engine, consequently amounted to 68,300 tons.

Shropshire contributed towards this quantity 23,100 tons, the produce of 21 furnaces in that county; and Staffordshire, which at this time gave but small indications of her future capabilities, had only six furnaces, producing 4,500 tons in the year. The coal districts of England, however, were now rapidly acquiring a power in the manufacture of iron which had hitherto been denied them by the exclusive use of charcoal.

In 1755 the mines of Merthyr Tydvil, an obscure village in South Wales, were brought into notice by the skill and enterprise of Mr. Anthony

furnaces; 1820, 400,000 tons, but no number of furnaces stated. This last product was made up thus: Wales, 150,000 tons; Shropshire and Staffordshire, 180,000 tons; Yorkshire and Derbyshire, 50,000 tons; Scotland and other places, 20,000 tons. In 1827 the returns were as follows: South Wales, 90 furnaces, 272,000 tons; Staffordshire, 95 furnaces, 216,000 tons; Shropshire, 31 furnaces, 78,000 tons; Yorkshire, 24 furnaces, 43,000 tons; Scotland, 18 furnaces, 36,000 tons; North Wales, 12 furnaces, 21,000 tons; Derbyshire, 14 furnaces, 20,500 tons; making a total for that year of 690,500 tons of iron of various sorts.—Parliamentary Returns; Encyc. Brit. &c.

Bacon, who, having obtained a lease of the lands in that neighbourhood for 99 years at a rent of 200*l.* a-year, commenced the establishment of those immense iron-works which have ever since distinguished that part of the country. During the American war he held the Government contracts for the supply of cast cannon : by which, and the other branches of his lucrative business, he soon acquired an ample fortune, and in 1783, having accepted a seat in parliament, he disposed of his “mineral kingdom” in lots, the Cyfartha works, the largest portion, to Mr. Richard Crawshay ;* Penydarran to Mr. Homfray ; Dowlais to Messrs. Lewis and Tate ; and a fourth part, the Plymouth works, to Mr. Hill.†

In 1796 the manufacture of iron in Kent had become extinct, and very nearly so in Sussex,‡ which could no longer compete with the coal districts. “In spite, however,” observes Mr. Lower, “of the method of charking sea coal, Sussex maintained its position as a seat of the iron-trade long after the establishment of that process, and many families were enriched by the alchemy of transmuting iron to gold ; even in the days of our grandfathers, cannon continued to be cast in some places, and the

* Richard Crawshay was the son of a Yorkshire farmer, and was born at Normanton, near Leeds, where he probably would have continued following the same occupation ; but some difference between him and his father induced him at the age of fifteen to leave his home. “Like most unsettled and enterprising lads he first made for London, riding to town on a pony of his own, which, with the clothes on his back, formed his entire fortune.” The journey took him a fortnight, and when arrived in London he sold the pony for fifteen pounds, on which he supported himself until he found employment. He was taken on trial by a Mr. Bicklewith, an ironmonger in York Yard, Upper Thames Street, and his first duty was to clean the office and act as a porter ; but being found a very shrewd and industrious lad his master after a time “appointed him to the department of selling flat irons, and this part of the business was soon found to prosper under his charge.” After a few years Mr. Bicklewith retired, and gave the cast-iron business to Crawshay, which, by diligence and attention he greatly increased, and was enabled ultimately to become the lessee of the Cyfartha Iron Works in South Wales.—Smiles, chap. 7.

† The Cyfartha works, which in 1783 were purchased by Mr. Richard Crawshay, are now (1850) the property of his grandson William Crawshay, Esq. who also holds the Hirwain and Tre Forest works. Penydarran and Tredegar belong to Thompson, Forman, and Co ; Dowlais to Sir John Guest and Co. ; and the Plymouth works to Anthony Hill, Esq.

‡ In 1796 there was only one furnace in Sussex.—Lower's Supplement, p. 247, Parl. Returns. &c.

great hammer's occupation was not wholly gone ; by degrees, however, the glare of the furnace faded, the din of the hammer was hushed, the last blast was blown, and the wood-nymphs, after a long exile, returned in peace to their beloved retreats. Farnhurst in Western, and Ashburnham in Eastern Sussex, witnessed the total extinction of the manufacture."

The precise year in which the art of smelting iron with pit-coal was again discovered after the death of Dud Dudley is somewhat uncertain. Mr. Scrivenor, in his History of the Iron Trade, p. 55, says that pit-coal was again first used by Mr. Abraham Darby * in his furnace at Coalbrookdale in 1713 ; but this, it has been thought, was only for the purpose of calcining the ore, and that it was not till 1747 that Mr. Richard Ford, who had married Abraham Darby's daughter, and had the management of the works at that time, succeeded in smelting ore by these means, after which it had to be refined in the usual way by the use of coke and charcoal. Something was still wanting—and the perfecting of the process, and discovery of the reverberatory † furnace, evidently belong to the two brothers Thomas and George Cranege, foremen at the Coalbrookdale

* Abraham Darby was a quaker and the son of a farmer at Wren's nest, near Dudley ; he served his apprenticeship to a malt-mill maker near Birmingham, after which he married, and removed to Bristol, where, being joined by three persons of his own religious persuasion who found capital, they commenced the business of malt-mill making, to which they afterwards added brass and iron founding. The method of making iron pots, or what is now called hollow ware, was at that time but imperfectly understood in England ; being formed in clay moulds, they were liable to burst, and were by no means equal to the foreign pots, which were largely imported. Darby, with a view to improve the manufacture of an article for which there was a constant demand, visited Holland in 1706, and succeeded in discovering that the whole secret of the process consisted in moulding the pots in "fine dry sand ;" for this discovery he obtained a patent in 1708, and proceeded "to make arrangements for carrying on the manufacture on a large scale ;" but his partners declining to advance more capital, he separated from the Bristol concern, and in 1709 removed to Coalbrookdale, where he successfully prosecuted his trade until the time of his death in 1717, and was (at length) succeeded by "his son and grandson both of the same name (who) , greatly extended the operations of the firm, until Coalbrookdale became the principal seat of of one of the most important branches of the iron trade."—Smile's Indust. Biog.

† Reverberatory, so called because the flame or current of heated gases from the fuel is caused to be reverberated or reflected down upon the substance under operation before passing into the chimney.—Smiles.

works in 1766—since we find Mr. Reynolds, who had then the charge of the manufactory, after having allowed the Craneges a fair trial of their invention, addressing a letter to Mr. Thomas Goldney of Bristol (probably a proprietor of the works), in which he says, “I look upon it as one of the most important discoveries ever made, and take the liberty of recommending thee, and earnestly requesting thou wouldst take out a patent for it immediately; the specification of the invention will be comprised in a few words, as it will only set forth that a reverberatory furnace being built of a proper construction, the pig or cast iron is put into it, and, without the addition of anything else than common raw pit-coal, is converted into good malleable iron, and, being taken red hot from the reverberatory furnace to the forge hammer, is drawn out into bars of various shapes and sizes, according to the will of the workman.”—Mr. Reynolds’ advice was implicitly followed, and a patent was secured in the names of the brothers Cranege, dated the 17th June, 1766.

The next step in the advancement of the manufacture of iron was the process of puddling adopted by Peter Onions of Merthyr Tydvil in 1783; and various other improvements were introduced by Mr. Henry Cort towards the close of the century, which still constitute with some slight modification the practice of the present day. Cort scarcely can be said to have invented anything new. Even the use of rollers he speaks of in his first specification as being already well known; his great ability lay in discovering the utmost utility of other men’s inventions, and combining and applying all previous knowledge to the greatest advantage: though unfortunate himself, and subsisting during the latter part of his life on a pension of £200 a year from the government, he may be regarded as “the author of our modern iron-aristocracy,” who have acquired gigantic fortunes by adopting the processes which his genius improved and perfected, but for which it is said “they never paid him a shilling of royalty.”

Scotland, previous to the year 1760, produced no iron of her own,*

* Some traces of iron-works belonging to a very remote period have at various times been discovered in Scotland.

and was entirely dependent upon other countries for a supply, but at the beginning of that year the ironworks at Carron, which had been brought into existence by the indefatigable exertions of Dr. Roebuck, commenced their operations; the steady and prosperous career of that undertaking led to the erection of similar works at Clyde, Devon, and other places, and Scotland began to assume that position in the manufacture of iron which Dudley in 1665 predicted it was capable of. The discovery of the Black-band iron-stone by David Muschet in 1801, and the invention of the Hot-blast by James Beaumont Neilson in 1828, have effected all that was required for developing the resources of the country, and have given such an expansion to its trade that during the year 1863 Scotland has exported to England and other parts between 600,000 and 700,000 tons of iron, the produce of its own works.*

It is difficult, and perhaps impossible, to ascertain precisely the amount of iron now annually manufactured in the United Kingdom. Some interesting information on this subject is obtained from a set of tables compiled by Mr. Edmund Buckley, iron-merchant, of Manchester, for the use of persons interested in the trade, and appended by Mr. Seymour Tremenhore to his report relative to the state of the population in the mining districts, which was presented to both houses of Parliament in 1849.

From these tables, according to the calculation of Mr. Buckley, there were altogether in England, Scotland, and Wales, in 1806, 161 furnaces in blast, which produced in that year 213,851 tons of iron. This amount approximates very nearly to the parliamentary returns before noticed; but in 1848, so greatly had the make increased in the space of about forty years, in consequence of the alterations in the mode of public conveyance and other improvements tending to increase the consumption of this metal, that there were at that time in Great Britain 433 furnaces in blast, which Mr. Buckley informs us had produced in the year then terminating, no less than 1,998,568 tons of iron.† Important as these figures are, it is satisfac-

* See Smiles's Industrial Biography, chapters 5 and 7; also Scrivenor.

† Make of Iron 1848 :—

Staffordshire, 93 furnaces, 385,840 tons; Yorkshire, 23 furnaces, 66,560 tons; Derbyshire,

tory to find that they do not represent the final limit of the trade. The latest returns that we possess are those collected and arranged with great care and ability by Mr. Robert Hunt, and published by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, by which it appears that the whole make of iron in the United Kingdom in 1862 was 3,943,161 tons, and in 1863, which is the last estimate that has been printed, it had increased to 4,510,040 tons.*

How incredible these statistics would have appeared to the reverend fathers of the Ironmongers' Company in the reign of James the First will be evident from the following entry, in which their opinion of the state and prospects of the iron trade at that period is deliberately recorded:—

20 furnaces, 95,160 tons; Shropshire, 28 furnaces, 88,400 tons; Northumberland, 24 furnaces, 99,840 tons; Cumberland, ; Lancashire, ; Leicestershire, ; Monmouthshire, ; Scotland, 89 furnaces, 539,968 tons; North Wales, 5 furnaces, 16,120 tons; South Wales, 151 furnaces, 706,680 tons.—Total, 1,998,568 tons.

1806.—Furnaces in England, Scotland, and Wales, total 216; out of blast 55.

1848.—Furnaces in England, Scotland, and Wales, total 623; out of blast 190.—Mr. Buckley's Tables.

* 1863. Pig Iron manufacture.

The total quantity of iron ore raised in the United Kingdom amounted to 9,088,960 tons.

The number of furnaces in blast was 597.

These produced of

Pig-iron in England	.	.	.	2,451,211
.. in Wales	.	.	.	898,829
„ in Scotland	.	.	.	1,160,000
				<hr/>
				4,510,040

This quantity, estimated at the mean average cost of production, would be the value of £11,275,100.

The 1,160,000 tons of Pig-iron produced in Scotland is stated upon good authority to have been disposed of in the following manner:—

Consumption in foundries in Scotland	.	.	.	270,000
„ in bar works	.	.	.	210,000
				<hr/>
				480,000 tons
Exports foreign	.	.	.	326,449
„ coastways, chiefly to England	.	.	.	311,437
By rail to England	.	.	.	38,826
				<hr/>
				676,712 tons

A Court holden att the Hall the 23 day of March, 1612, a^o R. Reg. Jacobi Angliæ 10^o
et Scotiæ 46^{to}, theise psons being p̄sent,

Mr. George Chamberlyn, M^r.

Mr. Walter Cowley, }
Mr. Thomas Hallwood, } Wardens.

Mr. Richard Chamberlyn.

John Short.

Mr. Rowland Heylin.

Richard Cabell.

Mr. John Hayes.

Roger Harbie.

William Buckman.

Richard Robins.

John Parham.

Robert Hall.

Thomas Carter.

Thomas Thorold.

Henry Hayward.

Job Harbie.

Richard Peate.

Richard Symmes.

Edward Harrison.

Hugh Benson.

Matters of o^r concern by reason of one Daubney, a petition^r that, upon a lease for 21
yeares for the cutting of iron into rodde, there might bee an inhibition withall of the
bringing in of Flemishe iron.

This matter was referred by the King unto committees: viz. Sir Julius Cæsar, Sir
Thomas Parry, Sir Henry Hubbard the King's Attorney, and Sir Frauncis Bacon the
King's Maties Solicitor, where the matter comming in conference before the said Commis-
sion^{rs} att the house of Sir Julius Caesar on Saterdag the sixt of March, 1612, the Wardens
of y^e Ironmongers, the Blacksmiths, Carpenters, some of the Trinitie house, and farmers of
the Customs, being there p̄sent, and the busines being upon answer, it was thus inferred
by Mr. Walter Cowley, our good Warden, upon these two points: viz.

1. That o^r woods in England were decaied, and more would, w^{ch} by importing of
forraine iron are much spared.
2. Secondly, that o^r iron mynes are here also much decaied, and that the inhibition
would be a meanes of higher prices and a greater scarcitie.

Whereupon it was thought meet by the commission^{rs}, having their eye unto the
publick good, that the cause should bee referred to the examination of the Lord Maior of
the cittie of London, and bee to certifie; by reason whereof the Lord Maior directeth his
warrant in theis words:

To the M^r and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers.

By the Maior.

Whereas one Clement Dawbeney preferred his petition to the King's most excellent
Matie, thereby desyring to have letters patent graunted unto him from his Matie for xxj^{ue}

veres for the cutting of iron into small rodde, and wth such inhibitions as to his Maiestyes councell should bee thought fitt; wheruppon his Maiestye was pleased to referr the consyderaçon of the sayd petiçon unto the comissioners for suits; and since the same reference two seüall petyçons have bine preferred to the said comissioners, the one by the shipp masters and owners and other the shippwrights about London, and the other by the naylemakers and other the smiths in and about the cittye of London, whereby yt appeareth that the iron that is brought from beyond the seas is fyt for noe use nor servisable for the common wealth, beinge as bryttle and shorte as glasse, and that they are not able to pforme their busynes eyther to their own credдите or for the good of the common wealth wth the same: Now, forasmuch as yt hathe pleased the sayd comissioners (before such tyme as they make any report concerning the same,) to write their letters unto mee, thereby desyring mee to call before mee the Mr and some of the Wardens of the Blacksmiths, the Ironmongers, and Carpenters, and also the Mr and some of the brethren of the Trinitie Howse, and such others as I should thinke fitt, and therby to inform myself of the conveniency of the suite for the inhibiçon of the importaçon of such rodd iron, and therby to certyfie unto them my opinion concerning the same wth as much expediçon as I maye: These are therefore to will and require you that pntlye upon sight hereof you assemble yofselves together and take due consyderaçon whether the inhibiçon of importaçon of iron rodde will not tend to bee hurtfull and prejudiciall, or what you shall conceive fitting to bee done therein, and that you appointe some of the descreetest and best experyenced men of yo^r companye to attend mee at my house in Aldermanburye, London, on Saturday next, at two of the clock in the after noone of the same daye, then and there to deliv^r their opinions unto mee concerning the same, whereby I may bee the better informed of the state of the cause, and thereuppon make reporte unto his Ma^{ties} sayd comissioners, as by the sayd letters is required, and hereof I require you not to fayle. This xvii. March, 1612.

By virtue of which said warrant the Wardens of the Company and the Wardens of the other companyes, each duly accompanied, did give their attendance at the lord Maior's on Saturday, in the afternoone, the nyneteenth of March, and preferrid in writing theise reasons following against the inhibition inten^ded; wheruppon the rest of the Companyes were inioyned the like to give their reasons *pro* or *con* in writing, as we have done.

Reasons conceved that impugne the inhibiçon of ferraine iron:—

1. O^r nayles generally till thirty yeares since were brought out of Flanders, and lyttle or noe making thereof in England, w^{ch} nowe hath consumed both o^r woods and iron.
2. The making here is of colshire iron, and not tuff, w^{ch} is worse than the Flemishe, and for the tough iron the same will not quite the charge of working.
3. Beefore that strong iron was brought over, the strong iron then made in England

was att nineteen shillings the hundred, which, since the coming in, is but at fourteen or fifteen shillings the hundred at the most.

4. The petitioners themselves confesse that there is as good and as raff iron made into nayle rodds that cometh owt of Flaunders as any in England.
5. O^r English iron is sometymes as badd as any other, for iron in the myne ryseth not allwayes alike ; and yet, what is badd the same serveth for slight and easie uses, which otherwise would bee expended in tough iron.
6. Where iron was formerly sold att eight pounds and eight pounds tenne shillings the tonne, the same now, by scarceness of wood and iron, is att fourteen and fyfteen pound the tonne.
7. The winds of late being contrarye for cominge in of forraine iron, the iron then heere of ffowerteene and ffyfteene pounds the tonne, was sold at nyneteen pound ; and after, upon coming in, reduced againe the price as before to fourteen and fifteen pound the tonne.
8. The English naçon encreaseth, o^r woods and iron mynes are decayed, and now upon an inhibiçon o^r commodityes wilbe the scarcer and the dearer.
9. Wee submitt to consyderaçon the pollicie of other states, whoe, for things of necessitie or defence, eyther refraine their commerce or make sparing transportaçon, and relieve themselves besides out of other kingdomes, the better to preserve their owne.
10. The petytioners' course wee conceive to bee a monopollicie, who seeketh an inhibition, and that hee maye cutt only, whereas thousands of poore men in other shires doe live thereby, which then will beg, and the prises will also be inhansid.
11. Besides the petition^{rs} seeke a trade in themselves, and to cutt att their own size, price, and scantling, and the owners to receve the losse, eyther by scantling or prices, as we are experyenct hereof allreadye.
12. We desyre to instance their owne beginnings afore the same be firme which now they seek, for of late they have treated wth a marchant that bringeth in Flemmish iron, and seek to buye a hundrith tonne of him, and offer for the same as much wthin five shillings the tonne as for the best English iron.
13. This matter of monopolie, some fortie yeares since and upwards, was likewise sought, and upon the like reasons, as we now inferr, the same was denied.

14. The smiths, also, and naylers themselves, have formerly petitioned against these courses, though now induced, as we perceive, by pmise or psuasion; as also the sayd petitioners have sought the like by ironmongers and others.
15. We leave to intimate a threefold benefit (w^{ch}) wee know is understood, the one unto the King in custume by importing, the other two unto the common-wealth, by drawing down the prices of things and sparing our woods and iron.
16. These reasons weeoffer, Right Ho^{ble}, out of o^r love for o^r country and state, and not of private respect, for yt is well knowne that yff we buy deare we must sell deare, and the hurt is the common wealth's.

The psons that accompanied the Wardens in this busynes everie man subscribed thereunto before the giving of the reasons in writing, viz:—

Mr. Walter Cowley	}	Wardens.
Mr. Thomas Hallwood		
Mr. Rowland Heylin.		Mr. Thomas Carter.
Mr. Nicholas Leat.		Mr. Harrison.
Mr. John Hayes.		Mr. Deyos.
Mr. Ball.		Mr. Robins.

Upon these reasons conceived, and the naylers also looking more deeper into the project, the matter was found covenous and not fitt to be grantid unto the generall hurte of a common wealth.

The naylers, after better consideration of the busynes, became likewise petitioners against the pject, and gave in their reasons filed to their petition with their hands subscribed, viz:—

To the Right hon^{ble} Sir Julius Caesar, and Sir Thomas Parry, and the Right hon^{ble} Sir Henry Hubbert, and Sir Frauncis Bacon, knights, commiss^{rs} for the examination of the patent about the cutting of iron into rodcs, and the inhibition of forraine iron.

The humble petition of the nayle makers about the cyttee of London.

Humbly shewen yo^r poore petitioners and his M^{ties} lege subjects that, where they have lived these many years in their trade and arte of nayling, and finde the hurte of the common wealth by a p^{eu}red patent for the cutting of iron only, w^{ch} is a means to perish thousands being formerly experyent therein, and their only educa^{con}, besides the falsehoods and deceits that the patentees doe dayley practice for their owne enriching, w^{ch} wee most humbly in these o^r reasons to this peti^{con} filed.

Wee therefore most humbly beseach yo^r hon^{rs} and wo^{pp}s, as the fathers of o^r common wealth, that you will be pleasid to respect the generall good both of the state and countrie wherein we live, and that not any privat patent may bee to cutt iron into rodds, but that the poore may have the fruite of their trade and labors, w^{ch} for the further approbaçon wee most humbly submitt wth o^r reasons to yo^r honn^{rs} and wor^{pp}s most grave and respective consideraçons, wth o^r prayers for the good success herein unto the Allmightie.

Reasons of the naylers in and about the cittie of London against the petition^{rs} seeking to cutt iron into nayle rodds only, and the inhibition of foraine iron:—

1. This patent hath bine a meanes to draw a trade into one or two men's hands, and they at their pleasure to raise the prices and inrich themselves, where afore the trade was among many.
2. The ptie that had the mill before the now parties did only cutt for other men and not sell, whereas now they cutt and sell for themselves, and before the comming in of the Flemmish iron ingrossed all the rodd iron into their own hands.
3. What they cutt not for themselves, the same they cutt of an unfitting scantling and into ends, whereby we are inforced to buy of them only and not of others, and at their own prices.
4. We allwaies have in evrie c. weight 11 or 12^{lb} of ends or refuse iron, and pay for that after 2^d the lb. whereof we make againe even hardly a halfpenny for everie pound.

The Flemmish iron wee desyre may continue the comming from foraine parts as formerly it hath done; and where it is excepted against because it is badd, wee answer:—

1. That iron in the myne riseth not allwaies alike, but is mixt, and yett what is badd the same serveth for the slighter uses, and in everie barr there is a naturall mixture of good and badd, w^{ch} can not bee avoided.
2. Besides, in a generall respect, it is both a saving and relieff to o^r countrie, and the means that only keepeth down the prices of o^r owne yron.
3. We affirme also, as workmen, that especially it is that the Flemmish iron is as good and serviceable and worketh as well as o^r owne English iron.
4. And for that o^r reasons concerne a geñall good, wee cann assure that a great number of poore men have formerly lived by the cutting of iron w^{ch} now want;

and o^r desire is, that rather the mills be wholly suppress than one or two only to be enriched by the losses of a great many.—Court Book, 1612 to 1629, fol. 2.

1613. A singular instance of a nobleman's interference on behalf of a private suitor occurs under this date:—

Rec^d att this court a tre from the Right ho^{ble} the Earle of Pembroke, on the behalff of Mr. Shute, in theise words, viz.:

After my very harty commendaçons. I am enformed that, about thyrtye yeares since, the wydow of Alderman Dane, of London, aunte to this gent. Mr. Shute, the bearer hereof, gave by hir last will and testam^t to the Comepanye of Iremongers (of w^{ch} hir husband was a brother) the summe of 2,000^{li}, w^{ch} hath bine heretofore quietly enioyed wthout any molestacōn or burden of hir kindred. This gent. (of whome I have taken notice for some good pts that are in him) is fallen into such wantes, that unlesse hee bee speedylie in some measure releived, his debts will endaunger his pnt libertye and future hopes. Wherefore my earnest request unto yee is, that, out of a charytable gratytude to the memorye of his aunte, in regard hir legacye remaynes a ppetuall benefett to yo^r ffraternytye, yee wilbee contented to helpe him wth xx^{tie} or xxx^{tie} pounds towards the payment of his debts, whoe will neu^{er} hereafter trouble yee wth any suite of this nature; and whatsoe^{er} yee shall doe herein for my sake beeyond the conscience of the cause, I shalbee ready to requite y^t unto yee in any of yo^r occasyons. Soe I bid you hartely farwell. Greenwich, the xxixth of June (1613).

Yo^r very loving ffreind,

PEMBROKE.

1614. The expedient of raising money by public lotteries, which commenced in the reign of Elizabeth, was adopted by James the First for the purpose of furthering or completing the plantation of Virginia. Questionable as we may suppose such a method must at all times have appeared to be, it stood in no want on the present occasion of distinguished sponsors, as the following letter will attest:—

Receved att this court a tre from the Ryght honorable the Lords of his Maties Privie Counsell, to intreat o^r adventuringe in the lotterie, w^{ch} followeth in theise words:—

To o^r verie loving freinds, the M^r, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of
Ironmongers.

After o^r very hartie commendaçons. Wee send you herewith a true declaration of the present estate of the English Colonie planted in Virginia, together with a project by help of Lotterie to bringe att length that work to the success desired. Wee shall not need to commend unto you that worthy and Christian enterprise, full of honour and pfitt to his Ma^{tie} and the whole realme, yff the ends in the said declaration expressed may, in process of tyme, be attained to, whereof the hopes as you perceiue are now great, for the advancing and bringing whereof to some good perfection we heartily pray you to imploy yo^r good indeavours amongst the bretheren of yo^r Company to adventure in the said Lotterie, distined to [forward so] good a purpose, such reasonable sommes of money as each of them may conveniently and cann willingly spare; nothing doubting but that, excited by yo^r good example and persuasion, they will shew themselves forward to adventure in so faier a Lotterie, wherein haply they may be gayners, and whatsoever any shall loose shalbe bestowed on soe good a worke, and soe be useful to the whole Realm. You shall also receive herewth from the Treasurer and Counsell of Virginia such bookes as are requisite for the regestering of the said sommes adventured, w^{ch} we pray you, with as much expedition as may be, in regard of their p^{nt} wants, to sett forth a shipp thither this spring, to retourn w^h the money gathered to the said Treasurer, from whom we will take note of yo^r proceeding herein, that we may accordingly give you deserved thanks for the same. And soe wee bidd you heartely farewell. From the Court at Whitehall, this flirst of Aprill, 1614.

Yo^r verie loveing ffreinds,

G. CANT.

LENOX.

T. SUFFOLKE.

E. WORCESTER.

PEMBROKE.

EXETER.

W. KNOWLES.

E. STANHOPE.

JUL. CÆSAR.

The foregoing letter was accompanied by another from the Lord Mayor, but it does not appear what measures the Ironmongers' Company adopted on this occasion.

After my verie hartie commendations, theis are to lett you understand that I am required by the Lords of his Ma^{ties} most honourable Privie Councill to recommend unto yo^r care the effecting of their Lordships desires for the furtherance of the Virginia plantation, as by their Lordp^{ps} tres herewithall sent may appear. Wherefore I pray and require you forthwith to call a Court and to use yo^r best endeavours to accomplish their Lordp^{ps}

pleasures, in regard it is for soe honourable and Christian a work, and by w^{ch} means wee may bee disburdened of many idle and vagrant persons, w^{ch} otherwise are and wilbe more and more chargeable, dangerous, and troublesome to the State. And soe I bidd you hartily farewell. 20th April, 1614.

Yo^r loving ffriend,

THOMAS MIDDLETON, Maior.

The scheme of this Lottery has been preserved and is given by Captain John Smithe in his General History of Virginia, London, 1632, from which we collect the following particulars :—

The contents of the declaration of the Lotterey, published by the Counsell.

1615. It is apparent to the world by how many former Proclamations we manifested our intents to have drawne out the Great Standing Lottery long before this; which not falling out as we desired and others expected, whose monies are adventured therein, we thought good, therefore, for the avoiding all unjust and sinister constructions, to resolve the doubts of all indifferent-minded in three speciall points for their better satisfaction. But, ere I goe any farther, let us remember there was a running Lottery used a long time in St. Paul's churchyard, where this stood, that brought into the Treasury good summes of money daily, though the lot was but small. Now for the points; the first is, for as much as the adventurers came in so slackly for the yeere past, without prejudice to the generality in losing the blankes and prises, we were forced to petition to the honourable Lords, who out of their noble care to further this Plantation have recommended their leisenters to the countries, cities, and good townes in England, which, we hope, byding in, their voluntary adventures will sufficiently supply us.

The second, for satisfaction to all honest well-affected minds, is that, though this expectation answer not our hopes, yet we have not failed in our Christian care the good of that Colony, to whom we have lately sent two sundry supplies, and were they but now supplied with more hands wee should soone resolve the division of the countrey by lot, and so lessen the general charge.

The third is, our constant resolution that, seeing our credits are so farre ingaged to the honorable Lords and the whole State for the drawing this Great Lottery, which we intend shall be without delay the 26. June next, desiring all such as have undertaken with bookes to solicit their friends, that they will not withhold their monies till the last moneth be expired, lest we be unwillingly forced to proportion a lesse value and number of our blankes and prises, which hereafter followeth :—

Welcomes.

	Crownes.
To him that first shall be drawne out with a blanke . . .	100
To the second	50
To the third	25
To him that every day during the drawing of this Lottery shall be first drawne out with a blanke . . .	10

Prizes.

1 great prize of	4,500
2 great prizes, each of	2,000
4 great prizes, each of	1,000
6 great prizes, each of	500
10 prizes, each of	300
20 prizes, each of	200
100 prizes, each of	100
200 prizes, each of	50
400 prizes, each of	20
1000 prizes, each of	10
1000 prizes, each of	8
1000 prizes, each of	6
4000 prizes, each of	4
1000 prizes, each of	3
1000 prizes, each of	2

Rewards

To him that shall be last drawne out with a blanke . . .	25
To him that putteth in the greatest lot under one name . .	400
To him that putteth in the second greatest number . . .	300
To him that putteth in the third greatest number . . .	200
To him that putteth in the fourth greatest number . . .	100

If divers be of equall number, their rewards are to be divided proportionably.

Addition of New Rewards.

The blanke that shall be drawne out next before the great prize shall have	25
The blanke that shall be drawne out next after the great prize	25
The blankes that shall be drawne out immediately before the two next great prizes, shall have each of them . . .	20

	Crownes.
The severall blankes next after them, each shall have .	20
The severall blankes next before the four great prizes, each shall have	15
The severall blankes next after them shall have . .	15
The severall blankes next before the six great prizes, each shall have	10
The severall blankes next after them, each shall have .	10

The prizes, welcomes, and rewardes shall be payed in ready money, plate, or other goods reasonably rated ; if any dislike of the plate or goods, he shall have money, abating only the tenth part, except in small prizes of ten crownes or under.

The money for the adventurers is to be paid to Sir Thomas Smith knight, and treasurer for Virginia, or such offices as he shall appoint in city or country, under the common seale of the Company, for the receipt thereof.

All prizes, welcomes, and rewardes drawne, where ever they dwell, shall of the treasurer have present pay, and whosoever under one name or poesie payeth three pounce in ready money shall receive six shillings and eight pence, or a silver spoone of that value at his choice.*

1621. At a Court of Election July 3rd, Captain John Smithes bookes,† dedicated to this Comp^y, being 4 in No. were dd to the Court, touching his pject of shipping and fishing in New England.

* The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles, by Captain John Smith, Lond. 1632, page 117.

† These books have long been lost, nor have I been able to discover any book by Captain Smith that has a printed dedication to the Ironmongers' Company. The term was probably employed in reference to a written dedication, or presentation letter.

The only printed books now remaining of the Company's former library are the following:—A Breeches Bible, in black letter, fol. printed at London by Christopher Barker, 1578, and dedicated to the Queen : the second volume of the Acts and Monuments of Martyrs, by John Fox, fol. London, 1631 : Synopsis Papismi, by Dr. Andrew Willet, fol. Lond. 1634.

CAPTAIN JOHN SMITHE, the author of the books above mentioned, was born at Willoughby in Lincolnshire, and was descended from the Smithes of Cuerdley, in the county of Lancaster. He is deservedly ranked with the greatest travellers of his age, having visited all the four quarters of the globe, nor was he less conspicuous as a warrior, having greatly distinguished himself in the wars of Hungary, under Sigismond Duke of Transylvania. He is stated to have engaged with three Turks in single combat and to have cut off their heads, for which exploit and other gallant services Sigismond conferred on him the honour of knighthood, with a pension of three hundred

We next meet with an entry of the “tre from the King’s Ma^{tie} to the cittie of London, for the loan of 100,000^{li},” first endorsed thus:—

Too o^r trustie and welbeloved Sir Thomas Middleton, knight, Lord Mayor of o^r cittie of London.

Trusty and welbeloved, wee greet you well. Whereas the occasion of o^r service doe require þnt use of great somes of money, whereof o^r coffers att this tyme are unfurnished, and the expectation of o^r relief being disapoynted by the sudden dissolution of the late intended Parlym^t, not knowing where to finde more speedy supplye than in o^r Chamber of London, we have thought good to address unto you theise o^r tres, whereby we doe require you upon receipte of them to enter into þnte deliberation w^h yo^r brethren, and

ducats, gave him his picture set in gold, and allowed him to bear on his shield of arms three Turk’s heads proper. A copy of this grant is preserved among the Additional MSS. in the British Museum, No. 6,297, fol. 438; the document is in Latin, dated Decem. 9^o, an^o d’ni 1603, and signed Sigismundus Barthori.

Captain Smithe afterwards visited America, where he was taken prisoner by the Indians, from whom he narrowly escaped. He was engaged in various naval conflicts with pirates and Spanish ships of war, and had a considerable hand in reducing New England to the government of Great Britain, and in reclaiming the inhabitants from barbarism. He died June 21, 1631. There is a MS. life of him by Henry Wharton in the Lambeth Library. See also the Biographical Dictionary, by Alexander Chalmers, F.S.A., vol. xxviii.

He was the author of numerous works, some of which have been reprinted. The following list is probably imperfect:—

“A description of New England: severally dedicated to the high hopeful Charles Prince of Great Britain; To the Right Hon^{ble} and worthy Lords, Knights and Gentlemen of his Majesties Counsell for all Plantations and Discoveries, especially of New England; To the Right worshipfull Adventurers for the country of New England in the cities of London, Bristow, Exceter, Plymouth, Dartmouth, Bastable, Totneys, &c, and in all other cities and ports in the kingdom of England. By Captⁿ Jn^o Smithe.” Small 4to. Lond. 1616. 61 pages.

“The Seaman’s Grammar and Dictionary, by Capt. John Smithe;” amplified and reprinted in 1691.

“New England’s Trials, declaring the successe of 26 ships employed thither within these sixe years, with the benefit of that countrey by sea and land, and how to build threescore sayle of good ships to make a little Navie Royall. Dedicated to the Right Worshipful the Maister, the Wardens, and the Companie of Fishmongers, by Cap. Jn^o Smithe.” Small 4to. Lond. printed by Will^m Jones, 1620.

“Advertisements for the unexperienced Planters of New England or any where, with the yearly proceedings of the countrey in fishing and planting since the year 1614 to the year 1630, and their present state; by Capt. John Smithe, sometimes Governour of Virginia and Admirall of

with them to whom such resoluçons doe apptayne, to furnishe us by waye of loane w^h the some of one hundred thousand pounds, assuring you that as wee have made you loyall paym^t as well for those somes which at o^r coming to this crowne wee found the late Queen indebted unto you, as for those somes which we o^rselves have since borrowed, soe for the reimbursement of theis somes w^{ch} now wee doe require you shall receve such suffycient securitytie as shalbe void of all excepçon. Given att o^r mannour of East Greenwich, the xxvjth of June, the twelfth yeare of o^r reigne of Greate Brittain, Fraunce, and Ireland.

The Lord Mayor's precept to the Company respecting the King's letter does not appear to have been entered on their minutes, and it would seem, from their only being called upon to contribute the sum of £179, that the city were unable to raise a loan of £100,000, and presented the King with a benevolence instead thereof.* The difficulty which the Company experienced at this time in raising money was in consequence of the contributions which they had made towards the plantation in Ireland, and the continual demands of the Government in one shape or other. The wonder is, how the companies continued to exist at all under such a system of perpetual exactions.

June 29. The Company being moved by Mr. Alderman Harvie about the grant of £179 towards a benevolence to the King, and sundry debating thereabout, it was lastly resolved to certify that the Company hath not and as yet cannot agree, but are forced to refer it to the next General Court.

New England. Dedicated to George Lord Archbishop of Canterbury and Saml. Lord Archbishop of York." Small 4to. Lond. 1630.

"The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England, and the Summer Isles, by Capt. John Smithe, sometime Governour of those Countreys and Admirall of New England. Dedicated to the illustrious and most noble Princess the Lady Frances Dutchess of Richmond and Lenox." Fol. Lond. 1626. Another edition, 1632.

"The true Travels, Adventures, and Observations of Capt. John Smithe in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, from anno domini 1593 to 1629." Fol. Lond. 1630.

At the beginning of this work there is a coat of arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, a chevron per pale or and azure between three Turk's heads turbaned and coupéd at the neck. 2, per pale, three fleurs-de-lis, no tinctures expressed. 3, On a bend engrailed three garbs. The shield is surmounted with three crests—first, an ostrich holding in his beak a horseshoe; second, a fleur-de-lis; third, out of a mural crown a talbot's head collared.

Copies of all these works are in the library of the British Museum.

* Vide Minutes of 1620.

“Tuesday, 5^o Julii. The matter of the former Court about the King's tre being this day questioned, it was thought meet, and soe ordered, that 150^{li} bee someways taken upp and paid in; and for the remainder, being 29^{li} more, it is to bee intreated that Mr. Alderman Harvey may pay the same, and to this effect the Lord Maior to bee soe certified.”

A letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

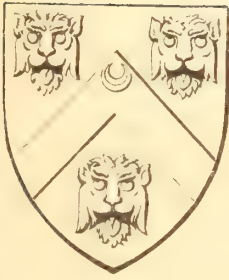
To the Right Worth my very loving friends the wardens and comminalty of the Company of Ironmongers, in the cittie of London, theis.

After my hartie commendations. I have latelie beene intreated by tres from the Universitie of Oxford (to whom I must ev^r acknowledg a great obligation) to reco^mend to yo^r favourable entertainment their suit for some helpe by waye of contribution towards the building of their publike Schooles. Theis are therefore as to lett you understand that I hould that worke now in hand to bee of excellent use for their publike lectures and disputa^{co}ns, special means for advancement of all kind of learning, soe to request you in arnest manner the rather for my sake to yield unto them what you may well spare, either out of your common revenues belonging to yo^r Companie or out of your private purses; I meane such whom God hath blessed with plentie and abundance. Yo^r free and charitable bountie in this their speciall occasion, the like wherof is not likely to happen againe, will undoubtedly redound to the benefitt of the whole Church and Kingdom. And they shall have just cause to record your pietie, as their manner is, amongst the rest of their Benefactors, to all posteritie. And for my parte I do promise hereby to lay upp yo^r severall benevolences in faithfull remembrance, to the end I may with due respect acknowledge the same to any of you when opportunitie shallbee presented; and soe, recommending this unto your charitable considerations, I leave you to the Allmightie. From Lambeth, 27 November, 1616.

Y^r verie loving friend,

G. CANT.

The consideration of this letter, and one it would seem of similar import from the Bishop of London, was deferred until it could be ascertained what the other Companies were disposed to contribute.



1618. Sir Sebastian Harvey, Ironmonger, son of Sir James Harvey, knight, having been chosen Lord Mayor, a Court of the Company was summoned on the 30th September, chiefly to consider the preparations necessary for his mayoralty and to appoint persons to take the oversight of the pageant. Very few particulars of this pageant have been recorded, and the title of it is not known. We discover

from the Ironmongers' books that it was the production of Anthony Munday; that the principal objects introduced were, an iron-mine, an ostrich, and a leopard. This last was probably in allusion to the Lord Mayor's crest, which was, A leopard passant argent, spotted sable, ducally collared and chained or.* So effective a spectacle as a wild animal could not be overlooked by the city poets of that time; the Emperor of Morocco would be placed on his back, and a group of attendant Moors, richly habited, would complete the pageant.† In 1658, at the inauguration of Sir John Ireton, the armorial griffins of the Clothworkers' Company were yoked to a splendid chariot, in which sat Asia and Africa in company with all the Cardinal Virtues. But not only were the arms of the Companies and Lord Mayors introduced into the detail of these civic solemnities, but even the surnames of the chief magistrates were sometimes made the vehicle of conveying a compliment: thus, in the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Leman in 1616, who was a member of the Fishmongers' Company, one of the principal pageants was "a leman-tree in full and ample forme, richly laden with the fruit and flowers it beareth; at its root a pelican in her nest; and seated round the tree [were] the Five Senses, because (as the poet observes) this tree is an admirable preserver of the senses in man, restoring, comforting, and relieving any the least decay in them."

* Arms of Sir Sebastian Harvey, Or, a chevron between three leopard's faces gules, a crescent for difference.—Visitation of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux; and Visitation of Essex. MSS. Harl. Nos. 5810, 5869, and 1463.

† Such a pageant was introduced by Munday in the mayoralty of Alderman Leman in 1616. See page 180.

At the Court before named Mr. Nicholas Leat and the two wardens were appointed to provide "poor men's round redd capps, wight capps, and cassocks of Breidges sattyn for the musetions, wight capps for the drummers, fife, and ancient-bearers, and muckado sleeves for the poor men."

Mr. Canning, Mr. Robins, Mr. Buckman, and Mr. Richard Leat were appointed to provide all things requisite for the two galleys and furnishing thereof, gunpowder, bases, chambers, watermen, fireworks, javelins, links, greenmen, torches, &c.

Mr. Hayes and Mr. Peate were to provide white staves for the whifflers, pendants, and escutcheons, and the wardens were directed to provide barges for the Company, musicians, trumpeters, waits, fencers, drummers, fifers, and ancient-bearers.

At a Committee on the 5th October a considerable number of the Company, amounting to fifty or sixty, were appointed to serve in foins and budge. Mr. William Kinsey was excused on paying a fine of ten pounds.

It was also agreed to have "60 poor gownes, with javelins and torches answerable, according to former precedent."

And by "erection of hands it was committed to Mr. Nicholas Leat and Mr. Wm. Canning to deal with Christmas about the devise of a cannon for the show, to shoot of at pleasure, to bestow herein as they shall see good, the whole sum not exceeding xxxvij^{li}."

October 6th. The warden and Mr. Cowley went from this meeting to Sir Sebastian Harvey, Lord Mayor elect, and offered unto him, in the name and as the gift of the company, thirty pounds towards the trimming of his house, w^{ch} kind offer he very honorably accepted, but returned the money back again unto the company.

October 9th. A note was received from the Lord Mayor elect, desiring that the wardens of the Mercers might be spoken with "for the hangings of the Lord Maior's feast, and some upholster for hangings for the Lord Maior's Court; also to provide a fayer velvet chaire for the Lord Chancellor, and two dozen of stooles covered w^t cloth or leather; also the King's picture or his armes in a small frame."

Mr. Henry Martin, sergeant trumpeter, appointed at this court, was agreed withall to furnish the service of the Lord Maior's show with 32 trumpets, and all to be performed in as good manner as hath bin at any time donne in this kind, and is to have for the same xxiiij^{li} and iiij. ells of sarsnet, whereof there was now payed him in part forty shillings.

It was now agreed that Anthony Mundy, with whom the committees have contracted for the pageant, shall have xx^{li} payed him, and John Grinkin xx^{li}, in p^{te} of payment of the worke by them to be done, according to the greement of the sayde committees.

Mr. Robins made report that he and the other committees appointed for providing galleys have agreed with Tilbury Strange for that service, to have 28^{li}, and if it be very well p^{er}formed then xxx^{li}; w^{ch} is well allowed, and the said Strange to have the somme payd him in hand.

The charge of the several committees for the service of the Lord Maior were now read, and warning given to all men to pforme their parte according to order.

October 20th. Francis Lownes, head butler to my Lord Maior, presented a note in writing to this Court of the particulars of plate and napery to be provided for the Lord Maior's pte at the feast at Guildhall, viz. plate as followeth:—

36 nestes of bowles.	52 salts with two covers.
12 nestes of potts.	2 trencher salts.
12 basons and ewers.	6 payre of livery potts.
18 standing cups with covers.	5 dozen of spoones.

Naperie as followeth:—

3 sheets for the Lord Maior's cupboard.	1 long towell of damaske.
1 damaske cloth of 5 yards.	2 ewer towels of damaske.
2 dozen of damaske napkins.	1 cubbord cloth of damaske.

All this is now agreed to be provided by the said Maister Lownes at his own charge and venture, and to have for the same eight pounds.

One Mr. Bell offered his service to this Court as marshall of the house and the Companie on the day of the Lord Maior's service, wherein he hath been used now these eight years, and hath been, as he said, allowed 5^l for the charge of himself and vj. attendants for this purpose. And this Court made agreement with him for his service, to have v. markes, it being well performed, and especially the pageant well lodged at night.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Gorte were appointed to provide six horses for the show, and to carry them to Christmas to fit and furnishe them for the service.

There were now granted, of the request of Mr. Anthony Munday, six coats to six of the porters, directors of the carriages, and one coat to his man; and Edmond Ballard and John Yate were appointed to pvide the breakfast for the children.

October 23. At this court Mr. Cornwell, Mr. Bland, Mr. Loane, and Mr. Ralphe Canning were appointed to welcome the guests at Guildhall and to guide them to their places, and to see the hall cleared and served.

Mr. Humphrey Tuckey and Mr. James Hamor to attend the kitchen and at the dresser.

Mr. John Gravenor and Mr. Henry Hall as stewards for the batchelor's breakfasts, and are to be allowed 4^{li} for the breakfasts, and a noble, to be paid at Baynard Castle, according to custom.

Mr. Harrison and Mr. Hill to provide a place in Carter Lane for the pageant.

Mr. Warden Cambell and Mr. Nicholas Leat were appointed to speake to Mr. Corselis for returning of the pageant unto his house, and to speake with the sheriffs for supply of attendance at Guildhall.

The keep^r of Blackwell Hall appeared at this court, and demanded forty shillings for the use of the napery and attendance for the children at their dinner at Blackwell Hall Howse ; and Mr. Hall and Mr. Hanson were prayed to enquire what hath been heretofore don in the like case, and to report to the next court how they find this matter.

October 26. Edward Atkinson was appointed to attend w^t his carpenter's tools upon Grinkin to mend the pageant.

November 2. At this court Mr. Dyos and Mr. Hanson were prayed to take care for bringing of the pageant from Mr. Halsie's to the Hall and to sett it up there.

Mr. Harrison gave notice that he and Mr. Gorte did agree to give xliij^s for the hire of six horses to carry the men in armour, and three men to wait upon them.

In consideration of Anthony Mundy's good p^rformance of his business undertaken, and of the spoyling of his pageant appaile by the foule weather, it was agreed to give him three pounds as a free guift of the Companie besides and above the contract.

The figures introduced into the next page are copied from an ancient drawing in the possession of the Fishmongers' Company, representing the principal objects in the pageant provided for the mayoralty of Mr. Alderman Leman, before alluded to.* This pageant, entitled "Chrysanaleia, the Golden Fishing ; or, Honour of Fishmongers," was also the production of Anthony Munday ;† and we may reasonably conclude that some of the characters and costumes which he exhibited in 1616 would again be made use of in the pageant of 1618 without any material alteration.

The first of these figures is one of six tributary kings, who rode‡ on "either side of the King of the Moors, who in full royal costume, crown, and sceptre, is gallantly mounted on a golden leopard, and scatters gold

* A description of this pageant, with some interesting particulars of the Fishmongers' Company, written by John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., illustrated with fac-simile engravings of the original drawings, still preserved at Fishmongers' Hall, was printed at the expense of that Company in 1844, and forms a very elegant volume.

† Anthony Munday was born in 1553, and followed the trade of a draper in Cripplegate, and was also a member of the Drapers' Company. He was a voluminous writer, and, besides his Continuation of Stowe's Survey of London, was the author of various plays and ballads. His first pageant is supposed to have been written in 1605, for the Merchant Taylors, and from 1614 he continued for several years to be the favourite city poet. He died the 10th August, 1633, and was buried at St. Stephen's Coleman Street, where a monument was erected to his memory.

‡ In the drawing they are represented walking.

and silver coin everywhere about him." The tributary kings carry each one a dart and an ingot of gold or silver. The other two figures represent a standard-bearer and a halberdier.

No stipulations appear to have been made with Munday in 1618 for providing the Ironmongers' Company with printed books of the speeches, nor is there any charge of this description in the expenses of the pageants, which are entered considerably at length and contain some curious particulars.



Disbursements for the pageant of 1618 :—

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Paid for—			
9 doz. torches, xiiij ^s per dozen	6	6	0
3 doz. linkes	0	7	0
8 dozen torches	5	2	0
8 dozen do.	5	12	0
Loan of 60 javelins	1	5	0
Paid Robert Drowdge for a kettle drum with 4 trumpeters on horse-back	4	0	0
More paid to Mr. John Richardson for 6 green men and 4 to attend them, and for a fire work upon the Standard in Cheapside .	8	10	0
More paid to Tilbury Strange, for 2 men of warre (gallyes) furnished compleat with 20 musquetiers and 4 bases in eyther of them, the Companie only finding captains	30	0	0
More paid for 120 chambers	34	0	0
More paid in full for 32 trumpeters	24	0	0
More paid to Thomas Lockwood, for 6 drummers and 3 fifes, at 18 ^s a peece	8	2	0
More paid John Owens, for 10 fencers to provide themselves scarfes .	4	15	0
More paid the cittie waights, their fee	2	0	0
More for 48 yds. of Levant taffety, at 16 ^d ; 4 ells of Bollona sarsnet, at 4 ^s 8 ^d ; 4 ells watchet Bollonia sarsnet, at 5 ^s 2 ^d ; 7 ells of taffety sarsnett, at 7 ^s per ell; 3 gro. 3 doz. and 10 yds. of iiij. ribbon, £4 19 ^s 0 ^d , and to the sergeant trumpeter, for his cullers .	13	17	4
More paid for 34 oz. payned fringe with crimson in graine, at 2 ^s 8 ^d per oz.; 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ ells of taffety; and 1 pair of tassels	6	16	6
More paid Thomas Hinkeman, for			
5 doz. and 2 round redd capps with bands	6	4	0
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ doz. of long redd capps w th ribbons	5	8	0
4 long redd capps without ribbons	0	5	4
More paid Mr. Arthur Hall, clothmaker, 2 Suffolk azures, at 6 ^{li} 15 ^s 0 ^d per cloth	13	10	0
More paid Abraham Cartwright, for 8 blew clothes	60	0	0
More paid Garrett Christmas, for the cañon	35	0	0
More for 4 ^{li} almond comfits put in the bullets of the cannon	0	4	0
More paid Anthony Munday and Grinkin, in pt of the pageant	40	0	0
More paid them in full payment	25	0	0
More paid Anthony Munday, for pageant	28	0	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
More for the standing of the pageant at the Bell in Carter Lane .	1	10	0
For removing of the pageant to the Hall	0	3	4
For removing of the iron myne to the Hall	0	2	8
For removing the cannon	0	3	4
For the leopard	0	1	4
For the ostridge	0	1	4
More paid Thomas Steele, for his gowne	2	0	0
More paid Thos. Susam, for a greene cloth	6	10	0
More paid Oliver Geldino ^r , for his gowne	3	0	0
More paid Mr. Bell, for marshalling the shoue	3	6	8
More paid Francis Lownds, for furnishing plate and linen at Geald hall	8	0	0
More paid the captains of the gallies and 2 ensign bearers, at 18 ^s 8 ^d a pece, is in all	3	12	0
More paid William Winshell, for painting worke	38	13	4
More paid Robert Munday, for two cettle drum bañers	0	13	4
For making the Companes arms in an ensign	1	0	0
For a new banner with the Lord Maior's arms	3	10	0
For a new banner with the Companes armes	2	10	0
For 3 old banners mended	2	0	0
For 2 new streamers of eight yards	9	0	0
For 2 new streamers of five yards	5	0	0
For 3 new streamers of 2½ yds. and 2 new do. of 1½ yard	2	10	0
For 2½ doz. of new trumpet banners	6	15	0
For 4 pavices paynting	0	16	0
For 58 scutcheons paynting	3	17	4
For mending a q ^r of the banner w ^h the King's armes	0	15	0
For painting 19 staves	1	0	0
For mending 2 cettle drum banners	0	6	8
For 2 staves of 22 foot a pece for the standard, and 4 staves of 11 f ^t a pece for the supporters	0	10	0
For 4 banner staves of 18 f ^t a pece	0	10	0
For 14 doz. of whiffing staves and 1 doz. of truncheons	2	5	0
For a new ancient staffe w ^h a faire guilt head	0	6	8
For working and colouring of an old ancient staffe, and a faire new head to the same	0	3	4
For y ^e caridge of the hangings of the Mercers to the Guildhall, and recarrying of them to the Mercers' Hall	9	1	0

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For bring̃ the said hangings out of the Mercers' Hall to the cart, and carrying them up again	0	1	0
For the clerk of the M̃rs his fee for the same	0	5	0
For taynter hooks to hang the cloth on	0	1	0
For hanging them up, taking them down, and folding	0	4	0
More paid the keeper of Blackwell Hall, his fee	1	0	0
More paid the porter of Blackwell Hall	0	5	0
More paid Mr. Leate, for dinner charges, as per bill	10	15	2
More for 5 single peces of redd Muccadoes, and 6½ yards do. 19 ^h	5	4	3
More paid Mr. Edwards, the cittie carpenter, for taking down signes the Lord Maior's day	0	5	0
More paid for taking up the sparr at Paul's gate	0	5	0
More paid Rich ^d Jenny, officer, for attendance	1	0	0
More paid to S. Peters, in charge for the waights standing	0	3	4
More paid Michell Place, for iron work for the long streamer	0	12	0
More paid Mr. Jerma, for a tapestry chaire for the Geald hall show	2	10	0
More paid John Yate and Edward Ballard, to pvide meate for the children's breakfasts	2	2	0
More paid for carrying the whifflers to Westminster and back again	0	2	6
More paid for making 62 blue gownes, and 52 cotes and sleves	6	4	8
More paid Hy Hill, for the batchellors' breakfasts	4	6	8
For a barrell of powder, for the cannon for the chambers, and for 4 soldiers on foote	4	6	0
For a dinner for the 40 soldiers at Young's in Cornhill	2	2	0
For a piece and a half of match for the foot soldiers	0	2	6
For the loan of 12 feathers for six horses and their riders	2	10	0
For a link iiij ^d , porter vj ^d , and drinking money vj ^d	0	1	4

1618.

November 12th. Isaack Walton, late apprentice to Thomas Grinsell, “was now admitted and sworne a free brother of this Companie, and payd for his admittance xiiij^d, and for default of presentm^t and enrollement x^s.”*

Nov. 18. “Accordinge to a custome in this and other societies, to honor their worthy friends with the freedome of their corporacōn as a present and token of their love and respect unto psons of such qualitie and desert, the freedome of this fellowship was this day presented unto Mr. Robert Heath,* Recorder of London, and Mr. Peter Pheasant, counselor at law, and pençonary of this Companye, who both respectively accepted the same, with kind acknowledgement of the love of this Companie, and promise of their readines in all occasions to shew their good respect unto the general bodie thereof; and soe are by this entry enregistred as free brethren of this societie.”

Feb. 27. “Mr Warden Cambell acquainted this court how he had heard that a precept from the Lord Mayor was sent unto the Hall (though miscarried), for the pyding of six barreles of gunpowder for the share of this Company, and it is agreed that if m^r warden heare further of this matter, he shall forthwith make provision of the said quantity of powder.”

In 1619 the Company of Ironmongers entertained “the States of the United Provinces, and the rest of the commissioners residing here, the lord maior, Sir Thomas Smith, and divers others of place and quality;” when it was “thought mete that there be a lane made of the livery on both sides, from the door up into the Hall, beginning with the youngest of the livery below at the dore; after the coming up of the States, the livery to dispose of themselves in other rooms, as that the Hall might be left free for the entertainment of the States, and the others of the chiefe.

* Vide biographical notice.

and Mr. Ball and Mr. Ralph Canning were intreated to sit with the States gentlemen, to entertain them, the former at the end of the table, and Mr. Windham and the Clarke among the rest at the same table.

“ The meate for the first table to be served up by the livery, beginning from the youngest, and continuing upwards according to the number of dishes.

“ It was the same year agreed in respect of the kindness of Mr. Recorder of London sheweth to this Company since he received the freedom thereof, that he shalbe presented with twoo hogsheads of Gascoyne wyne and a but of sack, in token of the Company loving acceptance of his favour.

“ The Recorder having many presents of wine, this was subsequently changed into a sum of twenty pieces.”

September 22. By a precept from the Lord Mayor the Company were required to take their “ pporcion of powder and match for their store ; to witt, 1,220lb. of powder, at xj*d.* per pound, and nine bundles of match, at ix*s.* vj*d.* the bundle.”

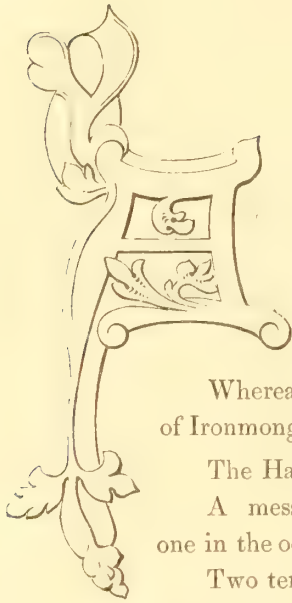
Upon the petition of the “ yeomandry of this mistery now read against certain country larymen, cutlers, and naylemen, that ly at Blossomes and the Maydenhead, and other inns, and retayle their wares within this citty to foreigners, contrary to the privileges of this Citty, and to the great hurt of this Company, it is now agreed to make petition to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the name of the whole Company, for the redressing of this disorder.”

“ An order of Court before the Lord Maior in y^e tyme of Sir Sebastian Harvey, dated y^e 5 day of October last, was now read, wherein it was declared that the Lord Maior, by his prerogative of making three persons free of the cittie, had obtained the freedome of Mr. Stapleton as the first of the said three, and y^e he should be admitted into the freedom of the Company by redemption ; upon w^{ch} order the court being willing to gratifie Sir Sebastⁿ Harvey, the said Stapleton being his gardener, are contented to admit him into this Company, soe as he doe once a quarter take care to keep the Company's Garden in order and repair, and to trym y^e same, w^{ch}

he very thankfully accepted of, promising to pforme the same, and therefore took his oath appertayning, and paid for his oath xij^d."

" Dec. 3. A precept from the Lord Maior dated this day, and directed to this Company, was read, wherein is signified that the great disorder y^t of late years is growne in the severall Companies of this cittie, in not being decently attired in their gownes faced with furr, as in ancient tyme hath been used upon the dayes of solemnity in the winter season; for remedy whereof his Lo^{pp} and y^r Court of Aldermen have thought fit that the m^r, wardens, assistants, and those of the livery doe in decent and grave manner wear their gownes faced wth furr. every one according to his degree of precedence in his Comp^y, and not to have their gownes faced wth se^uall stuffs disorderly, as of late hath been used; and this order of wearing their gownes faced wth furr to be contynewed yearly, from Michaelmas till Easter, and to be put in execution before Xmas next."

In the 17th year of his reign, James the First granted to the Ironmongers' Company a "perpetuitie" or confirmation under the great seal of all their lands and tenements in and about London, particularly specifying and describing the same: and, in the month of October following, by other letters patent, still further secured the said lands and tenements to the Company from any doubt, defect, ambiguity, or omission, that might be discoverable in the previous instrument:—



PERPETUITIE granted to m^r and keepers or wardens and cōialty of the mistery or art of Ironmongers, London.

Jacobus Dei gratia Anglie, Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint salutem, &c.

Whereas the m^r and keepers or wardens and cōialty of the mistery or art of Ironmongers, London, have several messuages, lands, and ten^{ts}, viz.—

The Hall and three tenements thereunto adjacent.

A messuage in the Old Jewry, in the occupaⁿ of Tho^s Cambell; one in the occupaⁿ of Rob^t Chamberlin; one in Love Lane, in his occupaⁿ.

Two ten^{ts} in the occupaⁿ of Rich^d Batenson.

One ten^t in the occupⁿ of Peter Phesant.

In Noble Lane, three ten^{ts} in the occupⁿ of Will^m Dun.

In Bread Street two mess^{es} in the occupaⁿ of Tho^s Osborn; nine mess^{es} in the occupⁿ of Rob^t Este, Francis Austin, Will^m Skidmore, Eliz. Lewis, Rich^d Vallans, Rob^t Boydall, Reynold Hayes, Francis Bates, Will^m Browne.

W^tout Newgate, two mess^{es}, and the cottages in Horse-head Alley.

The Ship in the Poultry, in the occupⁿ of Trinion Shortus.

Wood Street, the Flower de Luce and Crown, in the occupⁿ of Will^m Mindgay.

In Old Street, a croft or piece of ground in a great orchard, and all the ten^{ts} therein, with the gardens and all the ten^{ts} towards the street, in the occupaⁿ of John Cornwell.

An acre and a rood of ground in his occupaⁿ.

In Nic^s Lane, two ten^{ts} in the occupaⁿ of W^m Bainbrigge and Rob^t Blackerby.

In East Cheap, the Xpofer in the occupaⁿ of Eliza Linton.

And whereas the m^r and keepers, &c. have petitioned us to confirm and ratifie for ever to them all and singular y^e premises, that they and their successors may enjoy the premises quietly, without any claim of us, o^r heirs, or successors;

Know ye that we, for and in consideration of 100*l.* paid into our exchequer by the said m^r, keepers, &c. have and do for us and o^r heirs and successors confirm, release, and ratifie to the said m^r and keepers, and to their successors, all the aforesaid mess^{es}, lands, and tenements, and premises, w^t the appurtenances, to have and to hold to them and their successors for ever; viz.—

All the premises in London in free burgage and not in capite, nor by knight's service, and all that in Midd^r by the same tenure as formerly, and not by other, yielding and paying such and like yearly rents as were formerly paid in the space of 30 years. And we do give and grant to the said m^r, &c. all and singular the premises and the reversion of the premises and the rents and profits thereof, except the quit-rents due to us ; to have and to hold the said messuag^s, lands, and the reversion and reversions thereof, released and confirmed to the said m^r, &c. to their own use and behoof for ever ; to hold of us all the premises in London in free burgage, and not in capite nor by knight's service ; and all the premises in Middlesex by such tenure as they were formerly, and not otherwise ; paying to us such quit-rents as have been paid by the space of 30 years last past. And, moreover, we give and grant to the said m^r, &c. that they and their successors from henceforth for ever may hold and enjoy the premises afore granted, and every part thereof, and such rights [in reducōns], fredomes, liberties, customes, &c. as they and their predecessors, or any other, have or ought to have enjoyed by reason of any charter, gift, or grant by us or o^r predecessors, Kings or Queens of England, or by pretext of any Act of Parliament, or prescription, or custom heretofore had, as freely and amply to have had or enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed the same.

And further we give and grant to the said m^r, &c. all the aforesaid mess^{es} with their appurtenances, as full and freely as the same came to our hands, or to our progenitors, by reason of dissolution or suppression of any monastery, priory, or by p̃text of any Act of Parl^t, attainder, or forfeiture, exchange, gift, or by any other lawful means are or ought to be in our hands.

And we will and grant to the said m^r, &c. and to their successors, that we will acquit, discharge, and save harmless for ever, from time to time, y^e said m^r, &c. and the said messuag^s, lands, &c. and every part thereof, against us, o^r heirs and successors, from all corodies, fees, yearly rents, arrearages, &c. issuing out of the p̃mises to us, o^r heirs, or successors, except the rents in these p̃sents formerly reserved, commanding the Threr, Cansellor, and Barons of the Excheq^r, and all auditors, receau^{rs}, and other officers, that they, upon showing of these letters patents, or the enrollment thereof, without any writ or warrant of o^{rs}, shall make due allowance and discharge of all manner of corodies, rents, fees, pensions, arrearages, &c. except before excepted ; and this our letters patent, or the enrollment thereof, shall be their warrant and discharge in this behalf.

And further we give, grant, p̃don, release, and exonerate to the said m^{rs} &c. all rents, issues, fines, &c. going out of y^e premises, payable to us, our heirs or successors, in respect thereof, except before excepted, in any manner before the date hereof due to us, o^r heirs or success^{rs}. And all entries and intrusions upon the premises heretofore by the said m^r, &c. And all acquisitions or alienaōns in mortmain concerning y^e premises by the said m^r, &c. without our licence or our predecessors, the statute of mortmain notwithstanding. Also

we will and grant to the said m^r, &c. that we, from time to time hereafter, upon petition of any of the tenants of the said m^r, &c. their predecessors or successors, will grant o^r letters patents to release all rent, issues, fines, and arrearsages, &c. of the premises afore mentioned, except before excepted; and all intrusions into the p^rises, or any part thereof, by the teⁿts, at any time heretofore, without right or title; and y^t we nor o^r officers hereafter shall not molest the aforesaid tenants of the said m^r, &c. for the said rent, arrearsages, fines, &c.

And, moreover, we give licence to the m^r, &c. to take and receive and have to themselves, from whatsoever person, the said mess^{es}, lands, &c. above granted upon trust, or to the use of y^e said m^r, &c. being seized thereof, whether they be held from us or any other p^{er}son formerly, in capite or knight's service or otherwise, to have and to hold to the said m^r, &c. for ever. And also we give power to all persons whatsoever, that they may grant the messuag^s, lands, &c. of whomsoever they be held, to the said m^r, &c. as aforesaid, the statute of mortmain or other statutes, &c. notwithstanding; and this without any inquisition thereupon by pretext of any writ "ad quod da^mm," &c. willing that the said m^r, &c. be not hindred or disquieted for the p^rises or any of them.

And whereas we and o^r predecessors have formerly licenced the m^r, &c. to have and purchase mess^{es}, &c. to a yearly value, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, Now we will that these f^res patents shall not be required to be any part of such yearly value as they were capable of formerly to purchase. And, moreover, we further grant and licence the said m^r, &c. that they, besides the former messuag^s, &c. may purchase other messuag^s, &c. other lands, &c. not exceeding the yearly value mentioned in y^e former f^res patent, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain.

And also we give leave to e^uy of our subjects to sell, bequeath, or convey to the said m^r, &c. mess^{es}, lands, &c. not exceeding the yearly value in the former letters patents mentioned, notwithstanding the statute of mortmain, so as they be not held in capite or knight's service. And further we do consent that at the next Par^t we will give our royal assent to any bill p^rferred to the Lords and Co^mmons by the said m^r, &c. and by them enacted for the confirmaⁿ of the premises. And, moreover, we will that these letters patent, or the enrollment thereof, shall be good in law against us and o^r successors in all o^r courts or elsewhere through England, without any licence to be obtained by the said m^r, &c. from us or o^r successors, notwithstanding the ill naming or not rightly naming the messuag^s, &c. or not finding an office or inquisition, or not men^tioning o^r true title to p^rises, or any defect in the ill recital or the ill naming any town, hundred, &c. or not setting down the true value, or not truly men^tioning o^r right, title, &c. or the statute of the 18th of Hen. VI. or the 1st Hen. IV. or the statute of mortmain, or any other statute, or not mencioning the kind, nature, &c. of the premises. And we will y^t y^e said m^r, &c. have theis our f^res under our great seal without any fine, although express men^ton of the true yearly value,

or of o^r gift or grant heretofore made, be not set down; any act, statute, &c. notwithstanding.

Witness ourself at Westminster, the 4th August, in the 17th of o^r reign of England, and the 53rd of Scotland.*



ACOBUS, Dei gratia, Ang. Scotie, Francie, et Hibernie Rex, fidei defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos p^resentes lre pven^tint salutem.

Whereas y^e mast^r and keepers, &c. of Ironmongers have petitioned us, &c. Know ye we, consenting to the said petition, do will that the said mast^r, &c. and the cōialty of y^e seveal arts, misteries, guilds, and fraternities, viz. the mast^r, &c. of the Ironmongers, and their successors, may have, hold, and enjoy the messuag^s, lands, teñts, reversions, p^rfits, cōmodities, &c. whatsoever to them granted by these or by any former letters patent, according to the true meaning thereof, notwithstanding any doubt or misprision whatsoever; and that if hereafter any doubt, defecte, or ambiguity shall be found in these or o^r former letters pat^t at any time in respect of the messu^s, lands, &c. then upon their petition exhibited to us, and upon examination of our generall attorney, we will grant other letters patents to explain, amend, and supply those doubts, defects, &c. as often as need shall require.

And moreover we do give, grant, p^rdon, and release all somes of money, goods, chatteles, whatsoever given, granted, devised, or bequeathed formerly to superstitious uses, notwithstanding the Act 1 Ed. 6, to have and to hold to their own use w^tout account. And moreover, upon the petition of the maior and cōialty and cittyzens of London, we grant to them and their successors for ever all their mannors, messuag^s, lands, teñts, rents, annuities, pensions, yearly profits, somes of money, and hereditam^{ts} whatsoever in London and the suburbs thereof, or elsewhere in England, by these or former letters patents granted since the last of April last past.

And y^t other societies, guilds, or fraternities may in y^e same citty or suburbs, or their assignes, hold and enjoy their lands, &c. as freely as we, o^r heirs or successors, have or ought to have enjoyed the same by y^e 1 Ed. 6, or by virtue of any other title or act of parliam^t; To have and to hold to them and their successors, to hold the premises in London in free burgage, and not in capite or knight's service, and other y^e premises by the same tenour

* Old Book of Charters, Deeds, &c. fol. 36. The above is a marginal translation; the original is in Latin, and more at length.

they formerly held the same; paying to us, o^r heirs and successors, such yearly rents, fees, and somes of money as were formerly paid in y^e space of 30 years last past.

And we do further grant to y^e said m^r, &c. and to the maior, &c. that these f^res patents or the enrollmen^t thereof shall be firme and sufficient in law against us, o^r heirs, &c. in all o^r courts in England, w^tout any licence, confirmation, &c. to be procured or obtained, notwithstanding the misnaming of the messuages, lands, and teñts aforesaid, and not finding any office, &c. of the p^rmisses, and not men^t o^r true title, and any defect in not reciting any grant of the premisses on record or not on record, and misnaming or not naming any town, hamlet, p^rishe, &c. where the p^rmisses are, and any defect in not truly men^çon^g the names of the tennants or y^e quantity or quality of the p^rmisses, and any defect in y^e certainty, &c. of the yearly rent, and any defect in y^e not truly men^çoning o^r right and title to the premisses, notwithstanding the Act 18 Hen. 6 and statute 1 Hen. 4, and y^e statute of mortmain, and any other statute of England, and the not truly men^çoing the nature, kind, quantitie, &c. of the premisses.

And we will and grant that they shall have these f^res patents under o^r great seal of England without fine or fee in o^r Haniper, although express mention be not made of the true value of the p^rmisses or of other grants by us, &c. to them formerly, any statute, &c. to the contrary, &c.

Teste me i^pso apud Westm̄ s^cdo die Octobris anno regni n^ri Anglie, Francie, et Hibernie xvij^o, et Scotie liij^o.

P i^pm Regem.

1620. “The Court being specially called about y^e giving of a benevolence to the King for the p^rnt relief of the warres in the Palatine’s country, Mr. Alderman Cambell made known that he and some other of the aldermⁿ were sent for before the L^{ds}, who signified unto them that they, the L^{ds}, had given towards that service 15,000*l*., and that it was agreed of the cittie, in respect that they were a great multitude, that they would give the double of that some, 30,000*l*. for furthering of that cause; whereupon the Maior and Court of Aldermen falling into consideration thereof, doe finde noe means how so great a some can be levied or yeelded, as in respect of the many charges and burdens lying upon the cittie, yet, to show their willingness to gratifie y^e King, they thought fit to make an offer unto the L^{ds} of 10,000*l*., to be given as a benevolence from the cittie towards the relief of those warrs, as has been formerly done and geven to the King as a benevolence in Sir Thos. Middleton’s maioralty, and that the same should be taxed upon every company according to their corn stock,

w^{ch} is 5,000 upon the chamber of London and 5,000 upon the companies. The Court, taking the matter into consideration, and finding themselves much indebted and noe way able to undergoe a further charge in respect of their poverty, do desire to be spared from this imposition, yet, that they may not appear singular and the only company standing out, Mr. Cletherow and others are to enquire how other companies conforme themselves, and then deliver answer to the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen as shall seem most convenient.”

Dec. 15. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor respecting the aforesaid benevolence, and requiring from the Company the sum of 170*l*. The Court, on debating the matter, found that they had no means to collect the same among themselves, “in regard the livery is but small and the yeomanry very poor, and that the stock of the Company is indebted about 2,000*l*., whereby their poverty is such that they are not able to give to this contribution, therefore they do desire to be spared; but, if this answer do not please, then they will by way of advance procure 100*l*. to be taken up at interest, so that they may have the same allowed unto them out of the subsidies and fifteens when they come to be levied by the parliam’.”

Dec. 16. The answer returned to the Mayor and Aldermen not being deemed satisfactory, it was resolved to pay the 170*l*. out of the common stock; and “it was then ordered by erection of hands that there shalbe noe more quarter dinners, search and view dinners, nor on the 25th March next, nor 5th of November, until further order, and that the wardens for the tyme being, in respect of the easing of their charge, shall paye to the Company for every quarter dinner 20 marks, &c.; and lastly, that the renter wardens for the tyme being shall alsoe pay to the use of the Company for the search and view dinner xij*l*., without any allowance to be made them.”

At a Court the 12th March. Whereas the Lady Harvey hath paid to the wardens xxj*l*. for a dynmer for the Companye the 21st of this moneth, being the funerall day of Sir Sebastian Harvey deceased, it is ordered that Mr. Thomas Large and Mr. John Wilson shall joine with the

wardens for the provision of that dinner, to husband the same to the Company's best profit."

In 1621 the Lord Mayor issued his precept to the Company, commanding them to provide and lay up in granaries before the last day of September 358 quarters of wheat; on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays in the month of August to bring to the market at Queenhithe two quarters of red wheat meal; and on the 10th of January to provide again 358 quarters of wheat before the ensuing Lady Day; and that "his Lpp. intended to take a straight account of the performance thereof, for that corne is now grown to a high rate of 41s. the quarter."

1622. An act of Common Council was this year framed to prohibit the sale of ironmongery wares brought into the city by foreigners, except within the precincts of Leadenhall.

Commune Concilium tentum in Camera Guildhall civit̃ Londoñ decimo nono die Julij anno regni domini nostri Jacobi nunc Regis Anglie, &c. vicesimo et Scotie quinquagesimo quinto, coram Edwardo Barkham milite, Maiore civit̃ Londoñ, Haneageo Finche armigero, Recordatore ejusdem civitať, Thoma Bennet milite, Thoma Lowe milite, Thoma Middleton milite, Petro Probie, Martino Lumbley, Willielmo Gore, Johanne Gore, Cutberto Hacket, Richardo Herne, Hugone Hamersley, Jacobo Campbell, Edwardo Allen, Roberto Ducie, et Johanne Hodges, Aldermannis, ac Georgio Whitmore et Nichol̃ Rampton, Aldermannis et Vicecom̃ ejusdem civit̃, necnon Maiore parte Communariorum ejusdem civit̃, existent̃ assemblať, &c.

WHEREAS by the anciente customes of this cittie, ratified and confirmed by sundrie actes of parliament and divers letters of the King's most excellent Ma^{tie} and his royall progenitors kings and queenes of this realme of England, no forreiner from the liberties of this cittie ought to buy or sell to another forreiner any wares, goodes, or merchandizes within the liberties of the saide cittie to sell againe, or otherwise to merchandize, upon paine of forfeiture of the same goodes, wares, and merchandizes so bought and sold by and between forreyners as aforesayd, nor by the same custom ought to sell or put to sale any wares, goods, or merchandizes by retaile within the sayd cittie, but only in grosse to the freemen of the sayd cittie, except victualls, in the markt places and markt tymes within this cittie, and during the tyme onely of Bartholomew faire: And whereas by the ancient orders and ordinances of the cittie of London all sortes of nailes, and all other iron and cutleris wares, and all other wares and merchandizes usuallie sold by ironmongers and

cutlers whatsoever made within this realme, and brought or to be brought to this cittie of London to be sold by foreynners, were accustomed and ought to be brought to a common and publike markt within this cittie, there to be openlie shewed, viewed, searched, sold, and put to sale to the freemen of this cittie, and to that ende Leaden-hall was anciently appointed and held the usuall and fittest place for the receipt, stowage, and putting to sale of those several kinds and other like commodities; yet notwithstanding divers persons forreiners from the liberties of the cittie, ayming at their private luere and gaine, have of late years withdrawne themselves from the sayd publike market place, and for the better colouring and readier vending of wares falsly and deceitfullie made, doe in innes, private warehouses, chambers, corners, and other bye places within the saide cittie and liberties thereof, shew, sell, and put to sale the same wares and commodities, to the great prejudise and deceit of his Maties subjects, and by that covert and secret dealing and trade great quantities thereof are daily solde to straingers and forreiners from the liberties of this cittie, contrary to the custome and liberties of this cittie, to the greate damage of the freemen of the same, by meane whereof forreiners and strangers privatly and under hand have and doe maintaine a more ample trade then the freemen of the cittie, and yet doe not beare or are tyed or compellable to contribute towards or to undergoe any publike service, charge, or office, or dutie in this cittie for his Matie, or otherwise for the honor or common good of the cittie; which covert and secret kinde of trade and dealings by and betweene forreiners from the liberties of this cittie hath and will intend much to the manifest infringing of the liberties of this cittie, and to the greate decay and impoverishing of the freemen thereof: Wherefore, to the end that the same abuses may be taken away, and that the like disorders may from time to come be prevented: Bee it enacted, ordained, and established, by the right honorable the Lord Maior of the cittie of London, and the Aldermen his brethrin and the Commons in this Common Counsell assembled, and by the authoritie of the same, that from and after the feast of St. Michael the Archangell now next ensuing the Green Yard, being parcel of Leaden-hall, and such other rooms as shall be heerafter set out and appointed by the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen for the tyme being for the receiving, harbouring, and stowing of all sortes of wares made of iron and cutlerie wares and commodities which shall be made within this realm of England, and shall be brought unto the cittie or the liberties and suburbs thereof by any foreiners to be put to sale, shall be from thenceforth employed, used, and continued for a common markt place for that purpose and use, and for none other; and that Tuesday or Wednesday and Thursday in every week, weekly and through^t the yeare (except Christmas Day and other festival dayes by the lawes of this land and cannons of the Church of England appointed to be kept holy), from eight of the clock in the morning till eleven at noone, and from two of the clock in the afternoone till five of the clock in the afternoone, shall be usual market dayes and tymes for the shew and putting to sale openly all and everie the foresayd commodities; and that all forreiners bringing such wares made of iron, and cutlerie wares and com-

modities aforesaid, to this cittie, liberties, or suburbs thereof, to be sould, are to take notice thereof and to repaire to Leaden-hall, there and not elsewhere to pitch, house, and put to sale the same iron, steele, and cutlerie wares and other the commodities aforesayd, in the sayd places, on the dayes and tymes aforesaid, and on or at noe other day or time there; and all freemen of the said cittie buyers of the same wares and commodities are likewise for that cause thither to resort and to buy the same at no other day, tyme, or place within the cittie, liberties, and suburbs therof from the dayes and tymes aforesayd appointed.

And it is further enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, that, from and after the said feast of St. Michael the Archangel now next ensuing, all manner of nailes, knives, and all other wares made of iron or steele or iron and steele, and cutlerie wares and other commodities aforesaide whatsoever, made or to be made within this realme, which shall from henceforth be brought by any forriner or forriners from the liberties of the cittie of London unto the sayd cittie, or liberties or suburbs thereof, to be sold, shall, before any sale thereof made, be brought unto Leadenhall, there to be shewed, viewed, searched, showed, housed, and put to sale, and not elsewhere within the saide cittie, liberties and suburbs thereof, upon paine that everie such forriner shall forfeit for everie default therein the fourth parte of the value of suche of the saide wares and commodities so sold as aforesaide contrarie to the true meaning of this act.

And it is also enacted by the same authoritie, that, from and after the said feast of St. Michael the Archangell now next coming, no inholder or keeper of pettie hostelries or takers in of lodgers, or other person or persons whatsoever inhabiting or w^{ch} heerafter shall inhabit within the said cittie, liberties or suburbs thereof, shall wittingly or willingly permit or suffer any forreiner or forreiners from the liberties of this cittie to keepe any shoppe, warehouse, or other place or places whatsoever within their innes or houses for the shewing, selling, or putting to sale of any nailes, knives, wares made of iron or steele or of iron and steele, or cutlerie wares, or other the aforesayd commodities, or otherwise there to show, sell, or put to sale the same as aforesaid, upon paine to forfeit for everie first offence committed against this acte the some of fortie shillings, and for his second offence the some of fouer poundes, and for his third offence to be utterly by the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen of this cittie, disfranchised from the liberties of this cittie, and be held unworthie ever after to be readmitted thereto, unless he shall put in sufficient securitie to the Court of Lord Maior and Aldermen never to offende soe againe.

And it is further enacted and appointed by the authoritie aforesayde, that all former lawes and ordinances heretofore made and established within this cittie against hawkers be from henceforth in all things observed and put in execucon according to the tenor of the same lawes.

All which paines, penalties, forfeitures, and somes of money to be forfeited by virtue of this acte or ordinance shall be recovered by accon of debt, bill, or plaint, to be commenced and prosecuted in the name of the Chamberlaine of the cittie of London for the

tyme beinge in the King's Ma^{ties} court to be holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the cittie of London, before the Maior and Aldermen of the said cittie, wherein no essoigne or wager of lawe shall be admitted or allowed for the defendant; and that the Chamberlin of the said cittie for the tyme being shall in all suits to be prosecuted by virtue of this acte or ordinance against anie offender recover the ordinarie costs of suit to be expended in and about the prosecu^{ti}on thereof.

And further, that one moiety of all forfeitures to be recovered by vertue hereof, the costs of suite for recoverie of the same being deducted and allowed, shall be, after the recovery and receit thereof, payd and delivered to the Threr of the hospitall of Bridewell, to be employed towards the releefe of the poore to be brought up and maintained in the sayd hospital; and the other moyty thereof to him or them w^{ch} shall first give information of the offence for w^{ch} such forfeitures shall grow, and prosecute suite in the name of the Chamberlaine of the sayd cittie for recoverie of the same, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Martis vicesimo septimo die Augusti 1622, annoq̃ regni regis Jacobi Angliæ,
&c. vicesimo.

BARKHAM, Maior.—This day, at the humble request of the Company of Ironmongers, it is granted that they shall at all times needfull have the help of the Lord Maior, or any such officers belonging to him, in their searches for unlawful and deceitful wares in shops or otherwise within the cittie, and for the apprehension of hawkers of wares of their trade in a hawking manner contrary to the custom of this citty, to seize all such deceitful wares, and apprehend the bodies of such hawkers, to be brought before the Lord Maior, and disposed of as he shall see fit.

WELD.

In the month of February this year the Mayor directed his precept to the Company, requiring them to purchase from him and the Aldermen 70 quarters of wheat for the use of the city at 4s. 4*d*. per quarter.

1623. The Company being unprovided with their proportion of wheat, and it now being upon the rising hand, and reported to be good and cheap in Brittany in France, where plenty is to be had, Mr. Christopher Cletherow and others are to take care for a provision of a convenient proportion from that part.

1624. It was agreed “y^t Mr. Sheriff Heylin should be p̃sented with

twentie pieces of xxij^s the piece, towards the trimming of his house, and the loane of such plate as he may want during his sheureltye."

On the 20th of April, 1625, in consequence of the accession of Charles the First, the Lord Mayor addressed his precept to the Company, directing them to have their rails and standing in readiness to be set up in the street against the time of the King's coming through the city.

June 15. A precept from the Lord Mayor dated the 10th of this month was now read, requiring the Company not to let out their hall to be used "for any meetings of cuntrymen of the several sheirs and counties of this realme, especially in this time of God's visitaçon wth the contageo^s sickness of the plague."

July 7. The Lord Mayor again addressed the Company entreating them to "forbear all manner of feasting or publique dinner at the coñion hall or elsewhere, during the tyme of this heavy visitation of the contagious sickness of the plague; and that out of their piety and charity they would send into the Chamber of London their large and liberal contribuçon towards the relief of such poor people whose houses are visited, and are not able to relieve themselves; whereupon the Court, out of their charity to see pious a worke, did order that 20^{li} be paid into the Chamber of London, for the use of the poor aforesaid."

Jan. 11. The warden was ordered "to pay unto y^e East India Company v. hundred pounds, for w^{ch} he is to take th^r coñion scale after y^e rate of vij^{li} per cent. per annum, according to the order of y^e committees appointed at y^e last Court for y^e disposing of monies that lye dead."

At the same time Mr. Richard Leat and Mr. John Wild were entreated to take care for y^e repaying of the flaggs and banners against the King's coming through the city; nineteen members of the yeomanry were also appointed to attend in livery gowns and hoods, and twelve others wearing gold chains to wait on the livery as whifflers.

1626. April 3. "Upon y^e moçon of Mr. Nicholas Leat, it is ordered that xx. marks be given to Mr. John Wylde, lately chosen one of y^e captains for y^e citty towards y^e making of a tente whereon y^e Companies

armes are to be sett, and y^e tente to be at y^e Companies dispose, to use when they please.”

Nov. 18. “The master having signified that xx. musketts and xx. bandelers were bought and provided for the Company’s use, it was ordered that xx. corsletts, xx. pikes, and xl. head pieces, be also bought by the wardens, Mr. Carter and Captain Wyld, if they find them to be hadd at reasonable rates.”

1627. April 3. “The wardens acquainted the Court that they had bene summoned before the Aldermen for the payment of the royall loane to the King’s maiestie, whereupon answer was given by the Courte that enquiry be made what other companies doe in like kinde, and govern themselves thereafter.”

Dec. 27. “This Court being specially called towching a precept from the Lord Maior, dated the 11th of this month, wherein is shewed, by an act of coñion counceill, that the City should lend his Ma^{ty} 120,000^{li}, whereof 60,000^{li} to be paid within ten daies next after his Ma^{ty} and the lords sp^l and others of his highness privy counsell shall sign the articles of agreement for assurance of his Ma^{ties} lands in fee farme to this citty, at twenty-eight years’ purchase, for the payment of the said 120,000^{li} as of the citties former debt, wth interest for the same, and the other 60,000^{li} to be paid six months after the signing the said articles, so as in the meane tyme the assurance be fully pfected from his Ma^{ty}; and it being agreed by the said act that the said first 60,000^{li} shalbe levied upon the corporaçons of this citty according as they are rated to the provision of 10,000 qrs. of corn, and that the monies to be disbursed by the said companies about that matter, wth the interest thereof at viij^{li} per cent. per annum for the tyme that they be out of their said moneys, shalbe paid them out of the first moneys that shalbe receved by the sale of those lands hereafter to be made, before any of the citties former debts be satisfied. Whereupon this Company are commanded, because the contract will be suddenly perfected, to levy forthwith the some of 2,148^{li}, being their ~~part~~ pte of the said 60,000^{li}, and to pay the same unto the Chamberlain of London in the Guildhall, as by the said p̃cept appth.

“Upon the reading of w^{ch} precept it was long argued and debated whether the Company were liable to the said act of coñion counsell, and, if they were not, whether they should consent to the loane? whereunto it was answered that it was for the supply of his Ma^{tie} and the good of this cittie, concluded and agreed on by the said act; it was also intimated that some have already consented thereunto, and therefore it is not for this Company safely to oppose the same, soe that nowe it is conceaved there is noe going back. And because the intent of this Company is declared not to levy it by the poll (as was feared), but to raise it out of the Companies’ coñion stocke (being very weak), the Court at last gave their consent; and thereupon falling into consideraçon how the same should be levied and raised, it is ordered that the 900^{li} owing them by the East India Company, being legacy money, should be forthwith called in, and all such other monies as are due to them by bonds and otherwise; and for the supplie of the residue of the said 2,148^{li} the m^r and wardens, Alderman Cambell, Alderⁿ Helen, and Alderⁿ Cletherow, are entreated to take upp the same at interest, at the best rates they can for the Companies use, who are contented, and by this order doe agree, to give them their coñion seale, binding thereby all their lands, tenements, plate, goods, and chattels, to secure and save them harmless of and from all such bonds or other assurances as they shall enter into for the taking up of the said monies. And for the better support and ayde of the Company in the paying of the interest of the said money, and other pensions, exhibitions, and charitable uses, whereunto they are liable, it is ordered that there be but one quarter dinner kept yearly on the 18th Nov^r, and the other three quarters advised to be spared, also the feast on the eleçon day: and for that the master and wardens will be eased of their charges, &c. that the wardens shall pay to the common stock of the Company xx. marks for every quarter dinner, and the m^r and wardens doe also pay to the Company for not keeping the feast on eleçon day xxx^{li}, and that they also abate the sums usually allowed them by the Comp^y towards those dinners.”

Jan. 2. The Master reported “that the East India Company were ready to pay the 900^{li}, but for the residue he said that he could not find it to be hadd under viij. p^r cent. per anñ, which was thought to be at a high rate, and therefore gave notice to the Court that if any could provide

the same at a more easie price, at 7 or $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. they should certifie him thereof before Monday next, for then he was to conclude and agree for 8 per cent.”

At the same time “the m^r and wardens, Mr. Peat, Mr. Thorold, Mr. Gott, and Mr. Wyndham are entreated to puse over the Companies plate, to se what pieces may be spared and sould towards the supply of this money, and certifie their opinion at the next Court.”

Jan. 7. Two obligations were signed for two several sums of 517*l.* 10*s.* borrowed of Sir Symon Bennett, Knt. and Baronet, and Sir Francis Clerk, of Eltham, in the county of Kent, Knt. at 7 per cent. interest ; and on the 19th Jan. the wardens paid into the Chamber of London their proportion of 2,148*l.*, and took a receipt for the same.

The misunderstanding between Charles the First and his Parliament led him to adopt the fatal expedient of governing by prerogative, and the above application to the city for the sum of 120,000*l.* is a specimen of the forced loans to which he had recourse in order to supply the exigencies of the state. The position of public affairs at this juncture is finely sketched by Sir James Mackintosh :

“ Various circumstances combined to indispose the Commons to grant a supply. But a cause more powerful than all—a principle of higher order—actuated the Commons of England in the first parliament of Charles the First. That great moral agent public opinion had grown strong, fearless, and, if not enlightened, yet independent, during the late reign. It was represented at this period in the House of Commons by men whose public virtue and political genius would have qualified them to figure in the proudest state of antiquity—that noble growth of public men which was perpetuated in full vigour from the accession of Charles I. to the Restoration, and degenerated thenceforward to the Revolution, when it became extinct. It may be proper to name here a few of the leading patriots in the three short parliaments so abruptly and fatally dissolved by Charles, within the compass of the first four years of his reign. Among these were Sir John Elliot, Sir Edwyn Sandys, Sir Dudley Digges, Sir Francis Seymour, Sir Robert Phillips, Sir Robert Cotton, Selden, Pym, Sir Thomas Wentworth, afterwards the apostate and ill-fated Earl of Strafford, Sir Edward Coke, who, being refused an audience by Charles, abandoned the Court for ever, and made atonement for his sins against justice and humanity in his previous career, by devoting to his country without reserve the energy of his character, his profound knowledge of the laws, and the regenerate virtue of his old age. These men, thus eminently endowed with the qualities of statesmanship, were further animated by zeal

for the Protestant religion, which they have identified with intellectual freedom; and some of them had received from the perusal of the ancient classics a certain antique, if not republican, cast of sentiment and character. They formed themselves into a compact band for the execution of a project so worthy of their virtue, and so obvious in their position, that it would be inferred by the moralist from those premises alone, though every vestige of express evidence were obliterated—that of defining and fixing the uncertain limits of the prerogative, and guaranteeing by clear and strict legislation the precarious liberties of the people

“ Thus resolved, they refused to grant supplies without a concurrent redress of grievances, or in other words a concurrent step in their design to reform the government. Charles, who thought only of rendering his sovereign power more explicitly absolute, spurned all compromise and dissolved the Parliament.”—History of England by Sir James Mackintosh, vol. v. p. 14. Lardner's edit.

I may be excused, perhaps, for transcribing another passage which refers to this interesting period of our national history, from an author who is in every one's hands, and who has been justly admired for the grace and brilliancy of his style :—

“ Now began that hazardous game on which were staked the destinies of the English people. It was played on the side of the House of Commons with keenness, but with admirable dexterity, coolness, and perseverance. Great statesmen, who looked far behind them and far before them, were at the head of that assembly. They were resolved to place the King in such a situation that he must either conduct the administration in conformity with the wishes of his Parliament, or make outrageous attacks on the most sacred principles of the constitution. They accordingly doled out supplies to him very sparingly. He found that he must govern either in harmony with the House of Commons or in defiance of all laws. His choice was soon made. He dissolved his first Parliament, and levied taxes by his own authority. He convoked a second Parliament, and found it more intractable than the first. He again resorted to the expedient of dissolution, raised fresh taxes without any show of legal right, and threw the chief of the Opposition into prison. At the same time a new grievance, which the peculiar feelings and habits of the English nation made insupportably painful, and which seemed to all discerning men to be of fearful augury, excited general discontent and alarm. Companies of soldiers were billeted on the people, and martial law was in some places substituted for the ancient jurisprudence of the realm. The King called a third Parliament, and soon perceived that the opposition was stronger and fiercer than ever. He now determined on a change of tactics. Instead of opposing an inflexible resistance to the demands of the Commons, he after much altercation and many evasions agreed to a compromise, which, if he had faithfully

adhered to it, would have averted a long series of calamities. The Parliament granted an ample supply; the King ratified in the most solemn manner that celebrated law which is known by the name of the Petition of Right, and which is the second great charter of the liberties of England. By ratifying that law he bound himself never again to raise monies without the consent of the Houses; never again to imprison any person except in due course of law, and never again to subject his people to the jurisdiction of courts martial. . . The royal promise was soon broken: a violent contest followed; the Parliament were dissolved. From March 1629 to April 1640 the Houses were not convoked. Never in our history had there been an interval of eleven years between Parliament and Parliament; only once had there been an interval of even half that length. This fact alone is sufficient to refute those who represent Charles as having merely trodden in the footsteps of the Plantagenets and Tudors.”—Macaulay’s *Hist. Eng.* i. 85. 86.

1628, July 4. Two precepts from the Lord Mayor, one dated the 21st June last, and the other on the 2nd of this instant July, were read, requiring the Company to pay their proportion of 20,000*l.*, being the residue of 120,000*l.* to be paid to his Ma^{ty} for the purchase of certain lands from him to the City in fee-farm; the Ironmongers’ proportion of the said 20,000*l.* being 716*l.* for which they were to receive eight per cent.



1629. Some account of the pageant entitled *London’s Tempe*, written by Thomas Dekker,* for the mayoralty of Sir James Cambell, who was a member of the Ironmongers’ Company, is preserved in the minutes of this year.

Sir James Cambell was the son of Sir Thomas Cambell, who was Lord Mayor in 1610.

His arms were: Sable, on a fesse between three lion’s heads erased or, as many ogresses.—Harl. MS.

According to an order of Court, made the xjth of August last, theis p̃sent treated and

* Dekker is only known to have written two pageants, one for the mayoralty of Sir John Swinnerton, Knight, in 1612, entitled *Troia-Nova Triumphans*, and *London’s Tempe* for the mayoralty of Sir James Cambell in 1629. The former of these productions is the best. Of Dekker’s personal history we know but little. He is considered by Mr. Nichols one of the most eminent of the city poets, and was the author of several plays and pamphlets; but it would seem that he had through life to contend with difficulties, and wrote for a mere subsistence.

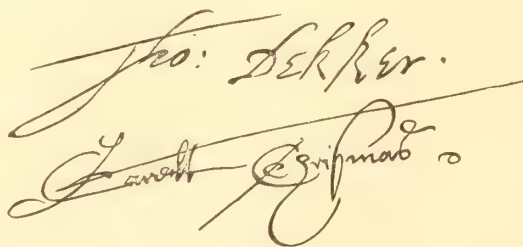
agreed with Mr Crismas and Mr Decker and conſenting the making of the pageants for the shew on the next Lord Maior's day; aft, the said Xpmas and Decker pſented them with a plott wherein was containd six severall pageants, namely:—

A Sea Lyon	} for the water
2 Sea Horses	
An Estridge.	
Lemnions Forge.	
Tempe, or the Field of Hapines.	
7 Liberall Sciences.	

For the accomplishing whereof they demanded 200^{li}, w^{ch} theis present conceaved to be an over value, and theruppon offered them 180^{li}, w^{ch} they accepted for the making and finishing of the said pageants, to be furnished with children and speakers, and their apparell and necessities thereunto belonging; land carriage by porters, water carriage by boats and watermen as is accustomed; the green-men with their fireworks; the musick for the pageant; and to give the company 500 bookes of the declaracon for the said shew: and the comitteee demanded that the

Sea Lyon,
The 2 Sea Horses, and
The Estridge,

be brought into the Hall after the solemnity, there to be sett upp for the Company's use, whereunto Mr Crismas excepted, but was contented to deliver back the sea lyon and the estridge and desired to retain the sea horses to himself; all the rest he undertook to pforme for the said some of 180^{li} effectually and sufficiently to the Comp^s liking: In witness whereof they have hereunto subscribed.



These signatures differ materially from the other writing in the original minutes and are probably the genuine autographs of Dekker and Christmas. It appears to have been a practice with the Ironmongers' Company to require contracting parties to attach their signatures to the minutes made in their court book; many instances of this kind occur. In 1635 the Company agreed with Tilbury Strange, waterman, for the

furnishing and fitting of the Foist, to which agreement he has inscribed his initials, T. S. not being able, we may presume, to write his name, as the clerk has added to it “the mark of Tilbury Strange.”

“Mr. John Bradshaw and Mr. Thos. Jones, m^rs of defence, were agreed wthall for their s^{vice} to performed on the next Lord Maior’s day by ten fencers, whereof three are to be masters and the rest serviceable men, for w^{ch} they are to have 4^{li} 10^s for their paines and 10^s towards the providing of the colors. M^r warden Leat was appointed to provide broad cloth for sixty poor men’s gowns and fifty coates.

“M^r. Rich^d Leat and others were to agree for the chambers to be discharged on the Bankside and at Stangate, and to provide linkes and torches for the Compa^s use.

“These psons of the yeomandry being warned to the Hall, made their appearance and were appointed to doe their s^{vice} on the next Lord Maior’s day as batchellors and whiffers, viz. the batchelors in foins to provide themselves wth a faire livery gown faced wth fownes and welted wth velvet, wth crimson satin hoodes; and those in budge wth a faire livery gown, welted wth velvet and faced wth budge, wth crimson satin hoods, all in decent apparel thereunto belonging; and the whiffers to pvide themselves of satten dublets, velvet hose, and jerkins of the same, wth chains of gould answerable thereunto; according to which order the clearke is to deliver and signe their tickets.”

There appear to have been thirty members of the yeomanry on this occasion who served in foins, amongst whom we notice Isaacke Walton, thirty-two in budge, and twenty-four whiffers.

Mr. Robert Swayne, keeper of Guildhall, acquainted the Company respecting the hangings and other necessities to be provided :—

Hangings for the ladies’ room;
 Hangings for the Lord Maior’s Court, where the lords of the councill dyne;
 Hangings for the Orphans’ Court, where the wardens’ wyves dyne;
 A faire crimson velvit chair for the lords’ table;
 The King’s picture in a large manner,

and to speake wth the wardens of the Mercers about the great hangings for the hustings, and one dozen of cushions for the same room.

Mr. Garratt Crismas desired to have theis things following, as is usually allowed by other companies :—

- 8 guides for the pageant; 8 blew coats and redd caps, wth ribbin and staves.
- For the lighting of the shew from Paules, 4lbs. of torches.
- For the lighting of the shew to the water side, 2lbs. of linkes.
- For 24 staves and ribbins for 24 men that give their attendance that day.
- For 2 scarfes for himself and his sonne, and the watermen are to have ribbings.

To w^{ch} the Court assented, and Mr. Garratt Xmas is appointed to take care for the pvision of the children of the pageants, their breakefaste and dinner, as he in his discreçon shall think meete.”

The original printed copies of this pageant are extremely rare; one, with two leaves in manuscript in the handwriting of Mr. Rhodes, was sold with the rest of his library in April 1825; this copy is now in the possession of J. Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A. There is also a perfect copy in the library of the Duke of Devonshire. It was reprinted in 1844 in the publications of the Percy Society,* from whose pages, with due acknowledgements to that learned body, I take the liberty of transcribing it :—

LONDON'S TEMPE, OR THE FEILD OF HAPPINES.

In which Feild are planted severall Trees of Magnificence, State, and Bewty, to celebrate the Solemnity of the Right Honorable James Campebell, at his Inauguration into the honorable Office of Prætorship or Maioralty of London, on Thursday the 29th of October, 1629.

All the particular Inventions for the Pageants, Showes of Triumph, both by Water and Land, being here fully set downe. At the sole Cost and liberall charges of the right worshipfull Society of Ironmongers.

WRITTEN BY THOMAS DEKKER.

Quando magis dignos licuit spectare triumphos ?

* Lord Mayor's Pageants, by F. W. Fairholt, Esq.

To the Right Honorable James Campebell, Lord Maior of the most renowned Citty
of London.

Honorable Prætor,—The triumphes which these few leaves of paper present to your vew (albeit their glories are but short-lived, as glittering onely for a day,) boldly shew their faces unto the eye of the world, as servants attending on your lordship onely to do you honor.

With much care, cost, and curiosity are they brought forth; and with exceeding greatness of love, a free-handed bounty of their purse, a noble and generous alacrity of spirit, have your worthy fraternity and much to be honored brotherhood of Ironmongers bestowed them upon you.

It much winnes upon them to have such a cheife, and you cannot but be glad to have such a society. By a free election are you London's Prætor; the suffrages of commoners call you to your seate; a succession to the place takes you by the hand. Your industry hath met with blessings, those blessings [have] given you ability, and that ability makes you fit for a magistrate.

Yet there is a musicke in your owne bosome, whose strings being touchd yeilds as harmonius a sound to you as all theise, and that is to see your self heire to that patrician dignity with which your father was invested. It was an honor to him to wear that robe of scarlet; it is a double glory to you, in so short an age to have his sword borne before you.

You have the voyce of senators breathing out your welcome, a confluence of grave citizens adding state to your state, the acclamations of people ushering you along. Whilst I (the least part of this triumphant day) spend such sand as I have to help to fill up the hour glasse, my service ronning,

Attending on your Lordship,

THOMAS DEKKER.

LONDON'S TEMPE.

Were it possible for a man, in the compasse of a day, to behold (as the sunne does) all the citties in the world, as if he went with walking beames about him, that man should never see in any part of the yeare any citty so magnificently adorned with all sorts of tryumphes, variety of musicke, of bravery, of bewty, of feastings, of civill (yet rich) ceremonies, with gallant lords and ladies, and thronges of people, as London is inriched with on the first day that her great lord (or Lord Maior, for 'tis all one) takes that office upon him.

In former ages he was not encompassed with such glories; no such firmaments of

starres were to be scene in Cheapside; Thames dranke no such costly healthes to London as hee does now. But as Troynovant spread in fame, so our English kings shined upon her with favours.

In those home-spun times, they had no collars of SS, no mace, sword, nor cap of maintenance; these came by degrees, as *additamenta honoris*, additions or ensignes of more honour, conferrd by severall princes on this citty; for in the time of Edward Confessor the chiefe ruler of the citty was called Reeve, Greeve, or Portreeve; the next to him in authority Provost.

Then in the first of Richard I. two Bayliffes carried the sway. This continued till the ninth of King John, who by letters patents gave the citizens power yearly to choose themselves a Lord Maior and two Sheriffes.

Then King Henry III. made the first Aldermen in London (yet the name Ealdorman was knowne in the Saxons' time, for Alwin in the reigne of Edgar was alderman of all England, that is to say, chiefe justice); and those aldermen of London had rule then (as now) over the wardes of the citty, but were everie year changed, as the shreiffes are in these dayes.

Then Edward I. ordained that the Lord Maior should, in the King's absence, sit in all places within London as chiefe justice; and that every alderman that had bin Lord Mayor should be a justice of peace for London and Middlesex all his life after.

Then in the reigne of Henry VII. Sr John Shaw, goldsmith, being Lord Maior, caused the aldermen to ride from the Guildhall to the water side when he went to take his oath at Westminster (where before they rode by land thither); and at his returne to ride againe to the Guildhall, there to dine; all the kitchens and other offices there being built by him: since which time the feast has there bin kept, for before it was either at Grocers Hall or the Merchant Taylors.

Thus small rootes grow in time to cedars, shallow streames to rivers, and a hand of government to be the strongest arme in a kingdome. Thus you see London in her meane attyre, then in robes maiesticall; and, sitting in that pompe, cast your eye upon those alluring objects which she herselfe beholds with admiration.

THE FIRST.

The first scæne is a water-worke, presented by Oceanus, king of the sea (from whose name the universall maine sea is called the ocean): he, to celebrate the ceremonies and honors due to this great festivall, but to show the world his marine chariot, sits triumphantly in the vast (but quaint) shell of a silver scollup, reyning in the heads of two wild sea-horses proportioned to the life, their maynes falling about their neckes, shining with curles of gold.

On his head, which (as his beard) is knotted, long, carelesly spred, and white, is

placed a diadem, whose bottome is a conceited coronet of gold; the middle over that is a coronet of silver scollops, and on the top a faire spreading branch of corall, interwoven thickly with pearle. In his right hand a golden trident or three-forked scepter.

His habit is antique; the stuffe watchet and silver, a mantle crossing his body, with silver waves, bases and buskins cut likewise at the top into silver scollups; and in this language he congratulates his lordship:—

OCEANUS HIS SPEECH.

Thus mounted, hither comes the king of waves,
Whose voyce charmes roughest billows into slaves,
Whose foote treads downe their necks with as much ease,
As in my shelly coach I reyne up these.

Lowd ecchèoes cald me from my glittering throne
To see the noble Thamesis,—a sonne
To this my queene and me (Tethys) whose eare
Ne're jeweld up such musick as sounds here:
For our unfaddomed world roares out with none
But horrid sea-fights, navies overthrowne;
Ilands halfe drowned in bloode, pyrates pell mell,
Turkes slavish tugging oares, the Dunkerk's hell,
The Dutchman's thunder, and the Spaniard's lightning,
To whom the sulphures breath gives heate and heightning,
O! these are the dire tunes my consort sings.
But here! old Thames out-shines the beames of kings.

This citty addes new glories to Jove's court,
And to all you who to this hall resort,
This Lactea Via (as a path) is given,
Being paved with pearle, as that with starres in heaven.

I could (to swell my trayne) beckon the Rhine,
(But the wilde boare has tusked up his vine);
I could swift Volga call, whose curld head lies
On seaven rich pillowes (but, in merchandize
The Russian him employes); I could to theis
Call Ganges, Nilus, long-haird Euphrates;
Tagus, whose golden hands claspe Lisbone walles,
Him could I call too,—but what neede theis calles?
Were they all here, they would weepe out their eyes,
Madd that New Troy's high towers on tiptoe rise
To hit heaven's roofe: madde to see Thames this day
(For all his age) in wanton windinges play

Before his new grave Prætor, and before
Theis senators, best fathers of the poore.

That grand canale, where (stately) once a yeare
A fleete of bridall gondolets appeare,
To marry with a golden ring (that's hurld
Into the sea) that minion of the world,
Venice, to Neptune,—a poor lantscip is
To these full braveries of Thamesis.

Goe therefore up to Cæsar's court, and clayme
What honours there are left to Campebel's name
As by dissent ; whilst we tow up a tyde,
Which shall ronne sweating up by your barges side ;
That done, Time shall Oceanus' name inroll,
For guarding you to London's capitoll.

THE SECOND PRESENTATION.

The invention is a proud-swellling sea, on whose waves is borne up a sea lyon, as a proper and eminent body to marshall in the following triumphes, in regard it is one of the supporters of the East Indian Company, of which his lordship is free, and a great adventurer; and these marine creatures are the more fitly employed in regard also that his lordship is Maior of the Staple, Governour of the French Company, and free of the East-land Company.

On this lyon (which is cut out of wood to the life) rides Tethys, wife to Oceanus and queene of the sea; for why should the king of waves be in such a glorious progresse without his queene, or she without him? They both therefore twin themselves together to heighten these solemnities.

Her haire is long and dishevelled; on her head an antique sea-tyre, encompassed with a coronall of gold and pearle; her garments rich and proper to her quality, with a taffaty mantle fringed with silver crossing her body. Her right hand supporting a large streamer, in which are the Lord Maiors armes.

On each side of this lyon attend a mermaid and merman, holding two banners, with the armes of the two new shrieves, several fishes swimming as it were about the borders. And these two having dispatched on the water, hasten to advance themselves on land.

THE THIRD.

The third show is an estridge, cut out of timber to the life, biting a horse-shoe. On this bird rides an Indian boy, holding in one hand a long tobacco pipe, in the other a dart. His attire is proper to the country.

At the four angles of the square, where the estridge stands, are plac'd a Turke, and a Persian, a pikeman, and a musketeere.

THE FOURTH.

The fourth presentation is called the Lemnian Forge. In it are Vulcan, the smith of Lemnos, with his servants (the Cyclopes), whose names are Pyracmon, Brontes, and Sceropes, working at the anvile. Their habite are wastcoates and leather aprons: their hair blacke and shaggy, in knotted curles.

A fire is seene in the forge, bellowes blowing, some filing, some at other workes; thunder and lightning on occasion. As the smiths are at worke they sing in praise of iron, the anvile and hammer; by the concordant stroakes and soundes of which Tuball Cayne became the first inventor of musicke.

THE SONG.

Brave iron ! brave hammer ! from your sound.

The art of musicke has her ground ;

On the anvile thou keep'st time,

Thy knick-a-knock is a smithes best chyme.

Yet thwick-a-thwack,

Thwick, thwack-a-thwack, thwack,

Make our brawny sinewes crack,

Then pit-a-pat pat, pit-a-pat pat,

Till thickest barres be beaten flat.

We shooe the horses of the Sunne,

Harnesse the dragons of the Moone,

Forge Cupid's quiver, bow, and arrowes,

And our Dame's coach that's drawn with sparrowes.

Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

Jove's roaring cannons and his rammers

We beat out with our Lemnian hammers :

Mars his gauntlet, helme, and speare,

And Gorgon shield, are all made here.

Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

The grate which (shut) the day out-barres,

Those golden studdes which naile the starres,

The globe's case, and the axletree,

Who can hammer these but wee ?

Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

A warming-panne to heate earth's bedde,

Lying i' th' frozen zone halfe dead ;

Hob-nailes to serve the man i' th' moone,
 And sparrowbils to cloute Pan's shoone,
 Whose work but ours?
 Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

Venus' kettles, pots, and pannes
 We make, or else she brawles and bannes;
 Tonges, shovels, andirons have their places,
 Else she scratches all our faces.
 Till thwick-a-thwack, &c.

Cupid sits in one place of this forge, on his head a curld yellow haire, his eyes hid in lawne, a bow and quiver his armour; wings at his backe; his body in light colours, a changeable silke mantle crossing it; golden and silver arrowes are ever and anon reached up to him, which hee shootes upward into the aire, and is still supplied with more from the forge.

On the top sits Jove, in a rich antique habite, a long white reverend hayre on his head, a beard long and curld; a mace of triple fire in his hand burning; who calling to Vulcan, this language passes betweene them:

Jove. Ho, Vulcan!

Vul. Stop your hammers: what ayles Jove?

We are making arrowes for my slip-string sonne.
 Here, reach him those two dozen: I must now
 A golden handle make for my wife's fann;
 Worke, my fine Smugges.

Jove. First heare: you shall not play,

The Fates would scold should you keepe holiday.

Vul. What then?

Jove. Command thy brawny-fisted slaves to sweate

At th' anvile, and to dust their hammers beate,
 To stuffe with thunder-bolts Jove's armories,
 For vices (mountain-like) in black heapes rise.
 My sinewes cracke to fell them. Ideot pride
 Stalkes upon stilts; Ambition, by her side,
 Climbing to catch starres, breakes her necke i' th' fal
 The gallant roares; roarers drinke oathes and gall;
 The beggar curses; Avarice eates gold,
 Yet ne're is fill'd; Learning's a wrangling scold;
 Warre has a fatall hand; Peace, whorish eyes;
 Shall not Jove beate downe such impieties?

Is't not high time? is't not true justice then,
 Vulcan, for thee and thy tough hammer-men

To beate thy anvile, and blow fires to flames,
To burne these broodes, who kill even with their names ?

Vul. Yes, Jove, 'tis more than time.

Jove. And what helps this, but Iron ! O then, how high
Shall this great Troy text up the memory
Of you her noble Prætor, and all those
Your worthy Brotherhood, through whose care goes
That rare rich prize of Iron to the whole land,
Iron, farre more worth than Tagus' golden sand.

Iron ! best of metals ! pride of minerals !
Hart of the earth ! hand of the world ! which fals
Heavy when it strikes home. By Iron's strong charmes
Ryots lye bound. Warre stops her rough allarmes.
Iron earthquakes strikes in foes : knits friends in love ;
Iron's that main hinge on which the world doth move ;
No kingdomes globe can turn even, smooth, and round,
But that his axletree in Iron is found :
For armies wanting Iron are puffed of wind,
And, but for Iron, who thrones of peace would mind ?
Were there no Gold nor Silver in the land,
Yet navigation (which on Iron does stand)
Could fetch it in. Gold's darling to the Sunne,
But Iron, his hardy boy, by whom is done
More than the t'other dare ; the merchant's gates
By Iron barre out theevish assassins :
Iron is the shop-keeper's both locke and key ;
What are your courts of guard when Iron's away ?
How would the corne pricke up her golden eares,
But that iron plough-shares all the labour beares
In earth's strange midwifery ? Brave Iron ! what praise
Deserves it ! more 'tis beate, more it obeyes ;
The more it suffers, more it smoothes offence ;
In drudgery it shines with patience.

This Fellowship was then with judging eyes
United to the Twelve Great Companies :
It being farre more worthy than to fill
A file inferiour. Yon's the Sunn's guilt hill ;
On too't ! Love guardes you on : Cyclopes, a ring
Make with your hammers, to whose musicke sing !

THE FIFT.

The fift presentation is called London's Tempe, or the Field of Happinesse; thereby reflecting upon the name of Campe-bell or *Le Beau Champe*, a faire and glorious field. It is an arbor supported by four great termes: on the four angles, or corners over the termes, are placed four pendants with armes in them.

It is round about furnished with trees and flowers; the upper part with severall fruites, intimating that, as London is the best stored garden in the kingdome for plants, herbes, flowers, rootes, and such like, so on this day it is the most glorious Citty in the Christian world.

And therefore Tytan (one of the names of the Sun) in all his splendor, with Flora, Ceres, Pomona, Ver, and Estas, are seated in this Tempe; on the top of all stands a lyon's head, being the Lord Maior's crest.

Tytan, being the speaker, does in this language court his lordship to attention.

TYTAN HIS SPEECH.

Welcome, Great Prætor: now heare Tytan speak,
Whose beames, to crowne this day, through clouds thus break.
My coach of beaten gold is set aside,
My horses to ambrosiall mangers tied;
Why is this done? why leave I mine own sphere?
But here to circle you for a whole yeare.
Embrace then Tytan's counsell:—now so guide
The chariot of your sway in a just pace,
That all (to come hereafter) may with pride
Say, None like you did noblier quit the place:
Lower than now you are in fame, never fall;
Note me (the Sunne) who in my noone careere
Renders a shadow short, or none at all;
And so, since Honor's zodiac is your sphere,
A shrub to you must be the tallest pine;
On poor and rich you equally must shine.

This if you doe, my armes shall ever spread
About those roomes you feast in: from her head
Flora her garlands pluck (being Queene of Flowers),
To dress your parlors up like Summer's bowers,
Ceres lay golden sheaffes on your full boord;
With fruit you from Pomona shall be stoard;
Whilst Ver and Estas (Spring and Summer) drive,

From this your Tempe, Winter, till he dive
 I' th' frozen zone, and Tytan's radiant shield
 Guard Campbel's Beauchampe, London's fairest field.

THE SIXTH AND LAST PRESENTATION.

This is called Apollo's Pallace, because seven persons representing the Seven Liberal Sciences are richly introned in this City. Those seven are in loose roabes of several cullors, with mantles according, and holding in their hands escutcheons, with emblems in them proper to every one quality.

The body of this worke is supported by twelve silver columnnes ; at the four angles of it four pendants play with the wind ; on the top is erected a square tower supported by four golden columnnes ; in every square is presented the embos'd antique head of an emperour, figuring the four monarchies of the world, and in them pointing at foure kingdomes.

Apollo is the chiefe person ; on his head a garland of bayes, in his hand a lute. Some hypercriticall censurer perhaps will aske why, having Tytan, I should bring in Apollo, sithence they both are names proper to the Sunne. But the youngest novice in poetry can answer for me, that the Sunne when he shines in heaven is called Tytan, but being on earth (as he is here) we call him Apollo. Thus therefore Apollo tunes his voyce :

APOLLOES SPEECH.

Apollo never stucke in admiration till now ; my Delphos is removen hither, my oracles are spoken here ; here the sages utter their wisdom, here the sybils their divine verses.

I see Senators this day in scarlet riding to the capitoll, and to morrow the same men riding up and downe the field in armours, gowned citizens and warlike gown-men. The gunne here gives place, and the gowne takes the upper hand ; the gowne and the gunne march in one file together.

Happy King that has such people, happy land in such a King ! happy Prætor so graced with honours ! happy senators so obeyed by citizens ! and happy citizens that can command such triumphes !

Go on in your full glories, whilst Apollo and these mistresses of the learned sciences waft you to that honorable shore whither Time bids you hasten to arrive.

A SPEECH AT NIGHT, AT TAKING LEAVE OF HIS LORDSHIP AT HIS GATE, BY OCEANUS.

After the glorious troubles of this day,
 Night bids you welcome home ; Night, who does lay
 All pompe, all triumphs by ; state now descends ;
 Here our officious trayne their service ends ;

And yet not all, for see, the golden Sunne,
 Albeit he has his dayes worke fully done,
 Sits up above his houre, and does his best
 To keep the starres from lighting you to rest ;
 Him will I take along to lay his head
 In Tethys lap. Peace therefore guard your bedde ;
 In your yeares zodiacke may you fairely move,
 Shin'd on by angels, blest with goodness, love !

Thus much his owne work cryes up the workman (M. Gerard Christmas) for his invention, that all the pieces were exact, and set forth lively with much cost. And this yeare gives one remarkable note to after times, that all the barges followed one another (every company in their degree) in a stately and majesticall order ; this being the invention of a noble citizen, one of the captaines of the city.

1629. “ A precept from the Lord Mayor of the vjth of this month (October) was now read, wherein the Company are required, according to an act of Conion Council of the xiiij. of October, 1628, to levy and pvide within themselves the some of lxxvj^{li} xix^s v^d, being their rateable p^t of 2,150^{li}, which is the half of 4,300^{li} that the Chamber of London hath paid for making of the pageants and shews against the late intended tyme of his Ma^{ties} Passage through the City. Whereupon the Court resolved that, after they are informed how other companies are governed herein, they will take such further orders as may be requisite.” On the 6th of November the Lord Mayor renewed his application, demanding the sum of 153*l*. 18*s*. 10*d*. being the Company's full moiety of 4,300*l*., to which application the same answer was again returned. This sum however was subsequently paid, as appears by the following minute :—

“ Whereas by order of the 2nd of January, 1627, two thousand one hundred and fourty and eight pounds was appointed to be lent unto the Chamber of London, in parte of 60,000*l*. levied upon the Comp^s of London, which was accordingly paid in the ixth of the same month, to receive for the consideration thereof after the rate of vj^h per centum p anñ for the tyme it should be forborne, Nowe, the Chamberlaine of London having signified to the wardens that the Company may receive the same out

of the Chamber, abating thereout 153^{li} 18^s 10^d, being their proporeinall parte of 4,300^{li} expended for the pageants in the maioralty of S^r Cuthbert Hackett, K^t, as by a precept grounded upon an act of Coñion Counsell bearing date the 28th Oct^r, 1629, appeareth; It is therefore ordered, that the wardens shall receive and pay the said monies accordingly.”

1630, May 17. The Lord Mayor again addressed the City Companies, requiring them, in consequence of the visitation of the plague, to forbear all manner of feasting and public dinners, and to apply the money so saved to the necessities of the poor.

In the month of August of this year, eight persons were nominated for the livery, to whom patterns were to be sent forthwith; “and if any of them shall not accept of their call into the clothing, then the number of eight to be supplied out of the former no^rinaçon, and forasmuch as the Company have bine at extraordinary great chardges this yeare in respect of the maioralty of Sir James Cambell, inlardging of the hall and building in Old Street—It is ordered that those now called into the clothing, and such as shall hereafter be called into that place, and have not borne the chardge of fines for the place of Wardens of the yeomandry, shall pay for their fine xth p. picee, and those that have served or fined for the wardenship of the yeomandry, they are to pay for their fine vith xijth iiij^d to the use of the Company.

At a court on the 15th of October a precept was read from the Lord Maior dated the first of the month, wherein the Company are again requested to send in the moiety of such monies as have bine spared by feasting since the visitation. Also there was read another precept of the same date, wherein they are required to provide the remainder of their pporçon of 358 quarters of corne before January next.

On the 9th of November the Company are directed, by a precept from the Lord Mayor, “to serve the markett of Leadenhall with five quarters of good wheat upon every Munday weekly, and the same retaile by the half-peek, peek, and half-bushell at the rate of vi^s vi^d per bushell, and it was intimated to the wardens that the citty were in bargaine for 10,000 quarters of corne to be bought in Ireland, of w^{ch} this Comp^a were to take

their pporcion according to the cost thereof, and that they would bear the adventure of their parte from Ireland to England."

1631, June 21st. A court was specially summoned to return an answer to a precept from the Lord Mayor, to the following effect:

"Whereas it is shewne that the Eastland marchants haue lately brought into this kingdom great quantities of rye which they cannot vent, and that the said marchants, upon the mocon of the Lords of the Counsell, are contented to sell the same at vi^s vi^d the bushell, wherein they loose xviii^d upon every bushell, that their Ld^sships have hereupon ordered for relief and for the encouradgment of y^e marchants that y^e Lord Maior and aldermen should presse the seuerall companies of the cittie to take of the same corne at y^e aforesaid price, much blaming them of former remessnes in not compelling y^e sc^uall companies to take of the same.

Therefore his Lordshipp now requires this Comp^y forthwth to buy and take of the said Eastland marchants 179 quarters of the said rye at the price of vi^s vi^d per bushell, and to lay upp y^e same in the Comp^s granaries for supply of the marketts of the cittie as occasion shall require.

It was further declared by Mr. Alderman Cletherow that the Eastland marchants had brought in this rye not so much for their own profit as at the instance of the Lords of the Councill and the Lord Maior and the Court of Aldermen, who had encouraged them thereunto; and that hereby the price of corne was very much brought down and abated, not onlie in this cittie, but in the whole kingdom, w^{ch} had received the benefitt thereof to a farr greater value than the rye was worth, and therefore he pleaded that y^e Compa^s would be helpful to y^e marchants, whereby they had receued so much good, and not to laye too heavy a burden upon them; otherwise, if the Comp^y should refuse to take up the said rye, the marchants would retorne their complaint to the Lld^s, before whome the Comp^y must answer their refusal. It was thereupon thought fit that a modest answer should be returned to the Lo. Maior; although the Comp^y haue noe want of corne especially rye, neither are they resolved to take any of it at that price or in that quantitie, but for their better direction herein they doe appoint to meet together on Thursday morning, by the hour of 7, to conceue an answer fitting to be retorned, against w^{ch} tyme the court is to be

sumoned upon the penalty of ten shillings for not appearing, and in the mean while euery memb^r to enforme himself the best he may to be able to advise what is fittest to be done herein.

The humble answer of the Mr, Wardens, and Company of Ironmongers to a precept of the 15th June, 1631.

Whereas yo^r Llpp^s require us to take and buy of the Eastland merchants 179 quarters of rye at vi^s vi^d y^c bushell, to be laid up in o^r granaries for supplie of the marketts of this cittie—We humbly pray your Llpps to excuse us from accepting of the said rye, the quantitie and price being excessive, and that for the reasons following :—

1. In regard of o^r pouertie, hauing the last yeare bene at great and extraordinarie chardges.
2. We haue lost this yeare the greatest part of o^r corne stock by being commanded to sell it at v^s y^c bushell, or more, under the price of the markett, whereas formerly the difference of price was but iiii^d or vi^d y^c bushell.
3. Our propor^con is not to be furnished in rye but in wheat, whereof we haue provided this yeare about 300 quarters, and the rest we will supply at the best rates we can buy the same.
4. The poor will not eat or expend rye in any quantities at any reasonable price.

All w^{ch} we humbly desire yo^r Llps to take into consideration ; nevertheless, to shew o^r conformity to your Lordships' order, if the other nine companies preceeding us in order shall se^ually take an indifferent propor^con thereof at a reasonable price, then we are contented according to o^r abilitie to doe as others in the like kind.

The Bishop of London having addressed a letter to the Company, requesting their contribution towards the Repairs of Saint Paul's, the following answer was returned :—

To the Right hon^{ble} and reverend Father in God the Lord Bishoppe of London.

Right hon^{ble},

It may please your lo^{pp} to take notice that the Companie of Ironmongers, uppon yo^r request, and for the furtherance of a pious work in the repaying of St. Pauls Church,

are contented to pay yearly, for the terme of ffive years next, the some of twentie pounds towards that chardge, soe as the worke goes forward in that tyme. But if the same cease during that tyme, then the paym^t alsoe to cease. And thus much I humblie certifie to yo^r lordshippe, by order of courte the 17th of January, 1631.

RAPHE HANDSON, clarke.

During the seventeenth century, the principal aisle of St. Paul's Cathedral was used as a public promenade, which is thus noticed by Osborne:—

“It was the fashion of those times, and did so continue till these, for the principal gentry, lords, courtiers, and men of all professions not meerly mechanick, to meet in St. Paul's Church by eleven, and walk in the middle isle till twelve; and, after dinner, from three to six; during which time some discoursed of business, others of news; . . . and in regard of the universal commerce there happened little that did not first or last arrive here.”—Traditional Memoirs on the Reign of King James, by Francis Osborne, Esq. 1673, p. 449.

1632, Jan. 28. The Court was specially summoned to take into consideration a letter from the Lord Mayor, in which he declared that a *fieri facias* had been issued against the city for not apprehending the murderers of John Lambe, and for the payment of 1,000*l.* to the King, by way of fine for this neglect, which, by an order of Common Council, was to be levied on the several companies according to their rate of assessment for the provision of corn. The Ironmongers' proportion amounted to 35*l.* 16*s.* which they were directed to pay into the Chamber of London before the expiration of the month.*

In consequence of the Company being increased and victualls dearer,

* Dr. Lamb, a reputed conjuror, a favourite of the King, and suspected adviser of his arbitrary measures, being discovered in the city on the 18th June, 1628, was attacked by a mob, who loaded him with the most bitter invectives, and dragged him about the streets, beating and kicking him, till at length he died under their inhuman treatment. The King, hearing of the tumult, hastened into the city in time to have saved his life, had his authority been sufficiently great, or his body-guard strong enough, to have rescued him from the exasperated citizens.

it is ordered that from henceforth the allowance out of the common stock shall be—

The feast day, formerly 20 ^{li} , is now	20 ^{li}
Every quarter dinner, formerly 6 ^{li} , is now 7 ^{li}	28 ^{li}
The steward's dinner, formerly 5 ^{li} , is now	6 ^{li}
The 5 th O ^{ber} , formerly 5 ^{li} , is now	6 ^{li}
The two renters' dinners, formerly 5 ^{li} , p ^r p ^s , now 6 ^{li} p ^r p ^s	12 ^{li}
The audit dynner, formerly 16 ^s , is now	2 ^{li}
<hr/>	
The some of the yearly allowance now	74 ^{li}

1633. At a Court on the 9th July, notice being taken that “Whereas at the last Court there were diuers of the Companies tenants fined to the value of 8^{li} for not furnishing of three buckes against the eleçón day, as they promised and ought to haue pformed, and forasmuch as the m^r and wardens p’tended that they were at the greater chardge for the feast in regard of the want of those buckes so promised and expected, they claime the said fines to belong to them towards the chardge of that day, which was allowed.”

November 26. This Court being especially called to dispose of 500^{li}, p^t of the money that lieth dead in the wardens’ hands, Mr Thorold acquainted them that the Greenland Company had occasion to take up 500^{li} for six months at 6^{li} per 100 per ann., and for security were tendered Francis Flyer, mercer, James Young, clothworker, and Nathan Wright; when it was ordered that the 500^{li} be lent.

January 10. There was read a precept from the Lord Mayor to furnish their proportion of 358 quarters of wheat for the use of the city; and another for the serving of the market at Queen Hith every Monday with 5 quarters of wheat meale at 5^s a bushel, and at no higher price.

1634, July 1. “A book, called the Survey of London, written by Anto. Mundaye, deceased, was presented to the Comp^a, for wth the court appointed the wardens to pay the presentor xx^s.”

1635, June 18. The Lord Mayor addressed his precept to the companies, requiring that, "in regard of the scarcity and extreme dearness of victualls, noe quarter dynners, stewards' dynners, eleccon dynner, or any other dynners or feasting, be made by the companies until further orders; and that, if any be kept at all, the same be very moderate and sparing. Whereupon it was ordered that the feast on election day be not kept; but, instead thereof, a moderate dinner be provided for the livery only, at the chardge of the mr and wardens, without any allowance out of the common stock, only Mr. Blundell's legacy excepted."

Upon the reading of another precept from the Lord Mayor of the 15th of this month, for the certifying him before the 20th of the same, what quantity of powder and match the Company have in readiness to be used as occasion shall require; the master and wardens were appointed to answer that they have in store ten barrels of gunpowder and three hundred weight of match.



A pageant was this year provided by the Ironmongers' Company for the mayoralty of Sir CHRISTOPHER CLITHEROW,* one of their members. It was written by Thomas Heywood, and entitled, "Londini Sinus Salutis, or, London's Harbour of Health and Happiness;" but no copy of it has been lately seen.† Some slight notice only of this pageant appears in the Company's books.

At a Court at the Hall, the 2nd October, 1635, "Robert Norman and John Taylor

* Arms of Clitherow:—Argent, on a chevron gules, between three eagles displayed sable, five annulets or.—Harl. MS. 1096; Add. MS. 5533.

† The full title was, "Londini Sinus Salutis, or London's Harbour of Health and Happiness. Expressed in sundry Triumphs, Pageants, and Showes; at the initiation of the Right Honorable Christopher Clethrowe into the Maioralty of the farre-renowned City London. All the charges and expences of this present Ovation being the sole undertaking of the Right Worshipfull Company of the Ironmongers. The 29th of October, anno salutis 1635. Written by Thomas Heywood."—Nichols's London Pageants, p. 105.

presented to the Court their project of five pageants for the Lord Maior's shew, for which they demanded 190^{li}, and under that price they would not undertake it."

John Christmas and Thomas Haywood also presented their invençon of five pageants for the said shew, viz.—

One of the three celestiall goddesses, Juno, Pallas, and Venus.

One of a Sagettary, because y^e sun entreth y^t day into the signe of Sagettary: both theise for the water and land.

One antique pageant for pleasure.

One of the castle of the god Mars.

One of the harbour of happines.

W^{ch} pageants they offered to make, furnish well and sufficiently to the Compa^s liking, for 180^{li}, w^t children and speakers, and their apparell and necessaryes thereunto belonging, land carriage by porters, water carriage by boats and watermen as is accustomed, the green men w^t their fire-works,* the musick for the pageants, w^t linkes and torches for the same,



and to give the Company five hundred bookes of the declaraçon of the said shew, w^{ch} offer

* Our engraving represents a green-man or woodman, a conspicuous character in all pageants. It is copied from a work entitled "The Mysteries of Nature and Art, in four several Parts. The first of Water-works: the second of Fier-works (teaching most plainly and withall most exactly the composing of all manner of fire-works for tryumph and recreation): the third of Drawing, Colouring, Limning, Paynting, Engraving and Etching: the fourth of sundry experiments. By John Bate. London: Printed by Thomas Harper for Ralph Mab, 1635. Third Edition, with many additions."

the courte accepted and agreed thereunto; and, for, pformance thereof as abovesaid, the said Xp̃mas and Haywood have hereunto subscribed their names.*

JOHN CHRISTMAS.

MATHIAS CHRISTMAS.

Amongst other arrangements on this occasion, it was “agreed w^h Tilbury Strange, waterman, for the furnishing and fitting of a galley foist w^h 10 pieces of ordinances, 16 musketeirs, 20 rowers, one m^r, one boatswaine, and 3 gunners, w^h powder and match, and all other necessities; for w^{ch} he is to have 28^{li}, whereof he desireth the half in hand, w^h ribbon for the m^r, boatswaine, and 3 gunners, and y^e Company are to provide 2 drums, 5 trumpets, 17 pendants, 4 flaggs, w^{ch} are to be redelivered after the service pformed. It was also ordered, on the moçon of John Xp̃mas, that if he doe pvide two horses w^h their furniture, and two men in white armour to ride thereon, for the gracing of the Shew, then the Company will allow him x1^s.”

The following entries in the Company's accounts for 1635, supply us with some further particulars of the pageant of Sir Christopher Cletherow's mayoralty.

Paid more for the hier of two horses and the children's	£	s.	d.
breakfast on the Lord Mayor's day	3	0	0
Paid Mr. John Wilson for Mocado to make the poor men's			
sleves and for white callico	8	9	10
Paid for 10 Broad clothes for the gowns and coats	74	0	0
Spent at the viewing of the pageant twice	0	12	1
Paid for 60 round and 50 long caps of Thomas Hinchman	11	9	0
Paid 3 ensign-bearers on the Lord Mayor's day	3	0	0
Paid for the loan of 2 armours for 2 horsmen	0	10	0
Paid gratuities to the Cittie Trumpeters	0	10	0
Paid the keeper of Blackwell hall	1	0	0
Paid 2 Cittie Marshalls for their attendance	4	0	0
Paid John Fosse for the hire of his barge	4	0	0
Paid 7 drums for their service at 18s. p ^r piece	6	6	0
Paid 4 fifes do do at 18s. p ^r piece	3	12	0

* The agreement is signed by John and Mathias Christmas; and, “for the project and invenc'on of Norman and Taylor, the Court appointed xx^s to be paid unto them.”

	£	s.	d.
Paid Rich ^d . Alavit for his Scarfe	0	10	0
Paid the M ^r . of the Waye house for his attendance at Guildhall	1	0	0
Paid W ^m . Michell for his dinner on Lord Mayor's day	0	2	0
Paid for 34 doz. torches	22	14	0
Paid for 22 new steamers for the galley foist	4	0	0
Paid Edw ^d . Ballard, beadle, for his gown	3	0	0
Paid W ^m . Michell, under beadle	2	0	0
Paid Rob. Smith for 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ ells of watchett and white taffitie sarsnitt at 6s. 6d. pr. ell	6	11	6
Paid Rob ^t . Swain for providing the hangings at Guildhall	6	13	4
Paid Dan ^l . Cartrie for ribbon	7	5	0
Paid Philip White, guner, for chambers and powder	35	0	0
Paid Will ^m Winchell for painting the banners and streamers	32	10	0
Paid the Lord Mayor's butler for providing of plate and linen for Guildhall	10	0	0

The following items also occur under this date.

Paid for the tax laide upon the hall towards the setting forth of shippes for His Ma ^{ties} service	12	12	0
Paid for mowing the grasse plot and cutting the hedges	0	1	6
Paid for cutting vines at the hall	0	1	6
Paid for a chain for the hall bell	0	0	6
Paid for 20 ells of taffety sarsnnett of crimson in graine at 10s. 6d. p. ell	10	10	0
Paid the harrolds for allowance of the Company's Armes	6	0	0
Laid out in chardges at skrening and turning 265 quarter of wheat divers tymes this last year.	8	12	0
Paid to M ^r . Will ^m . Sparshowe thrir (treasurer) to the Society towards the chardges of a suite in the Star Chamber	66	13	4
Paid a man for bringing a letter from M ^r . Canning	0	10	0
Paid for a copy of the decree out of the Star Chamber	0	10	0
Paid for faggots at an Irish court	0	1	6

At a meeting in the hall on the 9th of October, “a bre of the 7th of this moneth, from the Lord Privye Seale, was read in the behalf of his

servant William Dermer, to excuse him from his service of batchelor in foynes for this tyme; and the said Dermer being p̃nte desired to be remitted his fine of 5^{li}, and promised to doe his service according to his oth to the Comp^{ie}, w^{ch} the Court in fav^r of his Lo^{pp} accepted, and remitted his fine."

1636, April 13. A Court was specially called about answering a petition preferred to his Majesty by Phineas Pett, Joshua Leverland, and Thomas Stanhurst, wherein they complain of the "great deceate in the making of bad and slight nails of all sorts, being for the most part of the worst iron, of lesse waight, strength, and goodnes, then in former tyme."

The deceits are said to be committed by "whole saile men, who employ poor smiths to make the said nailes deceitfully in waight and substance."

The petitioners also complain against the locke smiths for making false locks w^hout any wards or full wards in them, although the keys doe shew severall wards to be in the locke. The petiçoners, in recompence of their travill and discovery, doe pray to have a patent for 31 years to search all ironmongers, smiths, and workmen's forges, shoppes, warehouses and other places, for finding out the same abuses, and that it might be published by proclamaçon, under a penalty of forfeiture, that noe nails or locks shalbe hereafter sould by wholesale untill they be first viewed and sealed or marked by them or their deputies, and that they may take one halfpenny upon every 1,000 of 6^d nails, and soe of all sorts of nails upwards, and one farthing upon a thousand of all sorts of nails downwards, and one penny upon every dozen of saile locks, for w^{ch} they would pay his Ma^{tie} 40 markes per anⁿ for 31 years, and will reforme the said abuses."

"Of w^{ch} petition the Lords of his Ma^{ties} Privie Counsell taking notice, appointed the m^r and wardens of this Company to appear before them on the 6th of this monthe; but, because the warning was soc sudaine and they out of towne, the counsell on both sides prayed a longer tyme, w^{ch} the Lords appointed to be the 27th of this month, at which tyme the m^r and wardens are enjoyned to appear to answer the said complaints. All w^{ch} proceedings being signified to this Court, it is ordered that M^r Herne, formerly counsell in this matter, and M^r Gardner, now Recorder, be re-

tained for counsell in this cause, and to attend the Lords w^h the m^r and wardens, to answer for the Company, at the tyme appointed.”

June 22. A precept from the Lord Mayor of the 9th of May last, was now read, commanding the Company to forbear all feasting and public dinners at the Hall or elsewhere, and not to suffer any meetings there for burials, marriages, or the like, during the time of Visitation, and the money so saved to be reserved for the benefit of those whose houses shall be visited, and who have no means of relieving themselves.

1637, October 17. The master and wardens and five of the livery were ordered to attend at the Guildhall, on the Thursday following, “in their black velvett coats and gold chains, and from thence to accompanie the Lord Maior and aldermen on horseback to the Tower wharf for the more graceful entertainment of the Morocco Ambassador, and each horseman to have two footmen with torches to wait upon them.”

In this year the Company contributed 10*l*. towards the relief of the inhabitants of Bury St. Edmund’s in Suffolk, who were grievously visited with the plague.

November 28. We find a minute to the following effect :—“Whereas at the last quarter court, by reason of the multitude of waiters at dinner time, a great disorder was at the tables, by conveying meat out of the hall and some sent out of doors, by which means there is lost 14 gilt spoons and one silver wine bowl, and for prevention in time to come it is ordered that none of the livery shall be permitted to have his man to wait in the hall at dinner time at any feast or quarter dinner, except the master and wardens for the time being, and the aldermen and such as have borne the place of master, and that no meat or victualls be sent out of the hall by any without the leave of the master or wardens for the time being, under the penalty of ten shillings, to be forfeited and paid to the Company by the trangressors of this order.

1638. “A copy of an act of Coñion Counsell of the 30th of March last, was read, wherein is related the agreement by the King’s Commissioners w^h the City, about y^e payment of 12,000^{li} to his Ma^{tie} to be released of divers misdemeano^{rs}, and to have divers new priveleges granted in the new

charter, and y^t all suites and fines in the Star Chamber and Court of Excheq^r shall cease, and be taken off the file.”*

The following regulation respecting the “disguising” fashion of the hair then prevalent among apprentices, appears in the Company’s books in this year:—

Because many young men doe take unto themselves a liberty in their apprentishippe, by their m^r his conivence, to weare their hayre unseemely overlong, more like to ruffians then citizens’ apprentizes, and after their terme of their service ended, come to demand their freedome of this Company in that disguised manner; for remedy thereof, it is now ordered that hereafter, if any master shall make free any of his servants before he have orderly cutt and barbed his hayre to the liking of the m^r and wardens of the Company for the tyme being, the m^r of the apprentice shall paye to the Comp^y for every suche neglect xx^s for a fine.

1639, April 1. “A letter from the Lord Mayor of the 25th March last, was now read, wherein the Comp^y are prayed to lend unto him the sum of 60^{li} for six months, being pt of 1,000^{li} to be borrowed of the 12 Comp^{es} towards the pnt paym^t of the own^r of a shippe now to be set forthe by the Cittie.”

Contributions under the express term of Ship-money are not of frequent occurrence in the Ironmongers’ records, but we know that the tax was generally levied for several years. Every landholder and other inhabitant was assessed according to the judgment of the Sheriff, and where payment was refused he had power to distrain.†

The impost of Ship-money is thus noticed by our historians Macintosh and Macaulay:—

“Monopolies carried to a scandalous and intolerable extent, with the other devices of revenue employed by the King’s council, proved inadequate to his wants. Recourse was had to the memorable impost of Ship-money. . . . Ships, according to a prescribed scale, were levied, it will be remembered, on the outports, the maritime counties, and the port of London, in 1626. All that remained was to demand the money instead of the ships. Many resisted the demand as illegal throughout the country, but the merit of their resist-

* This was paid “for the renewing of the City’s charter, pardoning divers offences, and in discharge of 7,000*l.* fine levied in the Star Chamber about the Irish land, besides the loss of the land itself.”—Court Book, 1638.

† Rushworth, ii. 214; Hallam’s Constitutional History, vol. ii. 21.

ance is absorbed in the resistance and renown of Hampden . . . The common reader will apprehend two great authorities, on the side of Hampden,—Magna Charta, and the Petition of Rights. It is true that Magna Charta, according to Sir Edward Coke, was confirmed thirty times, but each confirmation implies an infraction; thus far, then, some excuse, at least some pretence, might be set up for Charles; but he stood in a different relation to the Petition of Rights; his direct resistance to it in the first instance, his attempt to insinuate a treacherous saving clause by means of the Lords, his ambiguous assent when that failed, shews that he was fully aware of the restrictions to which he submitted, when he gave the solemn sanction of his royal assent to that statute. By his assent thus given he renounced all imposts without consent of Parliament; he did so by his own original act, not by his obligation to observe the statutes of preceding Kings; and he now laid on one of the grossest of those imposts by prerogative, which the Petition of Rights was designed to extinguish for ever.”—Sir James Mackintosh, *Hist. of England*, vol. v. 156, 161.

“Former princes had raised Ship-money only in time of war; it was now exacted in a time of profound peace. Former princes, even in the most perilous wars, had raised Ship-money only along the coasts; it was now exacted from the inland shires. Former princes had raised Ship-money only for the maritime defence of the country; it was now exacted, by the admission of the royalists themselves, with the object, not of maintaining a navy, but furnishing the King with supplies, which might be increased at his discretion to any amount, and expended at his discretion for any purpose.”—Macaulay’s *Hist. Eng.* i. 91.

“At a Court of Ellecçon July 3rd, appeared Place Barebone, ex^r of Robert Fenn, who surrendered a lease of a certain tenement and a garden in Anchor-alley, granted to the said Fenn.”

1640, 12th May. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor under this date to certify the quantity of powder and match which the Company had in store; to which an answer was returned that they had “twelve barrels of servisable gunpowder, and three hundred waight of match.”

In September following, the Company were required by two other precepts, dated 21st August and 4th of this month, “to provide 16 barrels of gunpowder, w^h match and muskett bulletts answerable thereunto, and to certify what number of complete arms they have in store; whereunto answer was given that they have 20 armors w^h head peeces, pikes, and arming swords, 20 muskettts w^h murrions, swords, bandilers and rests, 16 barrells of pō, 20^{li} muskett bullett, and 8 bundles of match.” The Court, considering their supply of musket bullets not sufficient for their proportion

of powder, appointed the wardens to buy ten hundred weight more, and to forbear the buying of any more powder than what they have in store already.

Martis vicessimo tertio die Junii, 1640, annoque Regis Caroli Angliæ, &c.
sextodecimo.

GARWAY, Maior.—This day S^r Nicholas Raynton, Sir Morris Abbott, Kn^{ts} and Aldermen, and Mr. Ald^{rn} Gurney, Committees formerly appointed to examine the matters of complaint of the m^r and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers, against divers foreigners that sell iron and cutlerie wares and nailes in Leadenhall, and did deliver into this Court a report in writing under their hands, how they find the same, and their doings and opinions, the tenor whereof is as followeth, viz.—To the right hon^{ble} Sir Henry Garway, Knight, Lord Maior of the city of London, and to the right wor^{ll} his brethren the Aldermen of the same: Maie it please your lo^{pp}, &c. According to an order of this hono^{ble} Court of the 5th of Maye last, we, whose names are subscribed, have taken hearing and exa^mina^{ti}on of the matter of complaint of the m^r and wardens of the Comp^y of Ironmongers against divers orreyners that sell iron and cutlerie wares and nailes in Leadenhall and elsewhere within this citty and lib^{ts} thereof, and therupon doe find that very many factors, forreyners from the lib^{tes} of this hono^{ble} citty, using the said trade of an Ironmonger and Naylor, have much abused and wronged the Ironmongers' freemen of this citty, by selling iron and cutlerie wares, and nailes, bothe in grosse and retale in sundry waies, contrary to the custom of the hono^{ble} citty, and against an act of co^mmon counsell of the nineteenth of July, in the twentieth yeare of the raign of the late Sovereigne Lord King James of England, and in that behalf made; for reformation wherof we conceive it fitt that the same act of co^mmon counsell be henceforth truly observed and put in execution, and that noe forreyner keeping a shopp or using the trade of an Ironmonger or Naylor in any place within this citty, or adioyning to or neere unto the suberbs or lib^{tes} of the citty, bee employed as a factor to any forraine Ironmonger or Naylor, in the marketts and warehouses at Leadenhall, to sell iron and cutlerie ware and nailes there; and that no such factors or servants be p^mitted to have any warehouse or shopp att Leadenhall; and that none shall have above one warehouse, and the rest of the houses to be disposed of to such of the forraine cutlers, ironmongers, or naylor, as shall want: and further, we conceive itt meete that the master and wardens of the said Company of Ironmongers, for the time being, have the noⁱation of four porters, such as they will answare for, and to be by them presented to and first allowed by this hon^{ble} Court, to attend Leadenhall for the carrying of iron and cutlerie wares, as is used at Blackewell hall for the carrying of the commodities there sould, and they to have for carriage upp of a tun weight six pence, and a packe a penny. Wee finde that Henry Partridge, a forraine nayle-seller, hath two warehouses at Leadenhall, and that Edward Jackson, dwelling in Whitechappell and a naylor there, is his factor, w^{ch} is not to be p^mitted, and Partridge to have but one warehouse. Humfrey Osborne, loryman, dwelling

at Peckhatche, and keepeth a shopp there of iron and cutlerie ware, to sell by retails and in grosse, and yet hath a warehouse for iron and cutlery wares at Leadenhall, w^{ch} wee conceive not fit to be permitted. Robert Winch hath two warehouses in Leadenhall, but he is to hold but one. John Jennings hath two warehouses in Leadenhall, but he is to hold but one. Symon Tunks keepeth a shopp in Whitechappell, and there maketh and selleth nayles, and other iron and cutlery wares, and yet he is employed as a factor for John Simcotts and Acton, who have each of them a warehouse at Leadenhall; but wee think fit that the said Tunks be not permitted a factor there. John Turton hath two warehouses in Leadenhall, but he is to hold but one. And that the m^r and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers may put in a hall keeper, such as they will answere for, and first allowed of by this hono^{ble} Court, to lock the doores; and wee conceive it fitt that noe loryman, or other that selleth in Leadenhall iron and cutlerie ware, shall have but one warehouse a peece. And that notice be given to the severall ptyes that they may provide them of other fitt factors, and so cleare the other warehouses that the Chamber of London may dispose of them to such lorymen as want them. All w^{ch} nevertheless we submit to your Lōpp^s and wor^{sh}s more grave judgment. This 20th day of June, anno Dⁿⁱ 1640.

NICHOLAS RAINTON.

MORRIS ABBOTT.

RICH^d GURNEY.

The w^{ch} Report being here openly read, was allowed of, and ordered to be entered into the Repertory, and to be accordingly reformed.

E^x et concordat in Registro p Rob^t Michel de^p Chicū Civ. London.

These regulations however do not appear to have been fully carried out on the part of the Ironmongers' Company until 1645, as appears by the following note appended to the order and signed by their clerk :

This order was read and presented to the Comp^a, and a hall keep^r and porter were nōiated accordingly, the first of July, 1645.

RAPHE HANDSON, Clarke.

The following notice of some undue monopoly of cast iron goods sought to be obtained by one John Brown, the King's gun-founder, appears under the date of 1640 :

Mr. Robert Haies, Mr. Thomas Glover, Mr. Edward Hurd, Mr. Raphe Ingram, Mr. Josua Foote, and Mr. Robert Brome, were appointed to hearken and enquire of Mr. Attorney, or of some of his followers, what is done by the Lords of the Councell concerning

John Brown's pattent for the making and selling of all sortes of cast iron waire, w^{ch} is prejudiciall to this Comp^y and the coñon wealth, to the ende that a peticion may be preferred to the Lords of the Councell in the Comp^y's behalf for redresse therein, if it shalbe found convenient.

Which was afterwards done, as we find by a subsequent entry, and the patent was "called in and overthrown, the charges whereof amounted to fifteen pounds ten shillings and nine pence."

A letter from the Lord Mayor, dated the 28th July, 1640.

To the m^r and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers.

Your Company's pportion of money allotted to be lent (amongst other the Companies of this cittie) unto his Ma^{tie}, is the some of two thousand pounds; and if you be not already satisfied herein concerning the security offered for repaym^t thereof, or any other matter conceñing this busines, yo^u may be pleased forthwith to repaire unto me, and you shall receive further satisfaction.

HENRY GARWAI, Maior.

Upon the reading of this letter, Sir Christopher Clitherow acquainted the Court "that the King's Ma^{tie} desired to borrow of the cittie 200,000^{li}, and that they should have consideration for the same after the rate of 8^{li} per cent. p añ, and his farmo^r of his customes for his security, and therefore the L^d Maior desired him to move the Company effectually for the loan of 2,000^{li}, not doubting but the same would be well repaid and give his Ma^{tie} good satisfaction; but the Company finding themselves to bee in debt, and no way able to lend or peure the loane thereof, appointed the wardens to give answer to the Lord Maior to y^t purpose."

The foregoing answer, setting forth the inability of the Company to advance the loan of 2,000^l., not proving satisfactory, they were addressed again by the Lord Mayor in October, and commanded to certify to him the names and surnames of the livery, and were also informed by a letter from his Lordship "that he, with divers of the aldermen and other cittizens of the best ranke and quality, mett in the Guildhall w^h the Earl of Manchester Lord Chamberline, Lord Vicount Campden, Lord Coventry, and Lord Goring, who declared the proceedings of the peers of this land for a treaty w^h those of Scotland for such an accomodaçon as may tende to

y^e union of both kingdoms, and also the miserable cond^{ti}on of the county of Northumberland, besshoppricke of Durrham, and town of Newcastle, by the rapines and heavy impositions of the Scotts, and that letters were written from the peeres, and also from his Ma^{tie}, unto this cittie, for a p^{nt} supply of 200,000^{li}, viz. 50M.^{li} on the 12th of this month, 100M.^{li} on the xvth of Novem^r next, and 50M.^{li} on the firste of December following. Whereuppon hee, the aldermⁿ, and commons, did apprehend it to be very necessary and behoofull, and soe w^h an unanimous consent did resolve, that his Ma^{tie} should be supplied for the present with 50M.^{li} of the some above said; and therefore his L^{öpp} did recommend this great and mighty cause to the serious considera^{ti}on of the Company, desiring them w^h all convenient expedition to take such effectual course as that the sum of 1,700^{li} may be raised, and be in a redynes to be paid before the xij. of this month.

“Alsoe the copie of a fre from the peers, under the hands of about 60 earls, viscounts, and barons, dated at York, the 25. of September last, and directed to the Lord Maior, aldreⁿ, cittizens, and co^lalty of the citty of London; and another fre from his Ma^{tie} of the 26. of the said month, directed as aforesaid, were both read, intymating y^e necessity of the supply of the said 200,000 pounds, as by all the said fres more at large may appeare.”

The Scottish Parliament, fully aware of the critical position of the King, enlarged their demands, and required, amongst other privileges, “that the estates of the kingdom should be convened at least every three years.” This demand only served to arouse the jealousy of the King, who immediately prepared for a renewal of hostilities. The Scots were the first to cross the Border; and in August 1640 attacked and completely routed a detachment of the Royal forces at Newburn-upon-Tyne. The whole of the English army fled in dismay from Newcastle to Durham, and shortly afterwards retreated from that town into Yorkshire; from whence the King opened a negociation with his Scottish subjects, and it would seem addressed the preceding letter to the citizens of London.*

“The Courte taking the premises into their serious considera^{ti}on,

* Vide Hume's Hist. England, vol. vii. 273, 278, edit. 1818.

being a matter of that great weight, and w^hall weighing their own disability, cannot yet resolve how to raise the said 1,700^{li} imposed upon them for their part of the first 50M.^{li}, but for the other 150M.^{li} it is altogether impossible for them to raise any part thereof. It is therefore thought fitt that the wardens doe move the East India Company for the payment of four hundred pounds, to move Sir James Cambell for the loane of 500^{li} upon the coñion scale, and that a valuation be made of the Comp^s plate, what the same may amount unto."

At a Court on the 9th of October, Mr. Honywood declared "that he had rec^d of the East India Com^y £400 owing by them, and that he had weighed over the Comp^{es} plate, w^{ch} amounted unto in valleue 450^{li}, w^{ch} he had offered to pawne for 500^{li}, or to give the Comp^{es} scale for the same at interest; both w^{ch} were refused, unless p^ticular men become bound for the same; and forasmuch as there was some scruple made in the bre of y^e Lord Maior about the 50M.^{li} required to be lent by the Compa^s of this citty, as if the same were but the first payment of the 200,000^{li}, the Court desireth to be informed what security they shall have for their p^{te}, being 1,700^{li}, that being as much or more than they are able to accomplish, and whether there be any intent further to burthen the companies, w^{ch} this Comp^y for their p^{te} are not able to undergoe. Whereupon Sir Xp^ofer Clitherow and Mr. Sam. Gott declared unto the Court that yesterday, at a meeting at Guildhall, it was agreed, that the Lord Maior's bre should be amended, and sent unto the Compa^s, and that 50M.^{li} should be lent by the Compa^s and noe more, for security whereof tenn lords should be bound to six men of the prime companies in the behalf of the rest, as men intrusted for all the companies, and that every comp^y should have a p^ticular instrument of assurance for the money lent from those six men; and because this Compa^s are not able of themselves to raise the said 1,700^{li}, Sir Job Harly knight and Mr. Hugh Windham offered to lend the Comp^y 400^{li} a piece at 8^h per c^t upon their coñion scale, to be repaid unto them out of y^e legacy money due by the marchant adventurers the 21 Febuary next, or sooner if the same be received; and for the other 900^{li} the same is to be supplied out of other moneys, either legacy or otherwise, as they can be received in. And therefore it is ordered by the majory^{tie}, by the erection of hands, the 1,700^{li} shalbe lent as aforesaid."

10th Oct. At this court a second letter from the Lord Mayor of the 3rd of this month was read, somewhat differing from the former, wherein the Company are desired with all convenient expedition to take such effectual course by their best furtherance “as that the some of one thousand seven hundred pounds, according to the usuall proportion allotted upon the Companies for corn mony, may be raised by their Company towards the some of fifty thousand pounds, to be lent upon such security as is offered by their lo^{ps} tre, and be in a readines to be paid before the said twelfe of this month, being the furthest day assigned.”

Also another letter from his lordship of the 10th of this month was read, “praying the Company to send into his Ma^{ty} exchequer this morning some mony as is already provided upon his former tres.”

“Both w^{ch} tres the Courte taking into their consideraçon doe not finde that they are freed from a further loane of their pte of 150,000^l, the residue of 200,000^l required to be lent, nor have they any assurance as yet of the 1,700^l to be raised by them. And therefore they resolve that the same be not paid until further order.”

On the 19th Oct. “m^r warden Honywood informed the Comp^y that he had spoken with the Lord Mayor, and that his lordship did confidently affirm that there was never any intent to impose any more moneys upon the Companies than this 50,000^l, w^{ch} most of the Companies had already paid. Whereupon it was ordered that the wardens should pay into the Exchequer the moiety of the 1,700^l, and the other moiety when the same shall be called for.”

xix. October, 1640.—Rec^d of the Company of Ironmongers of the citty of London, the some of eight hundred pounds, for the which a tally is to be stricken upon directions.

I say rec^d the some of eight hundred pounds. JO. LOUP.

xxvj. October, 1640.—Rec^d more of the Company of Ironmongers of the citty of London, the some of nine hundred pounds, for w^{ch} a tally is to be stricken upon directions.

I say rec^d the some of nine hundred pounds. JO. LOUP.

On the 3d of November, 1640, the Long Parliament was first assembled, “that momentous period in our history which (Hallam observes) no Englishman ever regards without interest, and few without prejudice—the period from which the factions of modern times trace their divergence;

which, after the lapse of almost two centuries, still calls forth the warm emotions of party spirit and affords a test of political principles.”

1641, April 29. At this Court was read the declaration of the Trustees dated the 5th of March last, in which are recited two bonds of divers lords for the payment of 54,000*l.* viz. 27,000*l.* on the 22nd of October next—

	£	s.	d.
whereof the Company's part is	918	0	0
And 27,000 <i>l.</i> on the 30th of the said month,			
whereof the Company's part is	918	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1,836	0	0

July 16. Read a precept from the Lord Mayor and Sir George Whitmore, dated the 13th of this month, “requiring to be certified speedily, in a fair book written, the names and surnames of every person who has been or now is master and warden, or hath fined for the same; and also the name and surname of every person of the livery and yeomanry; and also the name and surname of every other pson free of the Compr, distinguishing every such degree, rank, and quality in order, and noting in the margent which have fined for aldermen or sheriff of this cittie, and to put down in what parish and ward every of the said persons doe dwell.”

Afterwards came another precept dated the 21st July, subscribed by the Lord Mayor, Sir George Whitmore, and Sir Nicholas Rainton, “requiring the master and wardens to summon before them all the said Company, according to the several ranks and degrees, and to collect such monies as are rated upon them respectively by the Act of Parliament according to their highest rates and degrees, and to pay the said monies into the thrërs in the said act named, in the Guildhall of London; and also to dd the names of whome the said shall be received, and how much every one doth pay; and lastly to return the names and surnames and dwelling-place of such psons as shall refuse or neglect to pay.”

The tax levied according to the Act of Parliament on such as had

served or fined for master varied according to their estate and circumstances from 10*l.* to 25*l.* Alice Helin, widow of Alderman Helin, late master, paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; Joan Carter, widow of Thos. Carter, a late master, paid 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Such as had served or fined for wardens paid 6*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*, and their widows 2*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* The livery-men paid 5*l.* each, and their widows 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* and the yeomanry paid 3*l.**

Another precept followed on the 24th inst. also subscribed by the Lord Mayor, "signifying that 40,000^{li} must be paid on Wednesday next at the furthest for y^e important affairs of the kingdome, and therefore he commandeth that his former precept be duly executed, and the money collected to be paid to the commissioners by Monday or Tuesday at the furthest." The sum contributed by the Ironmongers' Company on this occasion was 535*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

On the 17th of November there came another precept from the Lord Mayor, wherein the "master and wardens and eighteen others of the most grave and comliest psons of the Compa^y are comāunded every one of them to be well horsed and appelled in their best array and furniture of velvet, plush, or sattin, and chains of gould, and every one of them to have one footman w^t two staffe torches to wait upon him on foot; and, being soe furnished, to be in a redynes in Cornhill by the houre of nine in the morning on Thursday next, there to attend his lordshippe and the aldermen, to wait upon the King's ma^{tie} from Saint Leonard's church in Shoreditch unto the Guildhall, London, and from thence in the afternoon to his highnesse pallace, and from thence to the Lord Maior's howse; and that he be certified in writing on Monday next the names and surnames of all such as shalbe soe appointed."

Another precept, dated the 19th, directs the persons previously appointed to be in readiness on horseback on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock in the morning "in the voyde place under the citty wall in Moore fields, to attend his lo^{pp} and the aldermⁿ to Bawmes, near Hogsdon, to meet his Ma^{tie}, to ride with their swords, and for their footmen to be apparelled in cassocks and drawers of cloth or stuff, garnished w^t ribbons of the Compan^y coullars, and each one a truncheon in the morning and two

* Court Book, fol. 351.

torches in the afternoon ; to attend during the tyme his Ma^{tie} is at dynnar in the Guildhall, and stand with their horses in the same order and places where their master did alight ; and also that there be attendant upon the horsemen one horseman in a decent suite garnished also with ribbons, to bear an appendent with the coat of armes of the Company.”

At a Court on the 23d of November, a precept was read from the Lord Mayor, dated the same day, requiring the Company “to cause their rayles and standings, of foure and twenty yards in length, to be in readynes to be set up in such place as they shalbe directed, and that all the livery except the horsemen be at the said standings on Thursday next, by two of the clock in y^e afternoone, in their best apparell, their gowns and hoods, wth their banners, streamers, and cloth for their rayles, and there to attend untill his Ma^{tie}, the Quene, and company be passed by ; those in foynes to take their place towards the west. And the Company are required to appoint foure handsome, tall, able, and sufficient men to attend his Ma^{tie} at dynnar in the Guildhall, in their gowns, with foynes and hoods, to be there by the hower of nine in the morning for to attend that service. And thereupon the Company appointed Edw. Honywood, Tho^s Glover, Anto. Webster, and Edw. Storey, to attend accordingly.”

Great preparations were made by the city for the reception of Charles the First on his return from Scotland. He was met at Kingsland by the Mayor, the Recorder, and about five hundred of the heads of the principal companies,* with their attendants, who conducted him in triumph to the Guild-hall, where he dined.

The readiness with which the Lord Mayor's precepts were obeyed on this occasion, leaves no doubt that a large number of the more wealthy and influential citizens were still warmly attached to the person of the King. Charles was unfortunate in being cast on times in which the intelligence of the people had got far in advance of the previous notions of kingly prerogative. Nevertheless, the pertinacity with which he adhered to former precedents, and the opposition which he offered to the views of his Parliament, would not have involved him in utter ruin had he only

* See Strype, vol. i. book i. p. 294, ed. 1720.

maintained with common integrity those alterations which his necessities had compelled him to concede to public opinion.

On the 24th January in this year, the Lord Mayor communicated to the Company the miserable state of the poor Protestants in Ireland, and earnestly recommended the adoption of some measure for their relief.—See this precept more at large in the account of the Irish Estate.

1642, April 26. According to a precept from the Lord Mayor of the 16th of this month, “the warden did certify the severall arms and ammuniçon that the Company have for the defence of this citty, and the Company will provide an engine for the quenching of fire as conveniently as they can.”

By the Maior.

Whereas at a Coñon Hall called on Thursday last in y^e afternoone, by order of the lords and coñons in parl^t, the livery of the severall companies of this citty, there assembled, were moved by divers lords and coñons of both houses of parliam^t for the loane of 100,000*l*. for a yeare, for and towards the relief and preservaçon of y^e kingdome of Ireland, and speedy supply of the great and urgent necessity of this kingdom, intimating that the said money. w^t interest at viij^h per cent. shalbe secured and repaid upon y^e publique faith of y^e parliam^t. and that an ordinance for that purpose should be made by y^e lords and coñons in parliament; and whereas it was thereupon, by y^e said Coñon Hall, then most freely and w^t great alacrity condescended unto and agreed upon y^t y^e said 100,000*l*. should be forthwith lent and furnished, for the use and purposes aforesaid, by the seùall compan^s of this citty; these are therefore to desire you w^t all convenient expediçon to take such effectual course by yo^r best assistance as y^t the some of 3,400*l*., according to y^e usuall pportion allotted upon yo^r Comp^y for corne, may be raised by yo^r Comp^y towards y^e said some of 100,000*l*., to be lent upon such security as is offered by an Ordinance made as aforesaid, a copy whereof is hereunto annexed this 5th of June, 1642. MICHEL.

Die Sabbati, 4^o June, 1642.

An Ordinance made by y^e Lords and Coñons in Parliament for the securing of y^e some of 100,000^{li}, desired to bee lent to y^e Parliament by severall Compas and cittezens of London, for y^e use of y^e kingdom:—

Whereas, amongst many other great and unspeakable blessings of Almighty God upon this parliam^t, it hath pleased Him to stirr up y^e heartes of many good and well-affected people to yield their willing and ready helpe and assistance to the supply of this great and

pressing necessity of this kingdom and the kingdom of Ireland, in which pious and charitable worke the cittezens of London, by y^{ier} singular forwardnesse and good affection, have bine exemplary to all other pts of this kingdome, and in tyme of greatest exigence and necessity have lent and advanced great somes of money to y^e publike use, and as well by y^{ier} purse and persons as other memorable services contributed their effectual helpe to y^e parliament for y^e support of this state and kingdom from apparent danger of destruc^{ti}on; and whereas y^e said cittezens, in further manifestation of their constant fidelity and true affec^{ti}on to y^e publike, have now again, being moved by and on the behalfe of both houses of parliament, at a Co^mon Hall held wthin y^e said citty, to lend a further some of 100,000*l*. for one yeare, for and towards the relief and preserva^{ti}on of Ireland, did most freely and cheartfully wth an unanimous consent agree forthwith to lend and advance y^e same accordingly, for w^{ch} y^e lords and co^mons and parliament doe in y^e name of themselves and the whole kingdome give them very hartly thanks; and, for the security of the said some soe agreed to be lent, doe declare and ordaine that y^e same and every pt thereof, together wth considera^{ti}on for forbearance thereof, after the rate of eight pound per cent. for a year, shalbe duly paid into y^e chamber of y^e citty of London, to and for the use and uses of all and every such compa^y and compa^{ys}, pson and psons, who shall lend or advance y^e same or any pt thereof respectively, y^{ier} ex^{rs}. administrators, or assigns, out of the first and next moneye to be granted by Act of Parliament.

JO. BROWNE, Cler. Parliamentor.

Upon the reading of which letter, &c. and some debate thereupon, “the Court doe conceave the compa^y of London ought not for matter of loane for money to be bound to obeye y^e order and direction of y^e Co^mon Hall, w^{ch} hath not bine y^e custome of ancient tyme; nevertheless, for y^e better aid and assistance of the Parliament, as is desired, they are willing to furnish and lend such money as they can rayse for that purpose. Thereupon y^e Courte doth order that these bonds owing to them be forthwth paid in :

Mr. Thomas Thorold	400 ^{li}	Edw ^d Storey	100 ^{li}	} 1,100 ^{li}
Mr. John Wilson	200	Erasmus Snelling	50	
Mr. Joshua Foote	300	John Gibbs	50	

And they do appoint a courte to be warned against Wednesday next in y^e afternoon, being y^e 15th of this month, then to consider how and by what means they may raise y^e residue, notwithstanding they have lent already 1,700^{li}.”

June 15. This meeting not arriving at any definite conclusion, it was ordered, that “because there is noe money yet provided for y^e raysing of y^e 3,400^{li}, as is desired, they do appoint a court to be warned on Monday next in the afternoon, being the 20th of this month, and desire that these ſh^d consider thereof and speak to their friends towards y^e raising of the said some for y^e use of y^e Parliament; and for security thereof they shall have the Com^s seale, at 8 per cent. per añ. And, forasmuch as the tymes are troublesome and y^e Company impoverished, it is thought fitt and soe ordered that noe feast be kept on y^e elecc^on day, but y^e y^e m^r and wardens doe keep a moderate dynmer for y^e Compay on that daye at y^e owne charge, w^out any allowance out of y^e coñion stocke.”

June 22. At this meeting, “for want of appearance, there being only ten present, they could not proceed with the question of raising money, and appointed a court for the morrow in the afternoon.”

June 23. It was now ordered and concluded that the wardens should take up, at the rate of eight per cent. interest, on the Company’s seal, such moneys as they could procure; namely, of

Dame Rebecca Romeny, of London, widow	500 ^{li}
William Romeny, of London, gentleman	400
Thomas Cambell, of London, gentleman	500
Sir Hugh Windham, knight and barronett	*
Mr. Thomas Thorold, his friend	1000

June 27. At this Court there were sealed with the Company’s seal four bonds: viz. “Thomas Cambell, of London. gent. in 1,000^{li}, to pay 540^{li} y^e 23 June, 1643, at Lady Cambell’s house in St. Pieter’s y^e Poore, dated 20 June, 1642. Lady Rebecca Romeny, of London, widow, in 1,000^{li}, to pay 540^{li} y^e 1st July, 1643, at her house in Ironmonger Lane, dated the 27 June, 1642. William Romeny, of London, gent. in 800^{li}, to pay 432^{li} y^e 1st of July, 1643, at his house in St. Mary Acts, dated the 26 June, 1642. Wm. and Andrew Stilt, of London, ſch^olars, in 2,000^{li}, to pay 1,080^{li} y^e 1st July, 1643 at y^e house of Adam Lawrance in Great St. Helen’s, dated 27 June, 1642. These bonds were dd unto Mr. Warden

* 500^{li}—which was afterwards erased.

Hunt, to receive the 2,400^{li} taken up as abovesaid for the relief of Ireland according to the order of the last Courte, being as much as the Comp^y can raise to be lent for that service; and is to remayne in his hands till y^e m^r and wardens shall dispose thereof according to their best discretion."

The Ironmongers do not appear to have paid the money so raised into the Chamber of London until they were again admonished on the subject. In the minutes of the 29th of July we find the following entry:—

"An order from the House of Commons in Parliament, dated on Saturday, the 23rd of this month, was now read in *hæc verba* :

Whereas there are severall companies in the city of London w^{ch} have not paid in their proportion of the 100,000^{li} promised to be lent unto the Parliament according to a rate agreed on by and amongst themselves, and considering the great occasion of money now in Ireland for the paying and providing necessaries for the great army there in service, w^{thout} and for want of w^{ch} they are like to be disbanded and the kingdom endangered: It is therefore this day ordered by the Co^mons House in Parliament assembled, that the m^r and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers be hereby required forthwith to make payment of the proportion yet behind and unpaid into the Chamberlane's office, in Guildhall, London, wherby the generall and urgent necessitie of Ireland may be supplied, y^e rebbellis subdued, and the kingdom preserved.

H. ELSYNGE, Cler. Parl. & Com."

Whereupon it is ordered "that the wardens doe forthwith pay into the Chamberlan's office in Guildhall, London, the sum of 2,400^{li}, according to the said order, for the service of Ireland only, and that they take a receipt to that effect for their discharge, intimating w^{all} that this 2,400^{li} is as much as this Comp^y can raise for their proportion of the said 100,000^{li} promised by the Co^mion Hall to be lent."

September 2. "Whereas it is desired by the Lords and Commons in Parliament and by the Lord Mayor that the companies of London doe lend such arms as they can spare for the supply of the expedition now going forth in the army under the Right Hon^{ble} the Earl of Essex, w^{ch} armes are to be vallued by certaine co^mitees appointed, and returned unto the companies according to the valuation thereof, either in kinde or in money: It is thereupon ordered, that the wardens and Mr. Webster shall deliver out of the comp^y armory to the comities at Guildhall these armes following :

10 russett armours.	10 head pieces.
10 pikes.	10 musketts w ^t bandileres and rests.
10 swords w ^t belts.	10 murrions.

At a Court the 13th October the wardens acquainted the meeting that they were specially called together for the payment of 1,000*l.* into the Guildhall, being the rest of the 3,400*l.* to be lent for the relief of Ireland, and that the Lord Mayor had sent for them and told them that there was great necessity and want of that 1,000*l.* and that it must be forthwith raised by the Company.

Whereupon several sums were called in, and the amount shortly after paid into the Chamber of London.

1642-3, Jan. 17. Mr. Leonard Cooke, Vicar of Walton-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey, whose father was a member of this Company, petitioned the Company, "That in regard he hath ben plundered by the King's soulders,* whereby he hath lost to the vallue of 200^{li}, besyde the lease from y^e Comp^t granted to Alice Cooke his mother for houses and grounds in Old Street, w^h she had assigned over to him after her decease. w^{ch} lease and assignment were lost and burnt by the soulders; wherefore he prayed that the Comp^t would cōsiderat his great loss and distressed estate, and that they would grant unto him a new lease wth some further addition of tyme. Whereunto y^e Courte gave answer, y^t they would grant noe new lease, because y^e old is yet in being, but they are contented he shal have a copy of y^e counterparte, and towards his losse they gave him five pounds."

Die Martis, 24^o Januar. 1642.

Att the Coñmitty of the Lords and Coñmons for the safety of the kingdom.

Whereas there are divers fres p̄tended to be sent by his Mat^{ie} to the m^r and wardens of the severall halls in y^e citty of London, w^h two little bookes there inclosed, the one intituled y^e humble petiçon of the Maior, Alderⁿ, and Coñmons of the citty of London to his Mat^{ie}, and y^e other intituled his Mat^{is} fre and declaraçon to y^e sheriff and citty of London, dated the 17 January, w^{ch} evedently tendeth to sedition and setting of y^e whole citty in a combustion; Theis are therefore strictly to charge and command y^e m^r and

* The Civil War commenced in the summer of 1642.

wardens of every hall in the citty to whome the said tres and booke inclosed shalbe directed, to forbear to publish or open any of them till both the Houses of Parliament shall give further order therein, and the m^r and wardens of every hall are required to bring the s^d tres with y^e messingers thereof to this co^mitte, w^{ch} they will take to be an argum^t of your good affection to the parliament.

PEMBROKE.	SAY AND SEAL.	JO. PYM.
MONTGOMERIE.	EDWD. HOWARD.	ANTH. NICOLL.
MANCHESTER.	J. EVELIN.	
BOLINGBROKE.		

1643, June 13. “A messinger from the co^mitty at Guildhall desired y^e Comp^s to spare them some roome in the Hall for the laying upp of 50 barrells of gunpowder for the use of the citty, to whom answer was given, that the Company had no spare room in or about the Hall, besides the danger in having a tenant next unto the Hall, where is kept an ordinary for the entertaining and lodging of all sorts of strangers, French, Dutch, Spanish, and others.”

Under the same date.—“Whereas the hall is assessed for the Parliament at 9^h 10^s 0^d per weeke, to be continued for three months from the first of March last; it is affirmed by the Co^mission^r, that they ought to pay but 8^h per weeke, being the moiety of 16^h, w^{ch} was the first paym^t on y^e great subsidy granted by Act of Parliament.”

A letter from the Lord Mayor of the 27th of June last was now read, “concerning the languishing estate of the kingdom of Ireland, being in great want of all things necessary, w^{ch} his Lordshipp reco^mended to the Comp^s sadd and serious considera^on, and required them to assemble all the members of the Comp^t together, to invite them and efectually to move them, for the promo^on of soe charitable a work, cheirfully to subscribe unto the proposicioⁿs w^{ch} hath bin consented unto by the Lords in Parliam^t. And for this purpose he hath sent a booke by order of both Houses, w^{ch} a preamble therein printed, w^{ch} booke, after the same be under written by soe many as will, is to be returned to the Co^mitty of Adventurers for Irish busyness at Grocers’ Hall.”

August 16. The Court being specially called, upon the receipt of a letter from the Lord Mayor, the contents whereof followeth:—

After my harty coñmendaçons.

Whereas I and my brethren the aldⁿ and coñions in coñion counsell this day assembled, being very sensible of the great and eminent danger this citty is in by the near approach of the King's forces, and of y^e great and pressing necessitye of money at pñte for the safety and defence thereof, have resolved and agreed, that the some of fifty thousand pounds be forthwith lent by the severall companys of the citty for the purposes aforesaid, to be repaid upon the coñion seale of this citty at 6 months time, w^t interest at 8^{li} per cent. per anñ, according to the direcçons of the said coñion counsell; I have thought fitt by this my tre to recomend this great and mighty cause to yo^r serious care and consideraçon, and hereby pray and require you w^t all expediçon to take such effectual course by the coñion seal of yo^r company or otherwise as may best facilitate the business, as that the some of one thousand seven hundred pounds, according to the usual pporçion allotted of corne, may be speedely raised by yo^r Comp^y towards the said some of fifty thousand pounds to be lent as aforesaid, and that the same be paid to the Thre^{rs} for plate and money at Guildhall, before the eighteenth day of this instant August. And soe not doubting of yo^r readines herein, I bid you hartily farewell, and rest

Yo^r very loving friend,

11 Aug^t, 1643.

ISAACKE PENNINGTON, Maior.

“Upon reading of w^{ch} tre, the Courte took into their serious consideraçon the contents thereof, and withall their owne sadd condition, having formerly lent to divers Lords and to the Parliament, for relief in Ireland, the sum of five thousand one hundred pounds, for w^{ch} they pay interest, whereby they are disabled and impoverished soe that they cannot find any means to satisfy his Lo^{pps} desire.”

The entire absence of all remarks of a political tendency in the original records of the Ironmongers' Company, clearly shows the extreme caution which they deemed it necessary to observe at this time, and the care with which, in their collective capacity, they abstained from espousing the side of either of the great contending parties of the day. When called upon to receive a precept from the Lord Mayor for a supply of money, whether for the use of the King or the Parliament, they confined themselves solely to the means of meeting the demand or framing the best excuse in their power for evading it. Whatever else might transpire within their own walls, nothing beyond the simple matter of business was placed upon record.

If we turn to other sources of information, we perceive that the

greatest excitement and consternation at this time prevailed. Pennington, who was mayor in 1643, in conjunction with the two sheriffs Langham and Andrews and other leading members of the Puritan party, had induced the city to declare in favour of the Parliament. London was surrounded with a formidable earthwork, defended with forts and bastions.* A petition was presented to the Commons, praying in the strongest terms that no offers of accommodation should be listened to, and every preparation was made which the time would admit for putting the city in a position to sustain the attack of the King's forces.

One of the worst elements of this difference between the King and his people was that the quarrel was not only a political but a religious one. Men were separated from each other on higher principles than the mere form of collecting the public revenue or the settlement of some point of civil government. The intense hatred which existed between the Puritan and the Cavalier stood on the threshold of every amicable arrangement. Charles had collected around his standard most of the ancient nobility and gentlemen of the country, who saw or believed they saw in the "Godly, thorough reformation," contemplated by their enemies, not only the destruction of monarchy itself, but the extinction of their own order, and were therefore prepared to defend both the one and the other to the utmost. On the side of the Parliament there was also no mean array of good blood, with a preponderating amount of talent, urged on and supported by the chief cities and great masses of the people, who were clamorous for a redress of grievances, and ready to expend their lives and treasure in the acquirement. Gloomy indeed must have been the prospects of the future ;

* This line of fortification commenced below the Tower, at the junction of the river Lea with the Thames ; proceeded northward towards the windmill in Whitechapel Road ; then, inclining north-west, crossed the Hackney and Kingland Roads near Shoreditch, and, turning to the south-west, crossed the end of St. John's Street, Gray's Inn Lane, Bloomsbury, and Oxford Road near St. Giles's Pound ; then proceeding westward to Hyde Park Corner and Constitution Hill, it inclined towards Chelsea Turnpike, Tothill Fields, and the Thames ; commencing again near Vauxhall, it ran north-eastward to St. George's Fields ; then making an angle to the east, crossed the Borough Road at the end of Blackman Street, proceeded to the end of Kent Street on the Deptford Road, and, inclining to the north-east, joined the Thames nearly opposite to the point where it began. The whole line was defended by twenty-three forts and bulwarks.—Allen's London, vol. i. 364, citing Journal of Common Council ; and Maitland's London, p. 237, ed. 1739.

and reflecting men, who could see somewhat into coming events, were no doubt fully convinced that no amelioration of the times could be looked for until the blood of each party had flowed copiously.

On the 25th of September the House of Commons and the Assembly of Divines took the Solemn League and Covenant for the reformation and defence of religion, and it was commanded by the authority of both houses of Parliament that, on the first of October following, it “should be taken in all churches and chapels of London within the lines of communication, and throughout the kingdom, in convenient time appointed thereunto.” By this solemn league and covenant men were called upon to swear that they would, “without respect of persons, endeavour the extirpation of Popery and Prelacy (that is, church government by archbishops, bishops, their chancellors and commissaries, deans, deans and chapters, archdeacons, and all other officers depending on that hierarchy), superstition, heresy, schism, profaneness, and whatsoever should be found to be contrary to sound doctrine and the power of godliness,” and that they would, with the same sincerity, reality, and constancy, endeavour with their estates and lives mutually to preserve the rights and privileges of the Parliament.*

The acceptance of this ordinance established the reign of Puritanism. Henceforth the aspect of society was altered; the elegances of life were condemned as worldly and vainglorious, and its innocent recreations “frowned down as sinful.” The sentiments of the Puritans, as represented by Macaulay,—

“were regulated on principles resembling those of the Pharisees, who, proud of their washed hands and broad phylacteries, taunted the Redeemer as a sabbath-breaker and a wine-bibber. It was a sin to hang garlands on a May-pole, to drink a friend’s health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to wear love-locks, to put starch into a ruff, to touch the virginals, to read the Fairy Queen. Rules such as these—rules which would have appeared insupportable to the free and joyous spirit of Luther, and contemptible to the serene and philosophical intellect of Zwingli—threw over all life a more than monastic gloom. Some precisians had scruples about teaching the Latin grammar, because the names of Mars, Bacchus, and Apollo occurred in it. The fine arts were all but proscribed. The solemn peal of the organ was superstitious. The light music of Ben Jonson’s masques was dissolute. Half the fine paintings in England were idolatrous, and the other half

* See Fuller’s Church History, vol. iii. book xi.

indecent. The extreme Puritan was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the solemn solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, (and) the nasal twang with which he spoke.”*

Such were some of the peculiarities of these zealots as sketched by the graphic pen of our latest historian. Still it is not denied that under this general term of opprobrium were comprehended persons who differed widely from each other in their opinions and sentiments; many of the so-called Puritans were men whose views of reform were moderate, and whose piety was unquestionable; who neither desired the destruction of the church or the subversion of monarchy; a fact which we have no difficulty in establishing by contemporary evidence. I subjoin the following passage from a writer who will not be suspected of any friendly leaning towards the side of the Puritans, and who speaks strongly in condemnation of their pharisaical assumption of extreme piety:—

“The people stiled Puritans, who, meeting no nearer a definition than the name, all the conscientious men in the nation shared the contempt, since under that general term were comprehended not only those brainsick fools as did oppose the discipline and ceremonies of the church, and made religion an umbrella to impiety, but such as out of mere honesty refrained the vices of the times, were branded by this title; weaved in such a fashion as it became a covering to the wicked, and no better than a fool’s coat to men truly conscientious.”†

August 22 (1643). The Court was called this day concerning the Lord Mayor’s letter, “but for want of appearance nothing could be determined. And therefore a Court is appointed to be specially warned aġst Thursday next, in the morning, at the houre of nine, being the 24th of this month, upon a penalty of a noble apiece for them that appeare not.”

Also was read at this meeting a note left with the clerk, *in hæc verba*:—

In regard of the urgent and present necessity for the relief of the citty of Gloster, you

* Macaulay’s Hist. Eng. vol. i. p. 82.

† Traditional Memoirs by Francis Osborne, Esq. p. 441. Lond. ed. 1673.

are desired (by the committee sitting at Weevers' Hall appointed by common counsell) to pay unto the thrers for plate and money at Guildhall, this present Munday, 21st August, w^tout delay, all or soe much as you have in reddlines of yo^r comp^s p^portion of the 50,000^l. appointed to be lent by the seⁱuall compa^s of this citty.

W^m HASLOPP, Clerke to the said Co^mitty.

To the wo^l the m^r and wardens of the
Comp^y of Ironmongers.

August 24. The Court took into their serious consideration the contents of the Lord Mayor's letter recorded at the last Court, "and albeit they are willing to lend the said 1,700^l required, yet, examining their estate and fully debating y^e matter, they doe finde an impossibility to raise the same, and therefore do appoint the wardens and the clarke to attend the Lord Maior, and acquaint his lo^{pp} with their estate and paucity, whereby he may perceive the Comp^y disability to p^forme the said loane.

According to wh^{ch} order the two wardens and the clarke attended the Lord Maior on the 26th of the monthe abovesaid, and d^d him an estimate of the Compan^s estate, viz.—

They are indebted to several benefactors for legacy mony bequeathed them to be lent out to young men, for w ^{ch} they pay the use respectively	£
To severall men not of the Comp ^a , and taken up at interest	3984
To severall men of y ^e Comp ^a , for their corne mony impressed	2400
	500
The totall of their debt is	6884
Towards w ^{ch} they have in wheat 290 q ^t ers, is	435
By divers lords owing by bonds	1700
By the parliament, lent for the releefe of Ireland	3400
Owing unto them, is	5535
So they owe to make upp their debt as abovesaid	1349
	£6884

September 12. The wardens acquainted the Court that they had appeared before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, and shewed them the poverty of the Company as they had formerly done to the Lord Mayor,

but that answer not being satisfactory to the Court, they were commanded to call the Company together again “for the raising of the 1,700^{li}, or so much thereof as could be provided, to be paid forthwith, as other comp^a had done in this case. And for that cause the wardens caused this Court to be summoned to take the matter into their further consideration; who, again examining their owne weakness and the increase of their charges to grow upon them, cannot find any way how to raise the same, either by the pole or otherwise. And therefore they doe appoint the wardens, Mr. Tho. Thorold, Mr. Gravenor, Mr. Chas. Snelling, Mr. Hunt, Mr. Jno. Wyld, Mr. Toomes, to attend the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, when they are called to give their answer in the behalf of the Comp^y accordingly.”

On the 19th of September the following note was left at the hall:—

These are to require you to appear before the Committee of Lords and Co^mons for advance of money at Haberdashers' Hall, London, on this 5th Tuesday, at four of the clock in the afternoone, whereof you arr not to fail.

MARTIN DALLISON, Clerke of the said Committy.

To the m^r and wardens of the Comp^y
of Ironmongers, London.

“According to w^{ch} summons the wardens, Mr. Thorold and Mr. Gravenor, attended the said co^mitty, where were present the Lord Say, Mr. Pim, Mr. Strode, and others, and declared unto them the Comp^a great ingadgm^t by their former loane of 5,100^{li}, whereof they have hitherto rec^d no satisfaction, and that the Comp^a are but few in number, and those of the middle sort, and that their lande or rent would hardly bear their present charge. Whereunto the co^mittee gave answer that they were in the like case w^h other comp^a who had paid in their propor^cons according to the act of co^mon counsell and ordinance of Parliam^t, and therefore they inioyned the wardens to call the comp^y together once more for the providing of the 1,700^{li} afore men^coned, and to bring in the same or return their answer on the 28th of this month; and if any of the Comp^y being warned shall absent himself or refuse to pay his assessm^t layd on him by the Company, they are to return the name of such as are absent or refuse to this Co^mittee, who will take course for the levying thereof, or els they are to return the

names of the whole Company to this Comitty, that they may assess the same, according to justice.”

September 25. The meeting at Haberdashers’ Hall was reported, “whereupon the Court fell into a debate how to raise the said money or some part thereof; and first it was appointed that an assessment might be laid upon the pticular members of the Compy, w^{ch} was found to be inconvenient, in regard they were pticularly taxed with the loane of 50 subsidies according to their rate in the subsidy booke; and secondly it was conceived to be a means to disunite the Company, and deter them from coming to their coñion hall; therefore it is ordered that 500^{li} be taken up at interest upon the Compa^s scale, and that answer be given to the comiit-tee at Haberdashers’ Hall, that the Company are not able to lend the said sum of 1,700^{li} for the reason aforesaid, and that their estate being all out of their hands to the value of 5,100^{li} they have not left wherewith to bear their charges; nevertheless, to make it appear that the Company are not refractory, they have appointed 500^{li} to be taken up and paid in, so that they may be released of the 1,700^{li} aforesaid.”

“At a meeting at the Hall on the 28th September, there were sealed with the Compa^s scale two bonds, viz. :—

To Samuel Bazeley, citizen and clothworker of London, in 600 ^{li}	
to pay 310 ^{li} 10 ^s the 30th March next at Ironmongers’ Hall .	310 ^{li} 10 ^s
Jno. Harmer, cittizen and Ironmonger of London, in 200 ^{li} to pay	
103 ^{li} 10 ^s the same day, and at the same place	103 ^{li} 10 ^s

“And in the afternoon of the same day the two wardens, Mr. Gravenor and Mr. Willet, attended the comiittee at Haberdashers’ Hall, where only Mr. Stroud was present, to whome the wardens certified that notwithstanding the Compa^s poverty they were indeavouring to raise 500^{li} if they could, w^{ch} is the utmost that can be expected from them; who gave his answer that they should pay in the money, and appear again before the Comiittee on Monday next, being the second of October.” Accordingly, on the day appointed, “the wardens paid unto the thrers at Guildhall 400^{li}, and attended at Haberdashers’ Hall, but the Committee met not.”

On the 11th of the same month the Company were again called before the Committee by a note left at the hall, *in hæc verba* :—

You are again desired to appear before the Coñmittee for subscriptions sitting at Weavers' Hall, on Thursday morning next, 12th Oct. by ten of the clock, and give an account why the remainder of your Compa^s proporcion of the 50,000^l to be lent upon the citty seale, is not paid into the Treasury at Guildhall.

WILLIAM HASLOPP, Clarke to the said Coñmittee.

To the master and wardens of the
Ironmongers.

“In compliance with which summons Mr. Warden Hayes and others appeared before the Coñmittee at Weavers' Hall, there being present Mr. Greenel, Mr. Worlington, Mr. Dicer, and others, to whom the wardens related the Company's incapacity to raise any further sum of money; whereunto the Coñmittee gave answer that the Compa^s part of the last 50,000^l was to be raised for the preserving of their libertyes, their lives, and the gospell of Jesus Christ, w^{ch} was more deare than all y^e rest.”

October 27. By virtue of a warrant dated the 5th of this month, under the hand of Hugh Powell, auditor, “the wardens appeared at the Castle Tavern, near the Exchange, by w^{ch} warrant they were required in his Ma^{ties} name there to account for and pay to the use of his Ma^{tie} and commonwealth, all such some or somes of money as shalbe found due and payable by you, by virtue of any grant or lease from the crown, or by virtue of any assignment, warrant, or deputaçon, from any pson or psons, whereupon any rent or revenues are due by you to his Ma^{tie}, Queen, or Prince, at or before the 29th day of September last past, and you are to bring wth you y^r last acquittance, and all other things concerning the rent or revenue due from you.”

Also there was produced a warrant from the Committee of the Revenues, the copy whereof followeth, viz. :—

Whereas the Lords and Coñmons, upon the 21st day of September last, passed an ordinance for the seizing upon and receiving for the good of his Ma^{ties} coñmonwealth by y^e pson or receiv^r to be appointed by the Coñmittee for the Revenue, all his Ma^{ties}, the Queen's,

and Prince's honnors, mannors, lands, tenem^{ts}, revenues, and profitts wheresoever, wthin this realme of England, dominion of Wales, and port and town of Barwicke; together wth all arrarages thereof, and debte any ways due to his Ma^{tie}, Queen, and Prince, w^{ch} ordinance we the said co^mittee send you herewith, and by virtue thereof have and by this p^{nt}e doe nominate and appoint you recever of all and every the said honnors, mannors, lands, tenem^{ts}, revenues, proffits, arreres, and debts whatsoever, wthin the counteys of Essex, Hartford, Midelsex, and London, requiring you diligently to attend the said service, and to persue the directions of the said ordinance, and to observe such instructions as are herewth or hereafter shalbe sent you by y^e co^mittee for the revenue; and for your paines and charge in this service you shall receive such allowance as heretofore have been usually given in the like kinde.

Dated at Westminster, the 9th day of October, 1643.

H. PANE.

JNO. PYM.

DENNIS BOND.

JNO. GLYNN.

F. ROUS.

To o^r loving friend Ric. Abbott, Esq. Receiv^r of his
Maties, y^e Queen's, and Prince's Revenues,
wthin y^e count^{ies} of Essex, Hartf^{sh}. Midd^x.
and London.

Nov. 7th. By virtue of a warrant under the hands of Martin Dal-
lison, clerk to the Committee of Lords and Commons for advance of money,
“the wardens appeared before them at Haberdashers' Hall, where were p^{nt}
of the said co^mittee, Mr. Strod, Mr. Priduaz, Mr. Hill, and some others, who
demanded of them why they did not pay in the 1,300^{li}, residue of the 1,700^{li}.
&c.; whereunto the wardens gave answer that the Compy were poore, and
had engaged themselves as farr as they could extend their credit for the
raising of the said 1,700^{li}, whereof they had lately paid in 400^{li}, and de-
sired that they might be excused for the rest. Whereupon the Co^mittee
ordered that the m^r and wardens doe bring into that Co^mittee, on Satter-
day next in the afternoon, a list of the names of all the freemen of the
said Company, except journeymen, together wth the rentall and account of
all the lands, estates, and revenue belonging to the said Company, or in
their disposal.”

November 11th. “The wardens, Mr. Honeywood, and others, at-
tended the Committee according to the above order, the Lord Saye, Mr. Strod,

Mr. Hill, Mr. Holland, and some others, being present, and delivered unto them the names of the clothing and yeomandry of the Company, and also the rental of the Compas lands, together w^h the imploy^{mt} thereof for charytable uses; but the Co^mittee, after some dispute thereupon, redelivered the said papers, saying that they were unwilling to take any extreme course against the Comp^a by selecting out of names of the Comp^y that should satisfie their remainder of the 1,700^l assessed, wherein they might mistake; therefore they willed the wardens to call y^e Comp^a together again, and levy the 1,300^l amongst themselves by consent, that they might have the security of the citty seale for the whole 1,700^l, as was at first propounded, and to give their answer on Monday next."

On the 18th of Nov. the demands of the Parliamentary Committee were again debated by the Court of Ironmongers, "but no man was found that could lend, in regard of the heavie taxes laid upon them in particular."

No further notice of this subject appears in the Company's books till the February following, when the wardens were summoned to appear before the Lord Mayor, and were directed forthwith to raise the residue of their assessment; whereupon a Court was again called, "but for want of appearance they could resolve nothing; only those þnt conceaved that the wardens may return the same answer that was sett downe at the Court holden the 18th of November last."

On the 19th of January, 1643, the warden Hayes, Mr. John Wilson, and Mr. Richard Wigginton attended the Committees at Worcester House, "concerning their assessment of ix^{li} for their lands in Old Street, according to an ordinaunce of the 4th of September last for the raising of moneys, and furnishing of magazines wth armes, and raising of horse, &c. and other military forces, wthin the hamletts and other parts of y^e county of Middlesex, &c., wthin the lines of communication and parishes adjacent mentioned in the weekly bill of mortalitye; and they do finde by the collector's books that the Comp^a are assessed for their lands in Old Street the sum of 9^l as abovesaid for the said purposes, according to y^e ordinance before specified, w^{ch} is to be paid accordingly."

1644, July 16th. "It is ordered that 6*l*. 6*s* 8*d*. be paid to Mr. Stow,

collector, for an assessm^t upon the Hall for four months, at xxxj^s per month, from the 20th of March last, for y^e recruiting of y^e Earl of Essex army.”

At a Quarter Court at the Hall, the 8th of August, 1644, the last meeting and audett was read and confirmed, and thereupon a note of the plate to be sould was read, viz.—

	oz.
1 guilt cuppe and cover of Mr. Fisher's, q ^t	21
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. Cambell's, q ^t	23
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. Hallwood's, q ^t	29½
2 basons and ewers, guilt, of Mr. Chamberline, q ^t	192
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. Xpöfer Cletherow	50
1 guilt salte and cover of Mr. Hen. Cletherow	52
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. Pe. and Wm. Garton	67½
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mrs. Ann Carr	49½
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mr. Walter Cowley's	29½
1 guilt cupp and cover of Mrs. Ann Shortus	19¾
1 guilt cupp and cover, without mark	31½
1 small guilt cupp and cover, w th out marke.	
1 guilt pott that came frō y ^e Loterary.*	
2 stopes of silver, of Mr. Parkes, of Wisbitch	141
1 small white salt, w th a cover.	
1 caudle pott, marked W.L.	
16 spoones.	

W^{ch} plate is p^sently to be sould for paym^t of y^e Compa^s debts by the wardens, Mr. Peate, Mr. Wylde, Mr. Gravenor, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Webster, or any four of them, to y^e utmost vallue: who at a subsequent meeting reported, that, after conferring with several goldsmiths, they had sold the same to Mr. Richard White, citizen and Ironmonger of London, the guilt plate at 5^s 4^d, the pcell guilt plate at 5^s, and the white plate at 4^s 11^d; amounting altogether to 153^{li} 7^s 3^d.

November the 4th. A warrant was directed to the Master and Wardens of the Company, to “appeare before the Co^mittee of the Lords and Commons for advance of money, at Haberdashers’ Hall, London, on the 7th of the same month, at four of the clock in the afternoon; according

* The lottery: see before, p. 169.

to w^{ch} warrant Mr Warden Hurd and Mr. John Wyldc appeared before the said Co^mmittee, who demanded of them the paym^t of 1,300^{li}, being the residue of the 1,700^{li} assessed upon the Company; and, if they were not provided of the said money, the Co^mmittee ordered that they should call the Comp^a together, to know of them whether they would give the Comp^a seale for the said 1,300^{li} to such p^{rs}ons as the said Co^mmittee should find out, and hereof to give their answare the week following, and in the mean tyme to pay in 300^{li} the next weeke."

Nov. 13th. This meeting was intended for a Court to give "answare to the Co^mmittee of Lords and Co^mons at Haberdashers' Hall, but they, seeing the business to be of great consequence, cannot determine thereof, but doe refer it to the next Court; neverthelesse, if the wardens shalbe summoned in the interim, they are of opinion that the answer to be, that the Company are farr engaged already upon the seale and otherwise; that they cannot pay the money already taken upp wth interest; neither have they means, if they should lend the co^mi seale, any further to pay the money soe borrowed; and therefore they desire to be spared from engaging themselves on their seale any further in respect of their poverty."

After which the following notice was received:—

2nd December, 1644.

Att the Co^mmittee of Lords and Co^mons for advance of money, &c.

Whereas the m^r and wardens of the Company of Ironmongers have beene summoned to appear before the Co^mmittee to pay in their arrears of the fifty thousand pounds charged by act of co^mon counsell, the 11th of Aug. 1643, upon the Comp^as of the citty of London; and the said m^r and wardens appearing, were ordered the 7th of November last to pay in 300^{li}, part of their arrears, within 14 days then following, w^{ch} tyme is elapsed: It is therefore ordered that the said Comp^y doe, on or before Munday next, pay in the 300^{li} to the th^{rs}ers in Guildhall, according to the said act of co^mon counsell, for which they are to have the citty seale; and, in default of payment of the said some, it is ordered that y^e m^r and wardens of the said Comp^y, and the se^vall p^{rs}ons hereunder men^coned, doe lend the se^vall somes hereunder expressed, and doe pay in the same on or before the 16th day of this instant December, for w^{ch} they are to have the security men^coned in the said act, and by default of paym^t by the said persons this Co^mmittee shall take further and speedy order for the levying thereof:—

Mr. Howell, master, xx ^{li}	Mr. Ingram, 30 ^{li}
Mr. Hurd, warden, 10 ^{li}	Mr. Edw ^d Honywood, 40 ^{li}
Mr. Harmer, warden, xx ^{li}	Mr. Wilson, 30 ^{li}
Mr. Robert Foote, 50 ^{li}	Mr. Clarke, 30 ^{li}
Mr. Joshua Foote, 40 ^{li}	Mr. Gray, 30 ^{li}

The master and wardens above menconed are forthwith to make y^e contents of this order knowne to the severall persons above named.

MARTYN DALLISON, Clarke to the said Comiittee.

This appears to have been the last application made to the Iron-mongers' Company by the Committee of Lords and Commons for the advance of money.

“Upon the reading of which warrant, and due consideraçon had of the Companies engagements to divers benefactors, and for moneys taken upp at interest, amounting unto, in the whole, the some of 7,780^{li}, whereas they have lent for the service of the state 5,500^{li}; whereby it appeareth that the Comp^y are indebted more than they have means or abilitie to pay 2,280^{li}; and thereupon it is ordered that the master and wardens, and 20 others named, doe attend the said Comiittee at Haberdashers' Hall on Munday next, and acquaint them wth their poverty and disabilitie, and doe return the same answer that was conceived the 13th of Novem^r last at a meeting of the Company.”

It was further ordered, “that, in consequence of the troublesome tymes and heavy taxes, none of y^e livery are to dine with the Lord Maior.”

1645, April 29. “Divers young men of the yeomanry, being iron^{rs} by trade, petiçoned this court for their assistance and furtherance in reforming the great abuse of forreners in bringing their wares of ironworke, nails, locks, and other iron ware of severall sorts, to London, and the suburbs thereof, where they sell them to other forriners in divers places wthout order or government, contrary to the act of Comion Councell made the 19th of July in the 20th year of King James. To whome y^e Court gave answer, that they are ready to further them the best they may when theis distracted and troublesome tymes are quietly settled and appeased.”

A letter of the 17th of November in this year, “from Seirgant

Pheasant, now called to be one of the Justices of the Coñion Pleas, was now read, wherein he prayeth the Company that his son Mr. Stephen Pheasant, being admitted a coñion pleadar in the city, may be alsoe admitted to be of counsell with this Company, with the like regards as he himself formerly had it. Which his request is granted during the Companies pleasure."

A precept from the Lord Mayor to the master and wardens, *in hæc verba*, was also read :—

Forasmuch as there is an order of Parliamt for the intertainmt of the embassador now coming from the Emperor of Russia, in such manner as is usual to persons of the like quality; theis are therefore to require you, that you appoint six fitt psons of yo^r Company, w^h velvet cassocks and gold chains, well mounted on horsebacke, to be ready on Thursday next, by one of the clocke in the afternoone, on Tower Wharf, London, from thence (according to the manner in this case usual) to attend upon the said embassador to his place of residence; and hereof faile not as you tender the honour of this citty. Dated the 24th day of Nov. 1645.

MICHELL.

1646, Aug. 11. The collectors for Sir Thomas Fairfax demanded 40*l*. for the remainder of the 80*l*. assessed upon the Hall :—

Att the Coñittee of Lords and Coñions for the Army, sitting at Guildhall, London,
1st of December, 1646,

Ordered, that the master and wardens of Ironmongers' Hall appear before the coñittee at Guildhall, London, on Thursday next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to shew cause unto this Coñittee why they have not paid their assessment imposed on their Hall towards payment of the army under the coñmand of Sir Thomas Fairfax.

ROBERT CRAVEN.

"At w^{ch} tyme the master, warden Leat, Mr. John Wilson, and the clerk, presented themselves before the said Coñittee, and shewed that the Company conceived that they were not liable as a corporation to the said assessment, as they are advised by counsell, for that noe corporations are mencioned in the said ordinances, upon w^{ch} the assessm^{ts} are grounded; but the Coñittee did otherwise interpret the said ordinances, and were of opinion that the Company ought to be assessed, and to pay the same; and, being demanded whether they would submit to the said Coñittee, they

gave their answer affirmatively. Whereupon they ordered the Company to pay the residue of their assessm^t for 10 months, being 40^{li}, and for six months continuance more."

1647-8, March 23. At this Court a petition to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in the name of the several Companies of the city, was read and approved, and Mr. Warden Honywood, Mr. Antony Webster, and Mr. Hugh Norris, were entreated to be at the Common Council on behalf of the Company to further the same.

To the Right hon^{ble} the Lord Maior, Aldⁿ, and Co^mons of the citty of London,
in Co^mon Councell assembled.

The humble peti^{ti}on of the se^vall Compa^s of this citty,
Sheweth,

That yo^r peti^{ti}oⁿs, in obedience to severall l^{tes}, precepts, and directions from the late Lord Maior and this hon^{ble} Court, at the instance of the State, and to shew their redines to doe the Par^{mt}, kingdome, and citty service, did lend, in October 1640, 50,000^{li}; and in June 1642, 100,000^{li}; and in August 1643, 50,000^{li}, or there about; besides the peti^{ti}oⁿs at the like instance provided and furnished the State w^h armes to a great value; w^{ch} moneys y^r peti^{ti}oⁿs tooke upp and borrowed at interest upon their co^mon seale, in hope to have been repaid the same w^h the interest thereof long ere this, according to severall promises and ingagem^{ts} made in that behalf; yet hitherto they have not received their said monys, nor the interest thereof, nor their arms or satisfaction for them, wherby yo^r peti^{ti}oⁿs are become so farr indebted as they are forced from tyme to tyme to take upp new somes at interest, to pay not only the use of their debte, but also for relieving their poore and other charitable and publike uses. Now, for as much as yo^r peti^{ti}oⁿs co^mon stock, both of plate and money, is exhausted and paid out, and the number and cryes of their poore are daily increased, and interest money is called for faster than they are able to procure the same, whereby they are ready to sinke under the burden, they being noe waie able to discharge their debts and ingagem^{ts}, and shalbe utterly disabled to make such provisions for corne, armes, and other necessities, for the publike use, hon^r, and safety of this citty, as heretofore they have done, unless a speedy course be taken for the reimburse^t of their monyes;

The premises considered, their humble suit is, that this hon^{ble} Court wilbe pleased to conceave and take a fitting and speedy course that the said moneys due and owing to your peti^{ti}oⁿs may be repaid, that they may subsist and be inabled to pay their debts, relieve their poore, and discharge their trusts and publike service, soe well knowne to your hon^{ble} wor^{sh}ps.

And they shall pray, &c.

1618-9. On the 27th Jan. a precept from the Lord Mayor, dated 25th of this month, was now read, wherein the Company are appointed to deliver "to the deputy of Castell Barnard ward 4 ãtters of meale weekly, to be sold by him and the coñion-councellmen of that ward to the poorest people thereof, by the half-peeke, peeke, and half-bush^l, and not above at one tyme to any pson, at the rate of vj^s per bus and not above; w^{ch} the Company shall receive at the delivery of the said meale weekly, on Mundayes or Frydayes. The deputy of the said ward, Mr. W^m Antrobuse, and the coñion counsell thereof, doe desire that the said meale be brought to the said deputies house, where the Comp^a shall receive their money upon delivery of the said 4 ãtters of meale."

1619. Md. The 29th of May, "the m^r and wardens of this Company, and of divers other companies of this city, appeared before the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, certifying what quantity of corne they have in their grainaries, according to a precept from the Lord Maior of the 24th instant; and that this Comp^a, whose proportion is 340 quarters, have in their granaryes 12 quarters of good wheate remayning; whereupon the Court desired that this Company's proportion may be supplied for the reliefe of the poore, and soe were other companies appointed to doe. But the severall companies, and this amongst others, founde themselves much disabled in their estate for providing of corne or other necessities, and therefore desired to be excused."

At the same time, a petition from the several companies of the city, addressed to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, was again drawn up, praying them to take some course for the repayment of the several sums advanced by them at sundry times for the use of the State and Parliament, "so as to prevent their utter ruine, which (would otherwise) dailie increase and fall upon them."

The "petiçon was ðd unto the Lord Maior and Aldⁿ aforesaid, who approved thereof, and appointed the same to be ðd at the next coñion counsell for their approbaçon, and in the mean tyme desired the wardens of the companies then ãnt to move their own Company to supply their proportion of corne for the service of the city."

September 21. The above petition, with an account of principal and interest due to the Ironmongers' Company to Ladyday 1647, amounting to 7,383*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, and a further account of two years and six months' additional interest to Michaelmas 1649, was presented to the "Committee of Aldⁿ and Com^{on}ers appointed for the agitating of that busines."

The Acco^t of the Company of Ironmongers, London, for moneys lent unto the State and Parliam^t, as hereafter followeth, viz.

	£	£	s.	d.
1640, Oct. 19. Lent upon divers Lords' bonds, p ^t of 1,700 ^{li}	. 800			
.. 26. More in full of 1,700 ^{li} , being the Comp ^{as} p ^{ro} portion of 50,000 ^{li} lent	900			
	—	1,700	0	0
1642, Aug. 1. Lent to the Parliam ^t for relief of Ireland, p ^t of 3,400 ^{li}	2,400			
Oct. 6. More in full of 3,400 ^{li} , being the Comp ^s p ^{ro} portion of 100,000 ^{li} lent	1,000			
	—	3,400	0	0
Lent at the Earle of Essex going forth 10 musketts, 10 corsletts w ^h their furniture, valued at 15 ^s a p ^s , w ^{ch} am ^{ts} to the some of			30	0 0
1643, Oct. 20. Lent to the Parliam ^t , p ^t of 1,700 ^{li} , being the Comp ^s p ^{ro} portion of 50,000 ^{li}			400	0 0
			—	—
The total sum lent as abovesaid, is		5,530	0	0

Whereof rec^d by the Comp^y p^t of the p^o 1,700^{li}, viz.

1644, Oct. 17. Rec ^d out of the Chamber of London	. 170			
1646, July 31. Rec ^d more out of the same place	. 170			
	—	340	0	0

Which being deducted out of the above said some, there remaineth principall money . 5,190 0 0

At folio 71 of the Company's Court Book for this year (1649) there is a copy of "A Certificate of such somes of moneys as the Companies of London have lent for the service of the State." The sum total of principal and interest amounts to 263,805*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* ; to which is appended the following remark :—

This is all I know touching the loanes of y^e Compa^s for the service of the State. 20 July, 1649. Ex^d p. Fran. Phelips, audit. CCLXIII^m.VIII^c.V^{li} XV^s II^d.

The interest of the severall somes abovesaid, at 8 per cent. from the tyme of lending to o^r Ladyday 1647:

	Yrs.	mo.	days.	£	s.	d.
800 ^{li} from 19 Oct. 1640 to 25 March 1647, being	. 6	5	6, is	411	14	8
900 ^{li} from 26 Oct. 1640 to 25 March 1647, being	. 6	5	0, is	462	0	0
2,400 ^{li} from 1 Aug. 1642 to 25 March 1647, being	. 4	7	25, is	893	6	8
1,000 ^{li} from 6 Oct. 1642 to 25 March 1647, being	. 4	5	19, is	357	11	0
400 ^{li} from 2 Oct. 1643 to 25 March 1647, being	. 3	5	23, is	111	7	5

The totall of the interest as abovesaid am^{ts} unto £2,235 19 9

Whereout deduct in^t of moneys rec^d out of the Chamber of London,
viz:—

170 ^{li} from 17 Oct. 1644 to 25 March 1647, is	Yrs. mo. days.	£	s.	d.
.	2 5 8 in ^t	33	3	4
170 ^{li} from 31 July 1646 to 25 March 1647, is	0 7 25 in ^t	8	17	6
.				
			42	0 10

W^{ch} being deducted out of the above said some, there remayneth interest money

And the nett principall as abovesaid, w^{ch} is the some of 2,193 18 11

Soe resteth due to this Comp^a to o^r Lady day 1647, principall and interest

£7,383 18 11

The above acc^t was dd unto Mr. Marsh, clark to y^e Marchant Taylors, y^e 2 Ap^l 1647.

1649, 22d October. “This Court being espetially called concerning a precept from the Right Hon. Tho. Foote, Lord Mayor elect, dated the 18th of this month, wherein the Comp^a are required to attend his lordshipp to Westminster and backe againe in their barge and in their livery gownes and huddes, wth streamers and other ceremonies, as hath been anciently accustomed on the 29th of this month, when his lor^{sh} is to take his oath at Westminster, and from thence to attend his lor^{sh} to his house in St. Clem^s Lane, and afterwards to dispose of themselves as they shall think fitt. Uppon reading of w^{ch} precept, it is ordered that the Comp^a be warned to meete at Mr. Patteson’s house on Bread Street Hill by 8 of the clocke that morning, there to breakfast, and so to take barge for pformance of the said service. And Mr. Robert Dawkes and Mr. Edw^d Thorneby, formerly chosen stewards for providing the Comp^a a dinner that day at their Hall, are appointed to provide the said dinner, and to have the allowance of nine pounds towards their charges.”

Mem. Received the 24th instant a precept from the Right hon^{ble} Thomas Foote, Lord Mayor elect, *in hæc verba* :—

To the Master and Wardens of the Comp^y of Ironmong^{rs}.

By the Maior.

Whereas you are required by a p̄cept lately sent unto you to attend on the R^t hon^{ble} y^e Lord Maior elect, in his going to Westminster on Mondie next; these are to give you notice, that according to a late order of Parliam^t, you doe remove the Arms of the late King out of such things as you are to use in that service; and that in steed thereof you place the Arms of the Co^monweale. Guildhall, this xxiiith of October 1649.*

SADLER.

* The arms of the Commonwealth were, quarterly 1 and 4, Argent, a cross gules, ENGLAND; 2, Azure, a saltire argent, SCOTLAND; 3, Azure, a harp or, stringed argent, IRELAND. To which was added during the Protectorate, over all, on an escutcheon of pretence sable, a lion rampant argent, the arms of Cromwell.

“The whole timbred with a princely helmet of steel burnished with gold and mantled sable, on each side treble-lamberquined and lined with ermine. At top of this helmet a princely crown of gold &c., on the top of which the royal crest of Great Britain, a lion passant guardant or, crowned with an imperial crown of gold. Supporters: 1, a lion guardant and imperially crowned, the supporter of England, or; 2, a dragon in profile with wings raised and indorsed vert, purfled with

1650, 5th September. At this meeting the remonstrance of the committee of the Companies of London concerning the money lent by them to the State and Parliament, was read, *in hæc verba* :—

xij^o Septembris, 1650.

According to an order of this hono^{ble} Court of the xxxth of July last, we whose names are hereto subscribed have treated and advised touching the reambursement of the moneys due from the State to the Companies of this cittie, and we find that in October, 1640, the Companies of London did lend unto the State 50,000^{li}, for repayment whereof att the end of one yeare with, 4,000^{li} more for interest, the Earl of Manchester and other lords became bound by two sevall obligaçons dated x^o October, 1640, to Francis Flyer and other cittyzens, trustees for the use of the Companies for the moneys by them so lent; and that the said bonds, with a declaration of the trust, under the hands and seals of the trustees, remaine in the Chamber of London. We also finde that by an order of the Co^mons House of Parliament of the xvth of June, 1642, it was ordered that the said some of 50,000^{li} should be repaid, with interest after the rate of 8^{li} per cent., out of the moneys that shall come in uppon the bill of 400,000^{li}; and that, in pursuance of the said order, the commissioners authorised by the said Act to give warrants for the yssuing out of the moneys that should come in uppon the same, did by their warrant of the 27th of September, 1642, appoint the tr^{ers} of London in the same Act named to pay the said 50,000^{li}, together with such further somes as were or should growe due for interest thereof for soe long time as the same had been or should be forborne, out of the moneys that should come in uppon the said Act. And we finde that, notwithstanding the said order and warrants, the Companies have only received towards their satisfaction of the said 50,000^{li} and interest the some of 10,000^{li}, att two sevall payments, as appears by the said tr^{ers} accompts remaining in the chamber of London. And we also finde by the said accompts that there hath been paid out by the said tr^{ers}, by warrants of a later date than that of the 27th of September, for the Companies satisfaction, 21,342^{li} 3^s 9^d unto divers p^ticular p^{so}ns, and

gold, for Ancient Britain or Wales. Motto, PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO, that is, Peace, sought by war. All these ensigns of the Commonwealth were environed with a military belt of honour of crimson velvet ornamented and enriched with letters of gold making this inscription :—

OLIVARIUS DEI GRA. REIPUB. ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ, ETC. PROTECTOR.

The union shield of the Commonwealth was two shields conjoined, the first bearing the cross of St. George for England and the other bearing the Irish harp for Ireland. These shields were placed on a rundle; and the like shields with these bearings were stamped on the current coin of the Commonwealth."—Display of the Honors and Ensigns of the Commonwealth, by Sir J. Prestwich, Bart. 1787. See also College of Arms and Extinct Baronetcies,—article, Prestwich.

that there remaynes in cashe in the said trērs hands 4,607^{li} 19^s 0^d. And we also finde by the said trērs accompts that there is in arrear of such moneys as should have been brought in to them uppon that Act, 166,677^{li} 13^s 11^¼^d; and that the said arrears have growen by reason that divers collectors and others keepe in their handes sundrie somes of money w^{ch} should have beene brought in to the said trērs; and likewise that in divers counties noe assessment hath been made of such pte of the said 400,000^{li} as was by the said Act laid uppon them. Uppon consideraçon of all w^{ch}, our opinion is, that, for the reambursement of the said 50,000^{li}, with the interest, the two bonds entered into by the lords be forth-with putt in suite, and likewise that the Lords Commissioners for the Great Seale be moved to graunt new commissions for the sessing of such pte of the said 400,000^{li} as is not yet assessed; for w^{ch} purpose wee have conceived a petiçon, the coppie whereof is hereto annexed; and alsoe that some speedie and vigorous course be psecuted in the Excheq^r for the getting in of such moneys as are remaining in the handes of the collectors or of any other psons, and w^{ch} ought to be brought in to the said trērs; and likewise that the said trērs be moved to make pñte payment unto the Companies of the 4,607^{li} 19^s 0^d remaining in their handes. And as towelung such moneys as the Companies did lend for the making upp of the 100,000^{li} borrowed by the State of the cittie in or about the month of June, 1642, we finde by an ordinance of the Lords and Commons in Parliament of the 4th of June, 1642, that the same was secured by the same ordinance to be repaid, together with interest after the rate of 8^{li} per cent. for a yeare, out of the first and next moneys w^{ch} should be graunted by Act of Parliament. And we are of opinion that, for the reambursement of the said some of 100,000^{li}, w^t interest, that a petiçon be presented unto the Parliament w^t as moch convenient speede as may be, desiring that they will take some speedie course, such as they in their grave wisdomes shall think most mete, for satisfiaçon thereof, w^t interest; and to that purpose we have framed a petiçon, the coppie whereof is hereunto annexed, praying the advise of this hon^{ble} Court therein. And for the moneys w^{ch} the Companies lent in or about August, 1643, towards 50,000^{li} then raised by act of Coñion Counsell of the 11th of August, 1643, we finde by the said Act that the Companies were to have the coñion seale of the citie for their securitie for repayment thereof att 6 monthes, w^t interest after the rate of 8^{li} per cent., w^{ch} divers Companies that brought in their moneys according to the said Act accordingly had. And we also finde, that by an ordinance of both Houses of Parliament of the 24th of August, 1643, that all and singular such some and somes of money as should be raised or paide in uppon the ordinance of bothe houses of Parliament for a weeklie assessment uppon the sevdall counties and places in that ordinance mençoned, to commence from the 3d of Aug^t, 1643, for two monthes, should be a security for the repayment of the said 50,000^{li}, with interest of 8^{li} per cent., and that the trēr of the armie should pay to the trēr of money and plate all such moneys as should be paid in uppon the weeklie assessme^{ts} as the same should come in, until such tyme as the said 50,000^{li}, wth interest, or so much thereof as should be advanced, should be fullie satisfied; and that in

case the said 50,000^{li}, with interest, should not be paid and satisfied out of the moneys to be raised by the said weeklie assessment, then the Lords and Commons did thereby promise and undertake to secure the residue that should remain unsatisfied out of the first moneys that should be levied by any ordinance of both Houses, or out of any other moneys that the city of London should desire. And we also finde that, according to the said ordinance, a third pte of the money so lent, w^t interest thereof for one year, was paid to the Companies lenders thereof, and that the rest remaynes yett unsatisfied: and therefore we are of opinion that for the reambursement of the remainder of this 50,000^{li}, with interest, the same course be taken w^{ch} we have hereinbefore ppounded for the 100,000^{li} and interest: all w^{ch} wee humbly submitt to the judgment of this ho^{ble} Court.

JOHN OLEFIELD, Fishmonger.

JOHN WITHERS, Draper.

EZIAS CHURCHMAN, Merchant Tayler.

THOMAS SMITHIES, Gouldsmith.

JOHN COLLYSON, Skynner.

MATHEW SHEPPARD, Grocer.

LAWRENCE WARKMAN.

RICHARD HUTCHINSON, Iron^r.

THOMAS GLOVER.

GEORGE GRIFFITH, Vintner.

PHILLIP PARKER, Clothworker.

JOHN SAUNDERS, Grocer.

FRANCIS KIRBIE.

ARTHURE JUXON.

Then follows the petition above referred to, addressed “To the right ho^{ble} the Lords Commission^{rs} for the custodie of the Greate Seale of England,” which, after reciting the principal heads of the remonstrance, and that 10,000*l.* only had been repaid to them out of the 50,000*l.* advanced in 1640, concludes in the following words:

Nevertheless the petitioners have not in all this tyme, being above eight years, received any satisfaction of the said 100,000^{li}, or for the forbearance thereof, but remaine unreambursed, not onlie the said 100,000^{li}, but also other great somes by them lent for the publike service of the state; and, although their necessitie hath been exceeding great and pressing, they having for the supplye of the moneys so lent bene enforced to take upp great somes att interest, and also to borrow moneys (their publike stocks being by theis occasions exhausted) to pay the forbearance of the moneys soe by them taken upp; yett they, considering the many great and weighty affairs of the State w^{ch} required daylie supplies of money, have in their great zeale and ardent affeccions to the Parliament hitherto forborne to make any addresse unto you for repayment of the said moneys; but the Lord having of late (to their great comfort) blest you with many prosperous successes, they humbly conceive the tyme is now very seasonable to present unto you theire sadd and deplorable condition, occasioned through the want of the said moneys soe by them

lent for the service of the State, and doe humbly pray you will be pleased to take the premises into yo^r ho^{ble} consideration, and to take some such speedie course for satisfac̃on of the said 100,000^{li}, with the damages for the forbearance thereof as also of all such other moneys as are owing unto them by the State, as by your wisdom shalbe thought meete, whereby they may be inhabled to discharge the debtes they owe, w^{ch} is soe insupportable a burden for them any longer to undergoe, and to serve you upon all occasions wherein their assistance shalbe required, w^{ch} they shall most willinglie and readilie pforme to the uttermost of their abillitie ; and shall ever pray.

This report, together with the copies of the petitions thereto annexed, was presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen the 12th of September, 1650, which being read, and consideration had of the contents thereof, the opinion of that Court was, that the putting in suit of the Lords' bonds should be respited, and likewise the presenting of the Petition to the Parliament for satisfaction of 100,000*l.* and interest ; and that the best and speediest means that could be used should be put in execution for the getting in of the arrears upon the 400,000*l.* bill, and that the petition for the issuing out of new commissions for the assessing of such part of the 400,000*l.* as is yet unassessed should be exhibited to the Lords Commissioners ; and that the Court would give in charge to such aldermen as were of this committee to assist the committee of the twelve Companies in presenting thereof to the Lords Commissioners. And Mr. Chamberlain had it given in charge that the 4,607*l.* 19*s.* remaining in the treasurer's hands of the moneys brought in upon the 400,000*l.* bill should (so soon as conveniently it could be done) be paid in to the Companies in further satisfaction of their debt of 50,000*l.* and interest.

October 19th. "The clarke acquainted the Court wth an assessm^t for building the forts and fortificaçons in the yeare 1644, whereby is assessed upon this Comp^a 51^{li}, being for 6 mo^s, at 8^{li} 10^p mo., ffor payme^t whereof Mr. James Whitehall made demands by a late preecept, to him directed, for the collecting thereof. To whome the Courte gave answer, that they are to receive a greater sum out of the Chamber of London, out of w^{ch} they will pay the same very shortly."

A preecept from the Lord Mayor elect (Alderman Thomas Andrews), dated the 16th day of this instant month, was now read, wherein the

Company are required, in their barge with banners and other ornaments, to attend his lordship, according to usual custom, to Westminster and back again, and to take care that the late King's arms be not used in any of their banners, but that they set up the arms of the Commonwealth instead thereof.

Another precept from the Lord Mayor, dated the 15th of this month, was also read :—

Whereas on the 28 of September last, at ye noiçon and presentaçon of the Lord Mayor elect, at the Guildhall, London, Mr. Pecke and Mr. Fonde, accompanied by y^e m^r and wardens of div^s Compa^s. in the names of the 12 Comp^s of this citty, did declare y^t they had heard that some things were in agitation in coñon counsell for altering the ancient course of elecçon of y^e Lord Maior and other offices from y^e liveries of this citty, and did desire that they might be heard before any such thing should passe; Theise are therefore to give you notice that such things are now in debate. Dated at the Guildhall, London, this 15th October, 1650.

SADLER.

Whereupon the wardens of the twelve Companies met at Grocers' Hall, to consider of a petition to be exhibited to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in behalf of the liveries of the said companies, that they may enjoy their franchise and liberties in the election of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and other officers, as they have had in former times; and to that purpose a draft of the said petition was agreed upon and read three times to those present, who approved thereof, and the Court desired the wardens to take care of that matter, and to attend at the next common council to solicit the same.

The petition was as follows :—

To the Right hon^{ble} the Lord Maior of the cittie of London, and Right wor^{ll} the Alñen his bretheren, and Coñons, in Coñ Councell assembled,
Humbly sheweth,

That, whereas it appeareth that heretofore, for divers years, many great differences did arise wthin this cittie, touching the election of the Lord Maior and Sheriffs, to the great disturbance of the peace thereof, the said elecçon being made divers and severall ways, and w^h continuall alteraçon, and often disturbances of the peace thereof: viz^t, in the 7th year of King Edward the 3rd, by the maior and aldñen, together w^h the most

sufficient men of every ward: in the 8th year of the said King Edward the 3rd, as the King's proclamaçon then comãdend, w^{ch} was by the aldren and most discreet and ablest cittizens in the cittie : in the 20th year of the said King, by the maior and all the aldren, and 12, 8, or 6 of every ward, according as the ward should be great or small, of the richest and wisest of every ward : in the 50th year of the said King, by a certain number of the good men of the sevall misteries (their names being certified by the sevall companies): in the 8th year of King Richard the 2^d, by the coñon councill and the most sufficient men of the cittie : in the 9th year of that King, by those w^{ch} should be suñioned of the most sufficient men of the cittie or of the coñon councill ; in the 7th yeare of King Edward the 4th, by y^e coñon councill, the master and wardens of every mistrye of the cittie coming in their livery, and by other good men especially summoned; and soe the election continued in an unsettled manner, until the 15th yeare of King Edward the 4th, that the same election was settled by authoritie of this hon^{ble} court of coñ councill by an act then made, that the m^r and wardens of the misteries of the cittie, meeting in their halls or other fit places, and associating with the good men of the companie clothed in their last liveries, should come together to y^e Guildhall of this cittie for the elecçon of the maior and sheriffs, and that noe other but y^e good men of the coñ councill of the cittie should be p̄sent at the said elecçon, w^{ch} course and custom hath bine ever since yearly used and continued, to the honor, peace, and happiness of this cittie, and the well settled government of the same. That the said companies have from tyme to tyme, for the honour and safety of this cittie, undergone the many great services, disturbances, and changes w^{hin} the same; and that soe great a p^t of the governm^t of this cittie is now settled in the sevall companies thereof as that, if a disturbance thereof be made, it may be feared in tyme to bring a ruine upon the whole. And forasmuch as the pet^{rs} are given to understand that there is an endeavouring to deprive and take from them that their ancient right for the elecçon of the lord maior and sheriffs, which, for near 200 years together, they and their p̄decessors, the livery men of the severall companies, have lawfully and quietly enjoyed as belonging to them w^{hout} any question or disturbance, their humble desire and request therefore is, that this hon^{ble} court will bee pleased to take their just cause into youre serious consideraçons, that, as they are for the most p^t the ancientest and most able cittizens of this cittie, and doe undergoe, as allways they have done, the greatest part of the charge and service w^{hin} the same, soe they may not bee put from that their right of elecçon, as they and their predecessors sundry men have, w^{hout} alteraçon or disturbance, lovingly and peaceably held and enjoyed ever since the said act of the 15th of Edward the 4th, being neare 200 years, as abovesaid, or be discouraged from bearing charge, giving attendances, and p̄forming services, as they always have done and p̄formed for the honor and good of this cittie.

And they shall, according to their duties, pray.

In consequence of this petition, and the strong opposition made to the measure, it was at that time abandoned, but being shortly afterwards resumed, the Liverymen of London in 1651 addressed the “Parliament of the Commonwealth” on the subject, setting forth:—

That from the time of settled government wthin the cittie of London (being many hundred years since), the chief magistrates thereof, and other officers, with the burgesses for parliament, were chosen by a selected number of the severall companies of London, appointed for their worth and estate, gravity and experience. That about 200 years past the ancient course of election of chief magistrate for the citty was for a time somewhat disturbed, whereby many and dangerous differences (some of them to blood) happened within the citty, until about 180 years past the same election was settled upon masters, wardens, and liverymen, of the severall companies of London, and that noe other but the co^mon counsell be present thereat, and so hath since continued wthout any disturbance. That it was lately endeavoured by the co^mon counsell of the citty to alter the course of elec^con of the chief magistrate and other officers of the citty; and that about a year past after the same right and course of elec^con was questioned, and had receved a large and full debate at the then co^mon counsell, the said matter was ordered to be wholly layde aside; yett notwithstanding, in Novem^r last, the same was by the now co^mon counsell suddenly reassumed, who without the petitioners' knowledge have not only made an act to deprive yo^r petition^{rs} of their said ancient right as aforesaid, but have likewise (as far as in them is) excluded them that ancient course of elections of members for Parliament, and assume to themselves a power to direct a new way for the choice of them, contrary both to the law and custome that ever hath been, refusing to hear your petitioners' right.

Forasmuch as these innovations doe not onlie tend to the great disturbance and discouragement of your petitioners (and in them the generality of the city), in the commerce and trade thereof, but also to the totall subversion of the most famous and ancient government of the same, and raising of great discord, and the ill consequence thereof; The petitioners therefore humbly pray that their said rights may be declared and confirmed by your honoures, and if the consequence of this affair shall seem to require a further consideration before you determine the same, that the usage aforesaid, which hath undeniably so long continued, may be established at present, till your occasions give you leave to give an end thereto, and that the adverse party may not prevent your judgment by disturbing the same. And your petitioners with all faithfulness shall be ready with their best endeavours to serve the Parliament and Commonwealth, and shall daily pray.

December 17th, 1650. This meeting was especially summoned concerning a precept received from the Lord Mayor following, *in hæc verba*:—

Whereas the Right hon^{ble} Councill of State, by their letters to us directed of the 3d instant, take notice y^t in seſſall churches, coñon halls of the compa^s, and other publique places of meetings there still remaynes standing the arms and picture of y^e late King (w^h have ben ordered to be taken away in other publique places), and by their said tres require me to give order that the same be forthwith destroyed, and to cause a due and strict search thereof to be made, and thereof to take account and certifie the said Councell of any pcedings therein, before the last of this instant December; theis are therefore, in the name of the keeps of the libertyes of England, by authority of Par^{mt}, to will and require the churchwardens of the seſſall churches of this citty, and the m^r and wardens and other officers of the seſſall compa^s of this citty, upon sight thereof, to cause the s^d pictures and arms to be accordingly taken away and destroyed, and thereof forthwth to make certificate to mee of their doings therein; whereof they or any of y^m are not to faile, as they and eſſy of them will answer the contrary at their perill. Dated 11th December 1650.

THOMAS ANDREWS, Maior.

1652, December 6. The Court was specially summoned to consider a letter received from the Committee of Corporations, *in hæc verba* :

The Coñmittee of Corporations having taken into their consideraçoens an order of Parliament of the 14th of Sept. 1652, touching the alteraçon and renewing of the several respective charters of this naçon, and, upon serious debate had thereon, judging it most agreeable with and suitable to the governm^t of a commonwealth that they be held from and under the authority of the same, command me to signyfy unto you their pleasure herein, viz.—That in pursuance of the said order of Parliament ye fail not to bring, or cause to be brought, in, upon the 7th day of December, next sittings in Queen's Court in Westminster, the charter or charters by which you are incorporated. This being all I have in command,

I remain, Gentⁿ, your friend and servant,

DANL. BLAGRAVE.

Queen's Court, West^r, 30 November, 1652.

To the R^t Worp^t y^e Master, Wardens, and
Assistants of the Comp^y of Iron-
mongers, London.

“Upon reading whereof it is ordered that the master and wardens doe carry the Comp^s charter, granted by Queen Elizth, dated 12th November, in the second year of her reigne, unto the said Coñmittee.”

In the Company's books of this year there is again recorded a statement of the moneys owing to them by the State, calculated up to Michaelmas; principal 5,062*l.* 10*s.*, interest 4,473*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*, making a total of 9,536*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*; no part of which at that time appears to have been re-paid.

1653, Feb. 6. "This Court being especially called about a p̃cept from the Lord Maior, dated the 3rd of this month, requiring this Company to cause their railles to be sett upp, to continue in length 45 yards, and that all psons of the livery be within their rails, in their best livery gowns and hoods, wth the streamers, banniers, and cloth of the Company, by tenn of the clocke in the morning, on Wednesday next, and there to remaine untill his highness the Lord Protector and his Counsell be passed by; whereupon it is ordered that all the livery be summoned accordingly, to to meet at Captⁿ Storyes house, upon the penalty of twenty shillings, and after that service is pformed to dyne at Mr. Place's house."

1654. "Mr. John Ogilby p̃sented unto this Court the translation of Publius Virgilius Maro into English, for which the wardens were desired to pay him 20 nobles, and the book to remain for the use of the Company."

1657. "James Howell, Esq. presented to the Court a book wth y^e Compas armes, beinge an Historicall Discourse of the Cittie of London, &c. for w^{ch} the Court doe bestow upon him xxx*s.*"

This book was a copy of Howel's *Londinopolis*: "*Londinopolis; an Historicall Discourse or Perlustration of the City of London,*" in small folio, 1657. In this work the Company's arms are briefly noticed, but the blazonry differs from that usually given, the swivells being termed "loquets:" "Argent, on a chevron gules three loquets capted or, between three steel gads azure."

January 21st. "Notice being given unto this Court that the ex^{tors} of the Lady Cambell did desire the use of this Hall upon Tuesday next for the said ladyes funerall, answer was returned by the Court that they willingly assented thereunto."

November 18th. "A petiçôn was presented unto this Court from the

Company of Pinn-makers, and John Richardson, of this Company, but a pinn-maker by trade; that they, being lately incorporated, wanted a member of another company to be translated unto them, that they might binde their apprentices unto, and therefore desired this member, who was willing thereunto; but the Court finding it positive against a clause of the oath that he should not change the copy of his freedome, but chiefly hold of this fellowship, they would not give their assent therein."

1658. It is recited that at a Court of Election on the 3rd of July, 1656, it was ordered that "the choice of m^r and wardens, with the ceremony thereunto belonging, should be performed in future wthout musicke, by reasone of some unhandsome songs which were sung in the Hall that day, w^{ch} did give distaste unto several strangers and members of this Company. This Court having taken the same into their consideration, and considering that the musick in itself was not badd, ordered that musick should be provided for this election day, and others that should follow, wth a charge unto the present wardens and their successors that they take an espetiall care to give notice unto the musitionars that they sing noe offensive, wicked, unhandsome songs before the Company that day, and if any member of y^e Compy shall call for any songs w^{ch} shall be adjudged by the next Court to be unhandsome, he shall pay for a fine for the use of the poor of this Company ten shillings for every such song called for by him."

1660, May 4. The first intimation in the Ironmongers' books of a change of times, and the dawn of the Restoration, occurs under this date, the Company being especially summoned to consider a precept received from the Lord Mayor in the following words:—

Whereas, at a cōmon councel this day held, it is voted that the sevall Compa^s of this citty shall according unto the respective pportion of 10,000 qrs. of corn, contribute and pay the sum of 12,000^l, for a p^{re}sent to the King's most excellent Majesty, as a testimony of the sense this court and the whole citty have of his gracious letter and declaration to them lately sent, and some necessary charge touching the same; Theis are in pursuance of the said vote, and an order thereupon made, to desire your Comp^y to contribute and pay into the Chamber of London, on or before three of the clock in y^e afternoon of the 4th instant, the sum of four hundred and eight pounds, being your Comp^s pportion of the said 12,000^l according to your rate aforesaid; and hereof fail not as you tender the honour and welfare of the citty. Dated 2nd May, 1660.

Whereupon an order was made for the above sum, which was paid into the Chamber of London on the 7th of the same month.

On the 15th May, Captain Brewer was summoned before the Court respecting the King's portrait, which it would seem had been committed to his care, when it was removed from the Hall during the Commonwealth, and, having "through his means miscarried," he now proposed to take the old frame, and cause a new drawing to be made at his own expense, rather than give the Company any discontent. At the same meeting the wardens were directed to take the State arms out of the Company's streamers, and in the place thereof to introduce his Majesty's arms.

On the 17th of May, the Lord Mayor issued the following precept, in anticipation of the King's return through London :—

Forasmuch as it is the intention of myself and my brethren the Aldⁿ, that if or gracious Sovereigne Lord Charles, upon his return into this kingdome, shalbe pleased to passe throg^h the citty of London, that he be receaved and entertained wth the greatest demonstration and manifestaçon of our and all our fellow cittizens most bounden dutyes, hartly affecçons, and joye for his Ma^{ties} happy return; and therefore for the better reception of his Ma^{tie}, myself and my brethren the Alder^m have thought meete to desire yo^r Comp^y to be prepared and to have in readinesse (as hath been heretofore accustomed) the full number of eighteen psons of the most gracefull, tall, and comely personages of yo^r Comp^y, every of them to be well horsed, and in their best array or furniture of velvit (plush or satten), and chaynes of gold, and that both yo^rselves and them may be attended wth one footman a p^{ce} in decent habitt; and alsoe that you have in rediness yo^r rayles, standing cloths, banners, streamers, and other ornaments of triumphe belonging unto yo^r Comp^y; and y^t, as by a former p̄cept you have intimaçon, you take y^e Commonwealth's armes out of all things used by yo^r Comp^y, and p̄vide speedily y^t his Ma^{ties} armes may be putt in their stead, that soe yo^r Comp^y may be ready when required to doe their service in reception of his Ma^{tie}, to his greater content and the honour of this citty, and hercof I hope you will not faile.

Dated this 17th May, 1660.

SADLER.

By a subsequent precept, twenty-one members of the Company were ordered to attend on this joyous occasion.

Another precept, dated the 5th of June in this year, directs the master and wardens "not to pmit or suffer any pson or psons to be in any office or publique employ^{mt}, or counsell, in the service of their Comp^y, but such as shall and have duly and solemnly taken the oaths of allegiance

and supremacy, and to deliver a full and authentic certificate to that effect and to register the same among the public acts of the Company."

Another precept, dated the 23rd of June, directs the master and wardens to pay into the Chamber of London by the Wednesday following 10*l.*, being their proportion of 3,000*l.* which the city propose to borrow for the purpose of defraying the expenses of entertaining his Majesty, the two Dukes, and the two houses of Parliament, with other great personages, on the 5th of July following; for which loan the city will give their seal, and interest at the rate of six per cent.

On the 2nd of July, the court were especially summoned to receive a third precept from the Lord Mayor, requiring them to provide 21 persons to ride on horseback in the same posture as formerly, and also to appoint six persons to attend at dinner-time at Guildhall, and that the Company provide not any feast at their Hall upon Thursday next. The six persons appointed by the Company to attend at Guildhall in compliance with this precept were "Mr. George Margetts, Mr. Rob^t Geffery, Mr. Nath^l Humfreys, Mr. Thomas Allen, Mr. N^ofer Foster, and Mr. Nath^l Bradshaw."

The city was this year called upon to raise a considerable sum of money by way of poll-tax, towards the charge of disbanding the forces, and on the 4th of September the Lord Mayor issued a precept by which the master and wardens of the Ironmongers were required "to furnish a certificate of the names and surnames of every member of their Company, particularising such as had served or fined for master or wardens, or were now aldermen or sheriffs, or had fined for those offices, such as were of the livery and yeomanry, and all others whatsoever that were free of the Company, and the names of all widows of freemen and the highest degree their late husbands at any time held, with the parish, wards, and dwelling-places of all the parties so named, in order that a just and proper assessment might be made, according to the Act of Parliament, for the speedy provision of money for disbanding and paying off the forces of this kingdom, both by land and sea." This certificate was to comprehend all persons being free of the Company, who could "dispend in land, leases, money, stockes, or otherwise, of his own proper estate, above the sum of five pounds per annum, and how much every of them could dispend, or so near as the same could be ascertained."

The return made on this occasion to the Commissioners for the Poll-money sitting at Guildhall, contains the names of 66 liverymen and 32 yeomen, whose assessment altogether amounted to 561*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* of which sum the master and wardens paid into the Chamber of London, as by receipt appeareth, 404*l.* 13*s.* And there was paid, as appeareth by certificates,

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
				404	13	0
By Sir Job Harvy, in Hertf ^d	20	0	0			
By Sir John Lewes, in Yorkshire	20	0	0			
By Mr. Tho. Woodcoatt, at Gravesend, p ^t 10 ^{li}	2	0	0			
By Mr. Edw ^d Honywood, at Guildhall	10	0	0			
By Mr. Edw ^d Hutchingson, at Guildhall	10	0	0			
By Mr. Edw ^d Horseman, in county of Rotel ^d	6	13	4			
By Mr. Edw ^d Storey, at Guildhall	6	13	4			
By Mr. Benj ^a Polstead, at Croydon	5	0	0			
	<hr/>			80	6	8
Not having paid, as wee know of:—						
Sir Hugh Windham, not known where he liveth	30	0	0			
Mr. Geo. Dains, of Ruislipp, in Midd.*	6	13	4			
Mr. James Clerke, Billingsgate, London	5	0	0			
Mr. Benj ^a Wilson, at Edmonton	5	0	0			
Mr. John Wetherall, in Essex	5	0	0			
Mr. Edw ^d Stone in Friday Street	5	0	0			
Mr. Rob ^t Percivall, know not where	3	0	0			
Mr. J ^a Gunter, under keep of King's Bench	3	0	0			
Mr. John Pufford, in St. Mary Axe	3	0	0			
Mr. John Davis, non resident†	3	0	0			
Mr. Nic ^s Turnor, by Criplegate‡	3	0	0			
Mr. Benj ^a Burgis, at Windsor	3	0	0			
	<hr/>			74	13	4
For collecting of 404 ^{li} 13 ^{s.} , at 1 ^d p ^r li. according to the Acte of Parliament for poll-money				1	13	8
	<hr/>					
The totall some is				561	6	8
	<hr/>					

Ant^o Webster, Master.

W^m Walker }
Rob^t Ingram } Wardens.

* Lately having had great losses.

† Insolvent.

‡ Declared poore.

The Lord Mayor again addressed the Company before the termination of the year, requiring them to pay into the Guildhall, on or before the 21st of February, the sum of 204*l.* being their proportion of 6,000*l.* assessed upon the City Companies towards defraying the expenses of the Corporation to be incurred at the Coronation of his Majesty, which it was intended should take place on the 23rd of April following.

1661. Jacob Blome presented to the Court a book, called “The Display of Heraldrie,” whereupon they ordered the warden to pay unto him three pounds for the same. This book we may conclude was the fifth edition of *The Display of Heraldry*, by John Gwillim. A fourth edition was printed for Blome in 1660, dedicated to the Marquess of Hertford; but it had scarcely issued from the press when the Restoration rendered a revision of its contents necessary. In order to insure a favourable reception with the public, it was accordingly shortly afterwards reprinted, and the following alteration introduced in the title:—

“Since the imprinting of this last edition, many offensive coats (to the royal party) are exploded, with a supply of his Majesties friends; as also a continuation of the names and coats of arms of the Knights of the Garter, Knights, Baronets, and Knights of the Bath. Together with the achievements at large of most of the Nobility which have been made by King Charles the Second.

“London: printed by T. R. for Jacob Blome, and are to be sold by John Williams at the Crown, and Joshua Kirton at the King’s Arms, in Saint Paul’s Church-yard; Humphrey Tuckey at the Black Spread Eagle, and Francis Tyton at the Three Daggers, in Fleet Street. 1660.” Folio.

This edition of Gwillim’s *Heraldry*, which is the most rare and valuable of the two issued in 1660, is dedicated to Charles the Second, and has the following address prefixed to it:—

To the most concerned, the Nobility and Gentry.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

This inestimable piece of *Heraldry*, that has passed four impressions with much approbation, had the unhappy fate in the last to have a blot in its escoccheon; viz. the insertion of Oliver’s creatures; which, as no merit could enter them in such a regiment, but usurpation, so we have in the fifth impression exploded them, and inserted the persons,

titles, and dignities of such as his Majesty (since his blessed Restoration) conferred honour upon; so that the corn may be intire of one sheaf, and the grapes of one vine.*

R. B.

1662. The wardens of the Ironmongers were directed to consort with the wardens of the other principal companies, in order to recover the money still remaining due on the bonds of certain lords given in the year 1641.

August 20th. A precept was read from the Lord Mayor, “enjoyning this Company to attend in their barge with other companies upon the water, on Satterday next, w^t as much glory as possible they cann, the King’s Ma^{ty} and the Queene being then to passe from Hampton Court to their pallace at Whitehall. Whereupon the Court ordered that the pageant above in the Hall be new painted and used for that service; and that none of the livery bring either sonne or servant into the barge that day. And the Court desired the m^r, wardens, and supervisors, or any three of them, to consider further what is necessary to be done, w^{ch} they leave unto their directions.”

Another precept, dated the 25th November, directs the Company to appoint a competent number of the clothing, not fewer than attended at his Majesty’s happy Restoration, with velvet coats and gold chains, well mounted, to attend the Russian Ambassador to his lodgings in the Strand.

1664. The great improvement in the commercial and monetary operations of the city which resulted from the restoration of order and the security of a regular government, are particularly obvious in the readiness with which the Ironmongers’ Company replied to a precept addressed to them by the Lord Mayor in the month of November of this year, and in which he requires the sum of 2,000*l*. as their part and proportion of a loan of 100,000*l*. to be advanced to his Majesty for his “present urgent occasions,” and to enable him to prosecute the war against the Dutch. Although the Company, in their annual financial

* See the *Bibliotheca Heraldica*, by Thomas Moule.

statement, continued to take credit for the sum of 4,661*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* principal money, owing to them by the Long Parliament, and were still indebted to sundry benefactors and other persons to the extent of between six and seven thousand pounds, yet, upon the above question being put to the vote, it was carried unanimously; and the master and wardens were desired to return their answer accordingly, and to take up the sum of 1,500*l.* on the Company's seal, at the best rate they could procure the same.

This sum of 1,500*l.* was procured by the clerk of the Company from some of his friends, at the moderate rate of 5 per cent. interest; and, on the 6th of December following, Mr. Warden Jeffery reported to the Court, that he had paid the 2,000*l.* into the Chamber of London, the residue being made up from their own stock.

March 15. A precept was read for the usual provision of corn, and another for "some contribution towards the relief of the great necessities of the poor in and about the city of London."

1665, April 20. Two precepts received from the Lord Mayor, dated the 18th of the last month and 11th instant, were now read, "concerning the new building of a shipp for his Ma^{ty}s service, in place of one of his Ma^{ty}s shippes called the London, w^{ch} by a sadd accident was lately blowne upp and destroyed by gunpowder. Whereupon was read unto this Court a p̃amble for the members p̃sent to subscribe what somes they will please to contribute to soe good and necessary a worke, w^{ch} was accordingly done by most of the members present; and, for the rest of the Company w^{ch} were not p̃sent at this tyme, the master would take some further tyme for compleating this worke."

Another precept sets forth that "Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to afflict this na^{con}, espetically this city of London and liberty thereof. wth his heavy hand of the plague and pestilence, and thereupon the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen have desired that the Comp^y of London would forbear at p̃sent their usuall feastings, and rather contribute part of that charge unto the great necessities of the poore, w^h w^{ch} sacrifice God is well pleased, espetically when done wth a chearfull heart; It is thereupon

ordered by these present, that this day be pformed w^hout any feast to be kept, and that also the next q̃rday be respited until further orders.”*

1666, July 5. A precept from the Lord Mayor, dated the 17th of May last, was now read, ordering the Company “to pay into the Chamber of London 340^{li}, their pporcion towards building and finishing the shipp London, over and above what they paid in formerly. Whereupon the wardens were directed to pay into the Chamber of London 192^{li}, w^{ch}, with 148^{li} formerly paid in, makes upp the said sum of three hundred and forty pounds, w^{ch} is all that this Comp^y resolve to pay in at present.” On the 16th of January in the same year, another precept was received from the Lord Mayor, requiring the Court to return unto him the names of all persons who had not subscribed towards the building of the said ship, and had not paid in their subscriptions; when the Court, being satisfied that all the members had complied, directed the clerk to certify the same accordingly.

It was also ordered, “that all those of the livery w^{ch} have not taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy according to the Lord Mayor’s precept dated the 5th of June last, do take the same between this and the next q̃ter day, that all the livery may be in one capacity, and against that tyme produce their certificate accordingly, that their names may be registered w^h the rest of the livery as in the former Court Book.”

That most important event, as connected with the health and improvement of the city, the Great Fire of London in 1666, is thus noticed in the records of the Ironmongers’ Company:—

* The entire number returned in the Bills as having died of the Plague within the year was 68,590, yet there can be no doubt that this total was exceeded by many thousands, who fell by the infection, but whose deaths were not officially recorded: “I saw under the hand of one,” says De Foe, “that made as strict an examination as he could, that there really died 100,000 people of the Plague in that one year; and, if I may be allowed to give my opinion of what I saw with my eyes and heard from other people that were eye-witnesses, I do verily believe that there died at least 100,000 of the Plague only.”

At a Court at the Hall, the 14th September, 1666.

This Court being espēially called to consider of the condiçion and losse that they have sustained by the dreadfull Fire w^{ch} happened in this citty of London, the 2^d instant, upon the Lord's day, and soe continued Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the wind continuing at east, and blew hard all that while, whereby it is conceived that, including what was burnt w^hout the walls, that y^e quantity of all the citty of London w^hin the walls was burnt down to the ground. And thereupon the clerk p̄sented to the Court this acc^t, viz.

An account of the lande belonging to the worth Comp^s of Ironmongers, being lost by the late accident of fire, viz.

	£	s.	d.
2 tenem ^{ts} in St. Nic ^s Lane, per annum	12	0	0
1 tenem ^t in Eastcheap, per annum	08	0	0
1 tenem ^t in Poultry, per annum	40	0	0
5 tenem ^{ts} in Old Jewry, per annum	36	2	4
14 tenem ^{ts} in Bread St ^t Hill, per annum	140	13	4
1 tenem ^t in Wood Streete, per annum	04	0	0
1 tenem ^t in Noble Lane, per annum	10	0	0
The Horse Head and Horse Head Alley w ^h out Newgate, per annum	20	0	0

The totall of the rente lost by y^e fire am^{ts} unto 270 15 08

All w^{ch} (with a statement prepared by the clerk of their general estate) the Courte took into their consideraçon, and, conceaving that their expenses did much exceed their income, they did desire and appoynte the master and wardens, Chas. Thorold, Esq. George Poyner, Esq. Mr. Wm. Hamond, Mr. Robt. Jeffery, Mr. Joseph King, Mr. George Smith, or any three of them, with any others of the livery that will please to come to assist them, to lett the Hall, w^h the parlour and what is over them, that the company can conveniently spare, for any publique employment, w^h all els (excepting the clerk's house and kitchen), w^{ch} they are contented to let for 7 years at 100^{li} per annum rent, and 500^{li} fine.

And the cōmittee are desired to engage all them unto whom they shall lett the same that they doe not deface the Hall or any part thereof.

The clerk also declared that he had been at a great charge in sending away the Comp^s plate, writings, pewter, linnen, and other things, as also in distributing of money to se^vall that helped to quinch the fire, and for watching and guarding about the Hall for many nights after, wth se^vall other expences incident thereunto. W^{ch} the Court took notice of, and would take the same into y^{eir} consideraçon at their next meeting.

Nov. 22d. The Court finding some difficulty in procuring a sufficient number of members for the dispatch of business, ordered that the master, wardens, Chas. Thorold, Esq. and ten others, or any five of them, be a standing committee for ordering all affairs at this present, for the good of the Company.

In the minutes of the 6th of March, 1666, notice is taken that “William Christmas, ship-wright, had done very great service in assisting to quench the late dreadful fire here about the Hall, and severall other places in London, w^{ch} was well knowne to seŵall members p̃sent; and the Court were therefore pleased to bestow on him four pounds, and give him thanks for his care in that business, which he thankfully accepted of.”

1668, June 16. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, directed to the master and wardens of this Company, with a copy of the late Act of Common Council for preventing and suppressing of fire within the city, by which the Company are directed to provide thirty buckets, one engine, six pick axes, . . . sledges, three ladders, and two hand-squirts of brass.

It was further ordered, “that enquires be made about the 8 barrels of gunpowder delivered into the Tower of London in the late fire tyme, that the same may be returned.”

October 15. “This Court, taking notice that severall of the livery had often neglected to make their appearance, and soe liable to a fine, but withall considering that many were busie about building and other urgent occasions, and that the new livery were to be summoned to the next q̃ter court: upon debate of the whole, it was resolved that all fynes of that kinde should be remitted to this day, but for the future it was determined and ordered, that any of the livery neglecting to make their appearance should pay their fines for the said neglect.”

“This Court being especially summoned upon the desire of the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldⁿ, that, considering the necessity of the Sheriff to be in London, that they would accomodate him with the Hall this year: and thereupon Mr. Sheriff Foarth was desired to come into the Court, who declared the same, and that he did not come upon any other account

whatsoever but by y^e Comp^s leave, and was willing to pay for the same, offering 100^{li} for this year, and to satisfie the clerk besydes and to be bound in 1,000^{li} bond, that if any fire should happen to begin at the Hall (which God forbid) while he or his family were in it, that he would make the same good, and that he would leave the Hall in as good repair as he found it, w^{ch} should be adjudged by a committee of their own choosing. Mr. Sheriffe being w^hdrawn, the Court took his request into their consideration, and determined that this p̃sent disposition of the Hall should be noe p̃sident in the future for letting the same, and they desired the m^r and wardens, w^h the supervisors, or any five of them, to meet wth Mr. Sheriff and put all things in writing, that there may be noe misunderstanding in the future.”

December 2. “The clerk acquainted the Court that the 1,002*l.* 10*s.* due by the King’s Mat^{ty}, wth interest from the 24th November, 1664, both w^{ch} is 1,243*l.* 2*s.* to the 24th of last month, will now be paid by Edw^d Blackwell, Esq. when demanded, or if continued he would allow interest for the same. It was thereupon ordered that the wardens doe attend upon the said Blackwell to deliver up unto him the King’s note, and take his bond for payment of the principal and interest of the Comp^y to the 16th of January next.”

1673, October 27. “According unto an order from a co^mittee of Alderⁿ, dated the 25th in^t, as also is being accustomed when there is a sheriffe of the Company, that 16 of the livery should dyne at Guildhall, and 22nd of the yeomandry should also attend them in livery gownes wthout hoods, it was ordered that the same number doe attend on the present occasion of Sir Rob^t Geffery serving that office, and that one hundred nobles be also, according to custom, presented to him towards the trimming of his howse.”

In the month of November following “three score and 4 members of the livery dined with Sir Robert Geffery, and were paid each of them 20 shillings a-piece towards their charges, according unto an order of Court of the 11th of November last; only John Breedon, Esq. returned his 20*s.* back unto the Comp^y. There did also dine wth the sheriff Mr. John Silverlock

and Mr. W^{ia} Pendarins (*sic*), two w^{ch} were lately his serv^{ts}, as also Mr. Philip Jackson, merchant in Lime Street.”

The Company lent their plate on this occasion, weighing 1,291 ounces, for which Sir Robert Geffery gave his receipt, dated the 15th of December, 1673.

1675, January 20. “Daniel Nailor and Richard Payton, officers belonging unto the Co^miss^{rs} for y^e Hearth Revenue, appered at this Court and demanded 4^{li} 16^s for two years’ chimney money to Mich^s last, for the Comp^y empty houses upon Bread Street Hill; unto whom the Comp^y gave answer, that they conceaved that there was not any thing due, by reason the said houses were never inhabited, being the Comp^s freehold, and the tenants are to pay that duty. He, not beeing satisfyed w^t this answer, did wth his consorts and cunstable goe upp unto the Hall and took away one of the Comp^s salts, and d^d the same unto y^e cunstable’s possession, he being Mr. Nath^l Hunt, cunstable of y^e 5th p^{ri}sonet in Aldgate ward.”

January 27. “It was resolved to advise w^h counsel what course to take in prosecuting the officers w^{ch} putt an affront upon the Comp^y the last quarter day, in taking away a guilt salt for chimney money p^{re}tended to be due for the Comp^s houses upon Bread Street Hill never yett lett.”*

February 23. “The Court taking notice of the severall kindnesses receaved from John Breeden, Esq., a member of this Company, and now High Sheriffe of Barkshire, and willing to gratify him in some respect, and by reason of an agreement amongst the gentry of that county not p^{er}mitting any strangers to send in any liveryes, they have ordered the

* HEARTH MONEY.—“The tax on chimneys raised loud murmurs, and was, even among direct imposts, peculiarly odious, for it could be levied only by means of domiciliary visits, and of such visits the English have always been impatient to a degree which the people of other countries can but faintly conceive. The tax was farmed, and a farmer of taxes is of all creditors proverbially the most rapacious. The collectors were loudly accused of performing their unpopular duty with harshness and insolence.”—Macaulay’s History of England, i. 287.

master and wardens to p̃sent him in the name of the Company with a pipe of the best Canary they can buy.”

1676, September 8. Mr. Thomas Allen was summoned unto this Court by a ticket in writing under the clerk's hand, according unto an order of the master and wardens, for to satisfy severall demands due by him unto the Company, as follows:—

	<i>li.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For not dyning w ^h the Lord Maior in 1651	0	13	4
For not dyning w ^h the Lord Maior in 1653	2	0	0
For not dyning w ^h the Lord Maior in 1674	2	5	0
For q ^r tridge of 9 quarter courts	0	9	0
For fyne for absence from those courts	0	18	0
For 14 private courts, at 12 <i>d.</i> each, not appearing	0	14	0
<hr/>			
The totall sum demanded of him am ^{ts} to y ^e some of	6	19	4

and Mr. Allen not appearing, the Court desired the master and wardens to cause him to be summoned before the Right Hon^{ble} Sir Joseph Sheldon, Lord Maior, upon Wednesday next, in the morning, and the clerk to attend y^m accordingly w^t the Comp^s bookes concerning the business.”

Mr. Allen, being summoned as above, appeared before the Lord Mayor, and, being gravely admonished by his lordship, promised to submit himself to the Company, and pay his fines accordingly.

1677. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, setting fourth that—

Whereas divers of the livery of the severall Comp^s of this citty doe frequently take the liberty to appear at coñon Halls held for the publique affairs of this cittie w^hout their gownes, contrary to the ancient custom: These are therefore streightly to charge and require you that you forthwith give notice to the sev^lall livery men of yo^r Comp^y that hereafter they appeare at all coñon halls in their gowns, as becomes cittizens and the gravity of that assembly; and that all that shall p̃sume otherwise shalbe expelled the hall and looked on as invaders of the ancient and laudable usage of this cittie. And hereof faile not. Dated this 31st day of July, 1677.

WAGSTAFFE.

Also another precept, addressed—

To the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers.

By the Mayor.

Whereas I have lately received command from his Ma^{tie} to put in execution the late Act of Parliament against conventicles, and to endeavour esppecially that no conventicles and private meetings prohibited by the said Act should be held in any of the publique halls w^hin this cittie: Theis are therefore in his Majesties name streightly to charge and require you, that you be very carefull to hinder and prevent the holding of any such conventicles in the hall belonging to your Company, and not to suffer them for the future, as you will answer the contrary at yo^r perill. Dated the 20th day of December, 1677.

WAGSTAFFE.

1679. Mr. Thomas Morgan, his Majesty's cosmographer, presented to the Company a complete map of the city of London, when the Court were pleased to gratify him with five pounds.

1683. The following precept was received from the Lord Mayor:—

To the Master, Wardens, and Company of Ironmongers.

Whereas his Ma^{tie} hath signified his pleasure that Sir Henry Tulse shalbe Lord Maior of this citty and that on Monday next, the 29th instant, he shall goe upp to be sworn, and that alsoe the Master and wardens and other members of the sevall Comp^s doe as formerly attend on that solemnity: These are therefore in his Majesties name to require you, that on Monday next, at 8 of the clocke in the morning, you, with the other members of yo^r Comp^y, doe attend on the said Sir Henry Tulse in his passage to Westm^r, both in your barge on the water and also in y^e streete, as hath been formerly accustomed; and hereof fayle not. This 24th of October, 1683.

WAGSTAFFE.

January 22d. This Court was esppecially called about a writ of *scire facias*, requiring their attendance at Westminster; the contents in English being as follows:—

Charles the Second, by the Grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

To the master and keepers or wardens of the mistery or art of Ironmongers, London, Greeting. Certain causes being laid before us in Court, wee comānd you and every of you, firmly injoyning that, laying asyde all other things, and every excuse ceasing, you and every of you bee in your proper persons before us at Westminster, on Wednesday next after 15 days of Easter next coming, to answer as, of, and concerning those things w^{ch}

then and there shall be objected against you and every of you ; and further to doe and receive what the said Court shall then and there consider concerning them on that behalf ; and this yee are by noe means, nor any of you are, to omitt upon paine of 100^{li}, to be leavied on yo^r goods and chattles, if ye or any of you fayle in the premises. Witness Sir G. Jefferys. At Westminster, the 12th day of Feb., in the 36th year of our reign.

ASTRY.

Sir Robert Sawyer, the King's Attorney Generall, prosecuteth this writ, upon a *Quo Warranto*.

The above being read over to the Court, they took it into their consideration ; and after a long debate referred it to another Court, and in the meanwhile desired their members to inquire what the other twelve Companies intended to do in this affair, whereby this Company might the better manage their course.

One of the most arbitrary measures of the reign of Charles the Second was the issuing of the celebrated Writ of *Quo Warranto*, by which Sawyer, the Attorney-General, undertook to prove the forfeiture of all the charters of all the corporate bodies in England. The object of the crown in this measure was the extension of its own prerogative and the unlimited exercise of Court influence, which it sought to effect by an invasion of the rights and liberties of the whole kingdom.

QUO WARRANTO.—“ Although many of the ancient boroughs received their first Anglo-Norman charters of liberty from the successors of those military leaders who had received from the Conqueror the largest share of the national spoil, yet the general relaxation of the feudal bonds, at the same time that the relations of the boroughs with the crown became more determinate and regular, brought nearly all of them at an early period into immediate dependence, as the demesne boroughs were from the first, upon the validity of royal charters for the maintenance of their most important privileges. When some degree of regularity arose out of the judicial chaos necessarily introduced by such a conquest, the justices itinerant were empowered by the crown to inquire in their circuit by what warrant all who claimed any franchise in derogation of the crown, from which all local liberties were assumed to emanate, maintained their title. In the 18th year of Edward I., who laboured strenuously in various ways to infuse order and permanence into the internal administration of the realm, we find the following statute, the terms of which seem directed to an object quite contrary to that which, in the case of the proceeding in question, the crown so eagerly pursued at a later period:—‘ Concerning the writ that is

called *Quo Warranto*, our Lord the King, at the feast of Pentecost, in the eighteenth year of his reign, hath established that all those who claim to have quiet possession of any franchise before the time of King Richard without interruption, and can show the same by a lawful inquest, shall well enjoy their possession; and in case that possession be demanded for cause reasonable, our Lord the King shall confirm it by title; and those that have old charters of privileges, shall have the said charters adjudged according to the tenor and form of them; and those that have lost their liberties since Easter last past by the aforesaid writ, according to the course of pleading in the same writ heretofore used, shall have restitution of their franchise lost, and from henceforth they shall have according to the nature of this present constitution."

"The proceedings by *Quo Warranto*, however, had long been obsolete, when the crown lawyers of Charles II. ventured to revive it on so extensive a scale. The selection of this mode of proceeding seems to have been as injudicious as the purpose of it was dishonest. 'The crown lawyers, more violent than learned,' observes Mr Willcock in the Introduction to his *Law of Municipal Corporations*, 'instead of first proceeding by *scire facias* to repeal the charters on pretence of forfeiture, which would have given the subsequent judgments at least the semblance of being conclusive, mistook their proceeding, and, by filing informations in the nature of *quo warranto* against all the obnoxious corporations, proceeded in such a manner that it was impossible to obtain even the appearance of a lawful judgment against them, since it could be sustained only upon two grounds, either that there were no such corporations ever established, and the bodies assuming to act as such were merely self-constituted, to which the charters, and well-known usage throughout the land, offered a manifest contradiction; or that all the corporations had been dissolved for want of officers and members, and the persons assuming to act as such were all mere usurpers, to which the very form of the information offered a plain inconsistency, by admitting that the corporations, of which they were accused of usurping the offices, were still in existence. Ill-chosen and unjust as the measure was, judges were found vile enough for the royal purpose. London, which in latter times had usually taken the lead in asserting the political independence of the more important English municipalities, and the example of which, from this circumstance, as well as from its superior wealth and power, had ever been so influential, was selected as the first object of attack. At this particular time it was in especial disfavour; for the King having, with a view to deprive the last Parliament which he held of the encouragement which was derived from the vicinity of that powerful and independent city, summoned it to meet at Oxford, London not only re-elected the members which it had returned to the last Parliament at Westminster, but voted them their thanks for their spirited conduct. Now, therefore, after the most learned advocates in the land had been heard on the proceedings against London, judgment was given of the seizure of its franchise to be a corporation into the King's hands as forfeited. The determination of the information against the

metropolis spread consternation through the kingdom, by the assistance of which, and the intrigues of the Court party, almost all the other municipalities were prevailed on either to suffer judgment against them by default, of which the crown made a use as erroneous as of the original proceeding, by treating it as a final and conclusive judgment, or to surrender their charters in hopes of conciliating the monarch's favour."—Cyclopedia of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; and Statutes of the Realm, 18 Edw. I. vol. i. 107.

1681, April 9. At this Court it was resolved to petition the King, which petition was accordingly framed and approved, as follows :

To the King's most excellent Majesty.

The humble petition of the master and keepers or wardens and coñinalty of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London,

Most humbly sheweth,

That yo^r petition^{rs} were incorporated in the third year of the reigne of King Edward the Fourth, and confirmed by se^vall of yo^r Mat^{ies} royal predecessors, and thereby have enjoyed se^vall p^rivileges and i^munities to this tyme, and have faithfully performed the se^vall trusts co^mmitted unto them by se^vall benefactors; but, for reasons best known unto yo^r Ma^{ty}, a writt of scire facias, or quo warranto, hath been brought against yo^r peti^{rs}, by w^{ch} they are deeply sensible of yo^r Mat^{ies} displeasure, and, being most ready and earnestly desirous to performe all acts of duty and obedience unto yo^r most sacred Ma^{ty},

Most humbly pray that your most excellent Ma^{ty} would be graciously pleased to pardon what hath ben done amisse, and what your Ma^{ty} dothe expect from your pet^{rs}, (as in duty bound) they will submitt unto your Mat^{ies} royall pleasure and command, and shall ever pray for your Mat^{ies} long life and prosperous reigne.

Memorand. The above^d petition was dd into his Mat^{ies} hand at Windsor, the 13th of this month, by Sir Rob^t Jefferyes, upon his knees, the two wardens being present upon their knees alsoe, and the clerke, who was ordered to read the same unto his Mat^{ie}, w^{ch} he did accordingly: and then his Mat^{ie} took the same from the clerke, and dd it unto S^r Lionel Jenkins.

April 29. "The master and wardens, with Sir Robert Jeffereys, knt. and alderman, Charles Thorold, Esq. and Rich^d Young, Esq. were desired to wait upon Sir Robert Sawyer, the King's Attorney-general, to receive his directions concerning the Comp^s petition lately delivered unto his sacred Ma^{tie} at Windsor, and to meet at the Bull Head, Fleet Street, upon Friday next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon."

July 17. “The master acquainted the Court that he had attended his Ma^{ties} Attorney-generall, w^h the two wardens and clerk, according unto the order of Court, w^h the *Submission sent to this Company*, w^{ch} the Attorney-generall owned came from him by order of his Ma^{tie}, being the same in effect as all the other Comp^s had sent them. The same being now read, w^{ch} followeth, in these words, viz. :—

To all to whome these presents shall come. The master, wardens, and livery of the Company of Ironmongers, London, send greeting. Know ye that, considering how much it imports the government of this city, and the Companyes thereof, to have persons of knowne loyalty and approved integrity to bear offices of trust thereof, the master, wardens, and livery of the Company of Ironmongers of London have graunted, surrendered, and yielded upp, and by these presents doe graunt, surrender, and yield upp unto our most gracious sovereigne lord, Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. all and singular the powers, franchises, libertyes, privileges, and authorityes whatsoever and howsoever granted or to be used or exercised by the said master, wardens, and livery of the Comp^y of Ironmongers, by virtue of any right, title, or interest vested in us by fres patents, custome, or prescription, in, for, or concerning the electing, nominating, being, or appoynting of any person or persons into or for the severall and respective offices of master, wardens, and livery, and clerke of the said Company; and we, the said master, wardens, and livery doe hereby most humbly beseach his Ma^{tie} to accept of this our surrender, and doe, with all submission to his Ma^{ties} good pleasure, implore his grace and favour to regrant unto us, the said master, wardens, and livery, and our successors, the naming and chusing of a master, wardens, and livery and clerke of the said Company, who shall manage y^e governing part of the said Comp^y, under such restric^ōns, quallifications, and reservations as yo^r Ma^{ty} in yo^r great wisdom shall think fitt.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our co^mon seale, the 17th daye of July, and in the 36th yeare of the raigne of our sovereigne lord, Charles the Second, &c. and in the yeare of our Lord Christ 1684.

“Upon reading of the abovesaid submission, it was ordered that the co^mon seale should be affixed, w^{ch} was accordingly done, being engrossed on parchm^t. And the court doe desire y^e master and wardens, Sir R. Jefferys, Mr. Nic^o Wyld, Mr. B. Skutt, to attend the Attorney-generall wth the same this afternoon; w^{ch} accordingly they did, and the same was delivered by the master into the Attorney-generall’s owne hand.”

Dec. 5. "This Court being especially called by virtue of an order from the Court of Aldermen, concerning the setting up, uppon the Royal Exchange, one of the statues of the Kings of England, as was before the late dreadful fire; and King Edward the Fourth granting unto this Company their first charter; it was voted, *nemine contradicente*, that the same should be complyd with accordingly at the Compas charge; and that the master and wardens attend, uppon Tuesday next, on the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen, to acquaint them therewith, returning Sir Rob. Gefferyes thanks in preventing the Barber Chirurgeons in having the same statue, they being incorporated by that King, and this Comp^y the like, in the 3d year of his reigne."

This statue of Edward the Fourth appears by an entry in the Court Books in 1685 to have been executed by a Mr. Collynes, and for which he was paid 50*l*. It was destroyed when the Royal Exchange was again burnt down on the 9th of January, 1838.

Charles the Second died on the 6th of February, 1685, in communion with the Church of Rome; but the opinion that he was removed by poison seems now to be generally relinquished for want of proof.*

It is not, however, our design to discuss this point, which properly belongs to national history, and we only allude to the death of this monarch as connected with the city of London and the other corporations of the kingdom, which he left divested of many of their ancient rights and privileges, to be dealt with by his successor, whose notions of public justice and the liberty of the subject were even more restricted and arbitrary than his own.

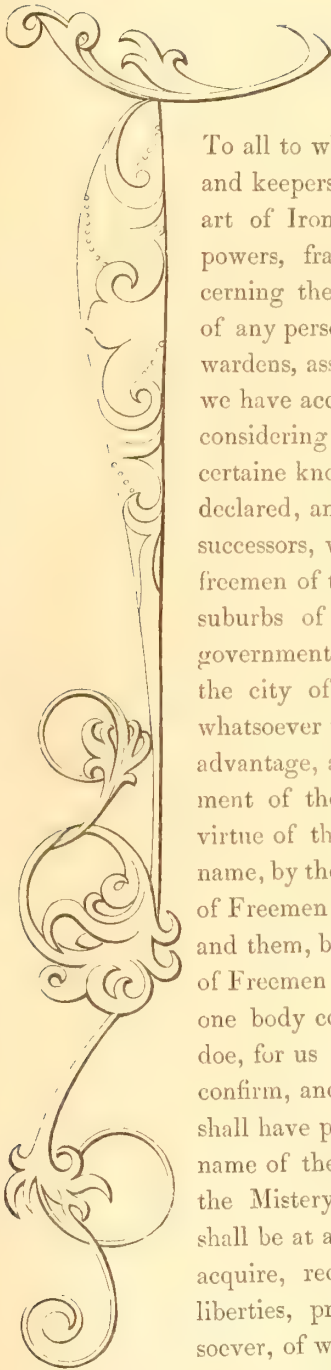
The Character of Charles the Second, as drawn by one of his apologists, "though not altogether destitute of virtue, was in the main dangerous to his people and dishonourable to himself. Negligent of the interests of the nation, careless of its glory, averse to its religion, jealous of its liberty, lavish of its treasure, (and) only sparing of its blood."† Still, with all these disqualifications in the monarch, we must ever regard the

* Vide notes to Burnet's History of his Own Times, vol. ii. p. 476, 477, ed. Oxford, 1833.

† Hume's Hist Eng. vol. ix. p. 373, ed. 1818.

Restoration as one of the happiest events recorded in the annals of our country. "All have agreed by common consent," observes Sir James Mackintosh, "that the great experiment of the Commonwealth has proved the impracticability of a republican government in England." "The commerce and riches of England," says Hume, "did never during any period increase so fast as from the Restoration to the Revolution;" and all subsequent experience has shown the advantage of a regular and hereditary succession to the throne; while the history of other states, no less than the example of our country, tends to prove that the excitement of a popular government cannot long accord with the feelings of a people who have grown into power and opulence under the institutions of a monarchical system.

The following Charter was granted to the Ironmongers' Company by James the Second, in the first year of his reign, in exchange for those which they had surrendered under the operation of the writ of *quo warranto*:—



AMES THE SECOND, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas the master and keepers or wardens and commonaltie of the freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London have surrendered all their powers, franchises, liberties, privileges, and authorities of and concerning the electing, nominating, constituting, being, and appointing of any person or persons in or to the several offices of master, keepers or wardens, assistants, and clerk of the said incorporation (which surrender we have accepted and doe hereby accept): Know yee that wee, thoroughly considering the amendment of the said Company, of our especial grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mo^oon, have willed, ordained, constituted, declared, and graunted, and by these presents doe, for us, our heirs and successors, will, ordaine, constitute, and grant that all and singular the freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of our citty of London and suburbs of the same for ever hereafter, for the better order, rule, and government of the men of the aforesaid mystery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London aforesaid, the workings, merchandizes, or matters whatsoever touching and concerning the said mystery or art, for the profit, advantage, and reliefe of the good and honest and the terror and punishment of the bad, deceitful, and unjust persons, may and shall be, by virtue of these present, one body corporate and politicke in deed and in name, by the name of the Master and Keepers or Wardens of the Company of Freemen of the Mistery or Art of Ironmongers of the Citty of London: and them, by the name of the Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Company of Freemen of the Mistery or Art of Ironmongers of the Cittie of London one body corporate and politicke in deed and name, really and fully wee doe, for us our heirs and successors, create, make, ordaine, constitute, confirm, and declare by these presents, and that by the same name they shall have perpetual succession, and that they and their successors, by the name of the Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Company of Freemen of the Mistery and Art of Ironmongers of the Citty of London may and shall be at all times hereafter persons able and in the law capable to have, acquire, receive, and possesse mannors, messuages, lands, tenements, liberties, priviledges, jurisdictions, franchises, and hereditaments whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or quality soever they shall be, to them and their successors, in fee and perpetuity, or for the term of life or lives, yeare or years, or otherwise in any sorte soever; and also goods and

chattels, and whatsoever other matters and things, of what name, nature, quality, or kind soever they shall be; and also to give, grant, set, alienate, assign, and dispose the same mannors, messuages, lands, tenements, and hereditaments, and to doe and execute all and singular other matters and things by the name aforesaid; and that by the same name of the Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Company of Freemen of the Mistery or Art of Ironmongers of the City of London they may and shall be able to plead and to be impleaded, to answer and to be answered, to defend and to be defended, in any courts and places, and before any judges, justices, and other persons and officers whatsoever of us, our heirs and successors, in all and singular actions, plaints, suits, quarrels, causes, matters, and demands whatsoever, of what kind, nature, or quality soever they may or shall be, in the same manner and form as any other of our liege people of this our realme of England may or shall be able to have, acquire, receive, possess, enjoy, hold, give, grant, sell, alienate, assign, convey, plead and to be impleaded, answer and to be answered, defend and to be defended, doe, permit, and execute; and that the same master, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London, and their successors for ever, may and shall have a Common Seal to serve for the doing of their causes and business of them and their successors whatsoever; and that it may and shall be lawful to and for the said master, and keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London, and their successors, the same seal at their pleasures from time to time to break, change, and new make, as to them shall seem to be best: And further wee will and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, doe grant unto the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London, and their successors, that from henceforth for ever there may and shall be one of the Company of the mystery or art aforesaid, in manner hereafter in these presents mencioned to be chosen, who shall be and be called the Master of the aforesaid mystery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London; and that in like manner there may and shall be two of the said mystery or art of Ironmongers in the citty of London, in forme hereafter in these presents mencioned to be chosen and named, who shall be and be called the Keepers or Wardens of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London aforesaid, and seventeene or more of the freemen of the mysterie or art in these presents mencioned to be chosen, named, and constituted, who shall be and be called the Assistants of the misterie or art aforesaid: And wee will and grant, that it may and shall be lawful to and for the same masters and keepers or wardens of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of the city of London, and their successors, to have, hold, and appoint a certaine Hall or Councill within our citty of London and liberties of the same, and the same master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the aforesaid Company of freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers aforesaid for the time being, and their successors, or six of them at least (whereof the aforesaid master and keepers or wardens we will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens for the time being to be two), from time to

time, as often as it shall to them seem fit and necessary, to assemble and hold within the said house or hall a certain court or convocation of the said master and keepers or wardens and assistants, or nine of them at least (whereof the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, wee will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens alwayes to be two), at all times hereafter, and that they may and shall be able in the same court or convocation to treat, conforme, consult, advise, and determine of statutes, articles, and ordinances touching and concerning the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company, and the good government, trade, and rule of them, according to their sound discretion: And further wee will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, doe grant unto the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London, and their successors, that the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, of the Company of freemen of the mistery or art of Ironmongers aforesaid for the time being, or nine of them at the least (whereof the master and keepers or wardens we will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens to be alwaies two), upon a public sunmons thereof made, hereunto assembled, may and shall have full and absolute power and authoritie of enacting, constituting, ordaining, and making from time to time reasonable laws, statutes, ordinances, decrees, and constitutions in writing, which unto them, or nine of them at least (whereof the aforesaid master and keepers or wardens for the time being we will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens aforesaid to be alwaies two), shall according to their sound discretions seem to be good, wholesome, profitable, honest, and necessary for the good rule and government of the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company of the freemen of the mistery or art of Ironmongers aforesaid, and of all other persons for the time being exercising, using, or in any other wise occupying the mistery or art of Ironmongers within our city of London aforesaid, and the suburbs and precincts of the same, and for declaring in what manner and order the same master, keepers or wardens, and Company of the mistery or art aforesaid, and all and singular other persons for the time being exercising, using, and occupying the said mistery or art within the said citty of London, the suburbs and precincts of the same, shall behave, carry, and use themselves in the offices of the mistery or art aforesaid, for the more abundant publicke goode and common utility of the same master, keepers or wardens, and Company of the misterie or art aforesaid, and for all other the matters and causes whatsoever touching or in anywise concerning the mistery or art aforesaid; and that the same master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid, and their successors for the time being, or nine of them at least (whereof the master and keepers or wardens of the mystery or art aforesaid for the time being we will to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens alwaies to be two), as often as they shall make, enact, ordaine, or establish such laws, statutes, ordinances, provisions, decrees, and constitutions, in forme aforesaid, they may and shall be able to make, limit, and provide such and the like pains, punishments,

and penalties, by fines and amerciaments, or by both of them, towards and upon all offenders against such laws, statutes, ordinances, provisions, decrees, and constitutions, or any of them, as and which unto the same master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid, or nine of them (whereof the master and keepers or wardens of the mystery or art aforesaid for the time being wee will to be three, or the master and one of y^e keepers or wardens aforesaid to be alwaies two), shall seeme most necessary, fitt, and requisite for the observance of those laws, statutes, ordinances, provisions, decrees, and constitutions; and that they, the said master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid for the time being, or nine of them at the least (whereof the master and keepers or wardens for the time being wee will alwaies to be three, or the master and one of the keepers or wardens to be two), may and shall be able to have and levy the said fines and amerciaments by action of debt, distraining, or otherwise, or by any other lawful waies and means, to the use of the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and Company of the mystery or art aforesaid, and their successors, without the lett of us, our heires or successors, and without any accompt or anything else to be thereof and therefore made, payd to us, our heirs or successors; all and singular which lawes, statutes, ordinances, provisions, decrees, and constitutions, soe as aforesaid to be made, wee will to be observed under the paines in them containd, in case that they be reasonable, and not repugnant or contrary to the laws of this our realme of England, or the customes of our city of London: And for the better execution of this our will and grant in this case, we have assigned, nominated, created, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, doe assign, nominate, create, constitute, and make our beloved Sir Robert Jeffreys, knt. to be the first and present master of the aforesaid mistery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London, to continue in the same office of master of the mistery or art aforesaid from the date of these presents unto the first Thursday in the month of July now next ensuing, if the same S^r Robert Jeffreys shall soe long live, and from thenceforth until some one other shall in due manner be elected, made, and sworn into the office of master of the mistery or art aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions hereafter in these presents expressed and declared. Wee have alsoe assigned, nominated, created, constituted, and made, and by these presents doe for us, our heirs and successors, assign, nominate, create, constitute, and make, our beloved Thomas Nicholas and Edward Spencer, citizens and freemen of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of London, to be the first and present keepers or wardens of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of the citty of London, to continue in the said office of the keepers or wardens of the aforesaid mistery or art from the date of these presents unto the said first Thursday in the month of July now next coming, if the said Thomas Nicholas and Edward Spencer should soe long live, and from thenceforth until two other ffreemen of the mystery or art aforesaid shall be elected, made, and sworn according to the ordinances and provisions in these presents expressed and declared; and we have assigned, nominated, constituted,

and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, doe assign, nominate, constitute, and make, our beloved John Breedon, Richard Young, John Sampson, Esqs. William Hinton, Nicholas Wyld, John Grice, and Benjaⁿ Skutt, Richard Ingram, Henry Mudd, Joseph Staples, Thomas Nicholls, Thomas Pattle, John Forster, Henry Palmer, Thomas Humphreys, Samuel Storey, and William Hiett, to be the first and present assistants of the mystery or art aforesaid, to continue in the same offices during their natural lives respectively, unless in the mean time they or any one or more of them shall, for ill government or misdemeanor in that case, or for any other reasonable causes, bee removed or displaced: And further wee will, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, doe grant unto the aforesaid masters, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mistery or art aforesaid, and their successors, that they and their successors for ever hereafter may and shall have one honest and discreet man to be clerke to the master, and keepers or wardens, and Company of the mistery or art aforesaid, and, for the better execution of our will in this respect, wee have assigned, nominated, constituted, and made, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, doe assigne, nominate, constitute, and make, our beloved Thomas Heatly to be clerke to the master, and keepers or wardens, and Company of the mystery and art of Ironmongers of our citty aforesaid: And further we will, and by these presents doe command and ordaine, that the master and keepers or wardens in these presents before named and constituted, before they or any of them be admitted into the execution of their offices respectively, they and every of them respectively shall take the severall oaths commonly called the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the oathes prescribed and mentioned in the Act of Parliament (for the good government and regulating of corporations), made in the thirteenth year of the reigne of Charles the Second, late King of England, together with the severall oaths of the master, and keepers or wardens, of the mystery or art aforesaid, for the due execution of their offices respectively; and also they and every of them shall subscribe the declaration prescribed and mentioned in the act aforesaid before the said John Breedon, Richard Young, and John Sampson, or before any one or more of them, unto which said persons or any one or more of them wee doe by these our letters pattents direct and require, and doe to them or any one or more of them give and grant full power and authority to give, administer, and require the severall oaths and subscriptions aforesaid in the court of assistants of the said Company: And also our will is, and wee strictly charging doe command, that the severall assistants and clerke in these presents named and constituted, before they or any of them be admitted into the execution of their offices respectively, they and every of them shall take the aforesaid oathes of allegiance and supremacy, and the oathes prescribed and mençoned in the act aforesaid, together with the severall oathes of the assistants and clerke of the Company aforesaid respectively, for the due execution of the offices of assistants and clerke of the Company aforesaid respectively; and they and every of them shall subscribe the declaration aforesaid before

the said Sr Robert Jeffrey, Thomas Nicholas, and Edward Spencer, or any one or more of them; unto which persons, or any one or more of them, wee do, by these our letters pattents, direct and require, and to them severally and respectively doe give and grant full power and authority to give, administer, and require the severall oathes and subscriptions aforesaid in the court of the assistants of the Company aforesaid: And further wee will, and for us, our heires and successors, doe grant unto the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and commonaltye of freemen of the mystery or art of Ironmongers aforesaid, and their successors, that whensoever it shall happen any master, keeper or warden, or any one or more of the assistants of the Company aforesaid, dye, or be removed, or goe forth from his or their office or offices, that then and in such case some other fit person and persons shall be chosen, appointed, and sworne into the place or places of him or them soe dead, removed, or departed, by such persons and in such manner and forme as heretofore for the space of seaven yeares now last past hath been accustomed in the said Company: Provided alwaies, neverthesse, and wee will, and by these presents, for us, our heires and successors, doe charge and command, that noe person or persons, at any time hereafter, shall be chosen, nominated, and appointed unto the office or offices of master, keepers or wardens, assistants, or clerke of the Company aforesaid, or any of them severally and respectively, who, before his or their election respectively do not hold communion with the Church of England, and within six months at least before such his or their election have not received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper according to the forme prescribed by lawe in the Church of England; and that every person or persons, after such his or their election, and before his or their admittance into the offices or places aforesaid, they and every of them shall take the severall oathes of allegiance and supremacy prescribed and menconed in the act aforesaid, together with the oathes for the due execution of the offices of master, keepers or wardens, and assistants and clarke of the Company aforesaid respectively; and also they and every of them shall subscribe the declarations aforesaid before such person or persons before whom the usual oathes for executing their offices respectively have heretofore, within the space of seaven yeares now last past, been taken and made; which said severall oathes and subscriptions wee doe, by these our letters patents, direct and require, and by these presents to them doe, for us, our heirs and successors, give and grant full power and authority to give, administer, and require the same in the court of assistants of the Company aforesaid: Wee will also and command that every Clarke of the Company aforesaid hereafter to be nominated and chosen, shall be, for his admittance into such place or office, presented to us, our heires or successors, who shall approve such clerks under our or their privy signet or royal signe manual; that then he shall (taking the severall oathes aforesaid, and subscribing the declaration and subscription as aforesaid,) be admitted thereunto; but if wee, our heires or successors, shall refuse to approve such person soe chosen to be clerke, then such election shall be void, and the master, keepers or wardens, and assistants of the Company aforesaid for the time being, or the greater part of them, shall,

in a court of assistants, immediately proceed to the election of another person to be the clerke in the manner and form aforesaid, who shall be presented for such approbation as aforesaid, and such until such a person shall be chosen who shall be approved of by us, our heires and successors as aforesaid, and shall take the severall oathes as aforesaid, and make the subscription aforesaid: Provided alwaies, and moreover wee will and declare, that every election of any master, keeper or warden, assistant, or clerk of the Company aforesaid, contrary to the directions and restrictions in these presents, in that case mentioned shall be voyd and have none effect to all intents and purposes whatsoever: Provided alwaies, and by these presents wee will and declare, that it may and shall be lawful to and for us, our heires and successors, from time to time and at all times hereafter, by order in the privy councill of us, our heires and successors, made from time to time, to remove or displace, or declare to be removed and displaced, any master, keeper or warden, assistant, or clarke of the Company aforesaid, now and for the time being, and whereupon the place or office of such person soe removed or declared to be removed shall, *ipso facto*, be void, and some other fit person or persons shall, in due manner, be elected, made, and sworn into the place or places of such person or persons, soe removed or declared to be removed as aforesaid, according to the ordinances and provisions aforesaid; which person or persons soe to be choson, before admittance into such place or office, they and every of them shall take the severall oathes aforesaid, and make the subscriptions as aforesaid, and thus as often as the case shall so happen: And further wee will and command, for us, our heires and successors, unto the master, keepers or wardens, and Company of freemen of the mystery or art aforesaid, that they and their successors from time to time and at all times hereafter, in all affairs which belong unto the good rule and government of the city of London aforesaid, and of the said Company, may and shall be subject and obedient unto the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the city of London for the time being: Provided alwaies, and wee will, that noe person or persons of the Company aforesaid for the time being who shall not hold communion with the Church of England, or who shall frequent or be present at any conventicle or unlawfull meetings upon pretext of religious worship at any time hereafter, shall be chosen into the livery of the Company aforesaid, to be hereafter granted to the said Company by the Lord Mayor and Court of Alderman of the citty of London aforesaid; and also every person elected or to be elected into the livery of the Company aforesaid, before he be admitted therinto, shall be approved of by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the citty of London, and shall take the said oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and the oathes prescribed and mençoned in the said act aforesaid for the well governing and regulating of corporations, and shall make the subscriptions aforesaid before the masters and keepers or wardens of the Company aforesaid, in the Court of Assistants, or any two or more of them; which master and keepers or wardens, or two or more of them, for the time being, wee doe, by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, ordaine, authorize, and require to give and require the same oathes and

subscriptions in the Court of Assistants as aforesaid: Provided moreover, and wee doe, for us, our heires and successors, declare that, if any person, being an assistant of the Company aforesaid at the time of the surrender aforesaid, and shall not, within the space of six months next after the date of these presents, surrender his office or place of assistant of the Company aforesaid to the master and keepers or wardens and Company aforesaid, and their successors, and shall not submit to a new election at y^e pleasure of the Society aforesaid, that then every such person shall or ought to have no power or privilege in or concerning the electing of any of the officers or members of the Company aforesaid, but shall utterly be discharged and excluded therefrom, and the benefits of this our grant: And further we will, and by these presents for us, our heires and successors, of our more abundant grace, and of our certaine knowledge and meere mo^oon, doe grant and confirme unto the master and keepers or wardens and comm^unalty of the mistery or art aforesaid, and their successors, all and singular such and soe many and the like manors, messuages, lands, tenements, hereditaments, liberties, free customes, priviledges, franchises, immunities, exemptions, acquittances, and jurisdictions whatsoever, which the aforesaid master and keepers or wardens and comm^unalty of the mistery or art aforesaid now have, enjoy, occupy, or possess, or ought to have, enjoy, occupy, or possess, and which they or their predecessors, or any of them, by what name or names of incorporation soever, have heretofore of right, and lawfully had, used, or enjoyed, or ought to have had, holden, used, or enjoyed, by reason or pretence of any charters, or letters patents, by any of our progenitors or ancestors, Kings or Queens of England, howsoever made, confirmed, or granted, or by any other lawfull meanes, right, custome, use, prescription, or title, heretofore lawfully used, had, and accustomed, to have and to hold unto the said master and keepers or wardens and comm^unalty of the mistery or art of Ironmongers of London aforesaid and their successors for ever; to be holden of such lord or lords, by such, the same, and the like rents and services by which and as the same were heretofore held, although express mention of the true yearly value or certainty of the premises, or of any of them, or of any other gaults or graunts by any of our progenitors or predecessors heretofore made unto the aforesaid master, keepers or wardens, and comm^unalty aforesaid in these presents is not made, or any statute, act, ordinance, provision, proclamation, or restriction to the contrary thereof heretofore had, made, enacted, ordained, or provided, or any other matter, cause, or thing whatsoever in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof, wee have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness ourself at Westminster, the eighteenth day of March, in the first year of our reigne.

PIGOTT.

By Bill from the Privy Seale.

For fine in the Haniper 6^{li} 13^s 4^d.

GUILFORD, C.S.

1685, April 15, 1st James the Second. At this Court the charter from King James the Second, dated the 18th day of March last, was read, and notice taken “that these persons following, being part of the twenty now appointed by this Charter for Assistants, did not appear at this Court, viz. John Breedon, Esq. John Sampson, Esq. they being both out of London at this time, and also Mr. Richard Ingram, Mr. Joseph Stapley, and Mr. Tho^s Niccolls; and by the said Charter it is referred unto John Breedon, Esq. Richard Young, Esq. and John Sampson, Esq. or any one or more of them to take the oaths of y^e Master and Wardens, w^{ch} was accordingly done before Richard Young, Esq.; (that is to say,) Sir Rob^t Geffrey, knight and aldⁿ, as Master; Mr. Tho^s. Nicholas and Mr. Edw^d Spencer as Wardens; viz. these oaths following, of Allegiance and Supremacy, and the oath mencioned in the Act of Parliament for the good government and regulating of corporations, made in the thirteenth yeare of the reigne of King Charles the Second of blessed memory; and alsoe they did subscribe the declaration prescribed concerning the unlawfulness in taking the Solemn League and Covenant; and they did also take before the said Rich^d Young, Esq. the oaths as Master and Wardens of the said Company of Ironmongers, and then the Master and Wardens took their places accordingly; after which Richard Young, Esq. Mr. W^m Hinton, Mr. Nich^s Wyld, Mr. John Grice, Mr. Benja^m Skutt, Mr. Henry Mudd, Mr. Tho^s Pattle, Mr. John Foster, Mr. Hen^y Palmer, Mr. Thomas Humfreys, Mr. Sam^l Storey, Mr. W^m Hiet, and Thomas Heatley, clerk, did take the afore mençoned oaths and subscribed the said declaration; and there not being any oath in this Company for an Assistant, being before this charter governed by the Master, Wardens, and Livery, this oath following was agreed upon for an Assistant, and the persons afore mençoned did take the same accordingly.

You shall swear to be good and true to our Sovereign Lord the King's Majesty that now is, and to his heirs and successors Kings and Queens of this Realme; and that you shall, according to your best skill and judgment, wth your advice or otherwise, well and truly assist the Master and Wardens of this Company, when there shall be occasion, and the good rules and ordinances of this Company you shall keep, and see to be kept, to the best of your power. So help you God.

The Oath of Allegiance.

I, A. B. doe utterly testifie and declare in my conceance, that the King's Highnesse is the only supreme governor of this realme, and of all other his Highnesses dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes as temporal, and that noe foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate, hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Realm; and therefore I do utterly renounce and forsake all foreign jurisdictions, powers, superiorities, and authorities, and doe promise that from henceforth I shall bear faith and true allegiance to the King's Highnesse, his heirs and lawfull successors, and to my power shall assist and defend all the jurisdictions, privileges, pre-eminences, and authorities, granted or belonging to the King's Highness, his heirs and successors, or united and annexed to the Imperial Crown of this Realm. So help me God.

The Oath of Supremacy.

I, A. B. doe truly and sincerely acknowledge, profess, testifie, and declare in my conscience before God and the world, that our Sovereign Lord King James is lawful and rightfull King of this Realme, and of all other his Maties dominions and countries, and that the Pope, nether of himself nor by any authority of the Church or See of Rome, or by any other means, with any other, hathe any power or authority to depose the King, or to dispose any of his Maties kingdoms or dominions, or to authorize any foreign prince to invade or annoy him or his countries, or to discharge any of his subjects of their allegiance or obedience to his Matie, or to give licence or leave to any of them to bear arms, raise tumults, or to offer any violence or hurt to his Maties royal person, state, or government, or to any of his Maties subjects within his Maties dominions. Also I do swear from my heart, that notwithstanding any declaration or sentence of excommunication or deprecation made or granted to be made or granted by the Pope, or his successors, or by any authority derived or pretended to be derived from him or his successors, against the said King, his heirs or successors, or any absolution of the said subjects from their obedience, I will bear faithful and true allegiance to his Matie, his heirs and successors, and him and them will defend to the utmost of my power against all conspiracies and attempts whatsoever which shall be made against his or their persons, their crown or dignity, by reason or color of any sentence or declaration or otherwise, and will doe my best endeavour to disclose and make known unto his Maty, his heirs and successors, all treason and traiterous conspiricies which I shall know or hear of to be against him or any of them. And I doe further swear, that I doe from my heart abhor, detest, and abjure, as impious and heretical, this damnable doctrine and position, that princes may be excommunicated or deprived by the Pope, may be deposed or murdered by their subjects, or any other whatsoever. And I doe believe, and in conscience am

resolved, that neither the Pope nor any person whatsoever hath power to absolve me of this oath or any part thereof, which I acknowledge by good and lawful authority to be lawfully administered unto me, and doe renounce all pardon and dispensation to y^e contrary; and all these things I doe plainly and sincerely acknowledge and swear according to these express words by me spoken, according to the plain and common sense and understanding of the same words, without any equivocation or mental evasion or secret reservation whatsoever, and I doe make this recognition and acknowledgement heartily, willingly, and truly, upon the faith of a Christian. So help me God.

The Oath prescribed and mencioned in the Act of Parliament made in the 13th year of King Charles the Second of England.

I, A. B. doe declare and believe that it is not lawful upon any pretence whatsoever to take arms against the King, and that I do abhor that traiterous position of taking arms by his authority against his person or against those that are commissioned by him. So help me God.

We underwritten do declare, that we hold that there lyes no obligation upon us or any other person from the oath commonly called The Solemn League and Covenant, and that the same was in itself an unlawful oath, and imposed upon the subjects of this realme against the known laws and liberties of the kingdom.

The following letter was on the 23d of April addressed to John Breedon, Esq. in pursuance of the directions contained in the new charter :

London, 23 April, 1685.

The Comp^a of Ironmongers having lately received their charter, according unto their submission unto his late Ma^{tie} (of blessed memory), whereby they are settled as a Court of Assistants instead of a Livery, as the rest of the companies of London are, who have their new charters; and Sir Rob^t Geffery being appoynted by the said charter to be present master, and your wor^{pp} being appoynted by the said charter to be one of the assistants, I am comãded by the master and wardens to give yo^r wor^p notice that there will be a Court of Assistants at the Hall upon Tuesday next in y^e forenoon, at which time and place they earnestly desire yo^r wor^{ps} Company. Soe, praying for yo^r wor^{ps} health, remaine

Your wo^{rps} humble Serv^t,

THO. HEATLEY, Clerke.

To Jn^o Breedon, Esq. to be left
at the Shipp in Redding, to
be sent unto him at Pangbourne
in Barkshire.

April 28. At this Court the warden and others were desired to examine the book of freedoms belonging to this Company, and make choice of a new livery, to be qualified according to the new charter. "The same day the warden went unto Captⁿ William Walker the late master, according unto the order of the last Court, and demanded of him the key of the box wherein the Comp^{ies} seal is putt, there being three kees, one of which being in his custody as master; whose answer unto them was, that if the Company had occasion for the use of the seal they might breake the box open as formerly, and that he would take further tyme to consider thereof, and when his year was expired as master then he would deliver upp the key."

May 6. Being a Court of Assistants, a precept was read from the Lord Mayor, dated the 5th instant, enjoining the Company to return unto him and the Court of Alderⁿ a list of liverymen for their approbation, according to the new charter; which was forthwith done: and the Lord Maior, on the 7th inst. "did puse the same, and approved and returned the same back unto the Company without any altera^{con}, only the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermⁿ added Thomas Heatley, clerke, to be one of the clothing of y^e said Comp^y, and the master and wardens are to return the names of all such of the said livery who omit to take their oathes accordingly."

Sept. 4. Notice being taken that the new charter directs that all the assistants and the clerke shall hold communion with the Church of England, it was ordered, that every assistant have notice given him accordingly, that they may receive the same any Lord's day in the month, at St. Peter's church, in Cornhill, where the present master liveth in that parish, and that they send their names to the Hall, in due time, that certificates and other things may be prepared for them.

At a meeting at the Hall on the 11th of September, "Mr. Richard Wallis, paynter stayner, and Mr. Charles Williams, paynter, appeared about the pageant and flags against the next Lord Mayor's day." On the 18th of the same month they again attended, "producing the charge of several bannors, and other pticulars, as by a paper delivered appeareth more at large." The pageant-maker "also produced several draughts,

w^{ch} were approved of, and the cōmīttee ordered them to pceed accordingly, not questioning that they would be so moderate in their demands that the Company and they would agree respecting prices.”

In the Minutes of the 25th of September, it is noticed that Mr. Taubman appeared respecting the songs, and was directed to attend at the next court or committee; but we find no record of this subsequent interview. On the 2nd of October following, an order was made that “Saint Lawrance be placed on the Company’s banner against the ensuing Lord Mayor’s day, as their saint.” These arrangements were preparatory to the mayoralty of Sir ROBERT GEFFERYS,* who had previously served the office of sheriff in the 25th of Charles the Second. The Company’s records at this period chiefly refer to the formation of a new livery, and very little notice is taken of the ceremonial of the Lord Mayor’s day. In the entries of the following year we find that Mr. Charles Williams, who made the pageant on this occasion, presented his bill, amounting to 215*l.*; when, upon a full debate, it was ordered that he should be paid 170*l.*, and six pounds more for painting the barge, according to an agreement with Captain Mudd, whereof he had already received 150*l.*; and the wardens were directed to pay him the remaining 26*l.* and take his discharge. At the same meeting, Mr. Richard Wallis, “paynter-stayner,” who made the streamers, &c. produced an account for 146*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; which being carefully examined, the Court agreed that he should be paid 140*l.*, and the wardens were to take a discharge in full of all demands whatsoever. The other expenses incurred on this occasion appear in the Company’s annual accounts: there was paid for cloth for the old men’s gowns, 45*l.* 10*s.*; for ribbons, 11*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the King’s trumpeters, 25*l.*; to Taubman, the poet, 10*l.*; and various other sums, amounting altogether to 473*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

The descriptions of the pageant of 1685 are extremely rare; one of



* Arms: Argent, six billets sable, 3, 2, and 1; on a chief of the second a lion passant or, langued gules. Granted by Sir Edward Bishe, Clarenceux. Add. MS. No. 5533.—Vide Biographical Notices.

the few copies at present known to be extant is in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and by the kind permission of Dr. Bandinel I have been enabled to obtain a literal transcript. Taubman,* it is true, takes rather an inferior rank among the city poets; he is not considered equal to Jordan, whom he succeeded; but the value which we are disposed to set upon these productions is not for their merit, but for the insight which they afford us of ancient customs; and the great scarcity of the originals is always an apology for reprinting them.

LONDON'S ANNUAL TRIUMPH.

Performed on Thursday, Octob. 29, 1685, for the Entertainment of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Jeffreys, Kt. Lord Mayor of the City of London; with a Description of the several Pageants, Speeches, and Songs, made proper for the occasion. All set forth at the proper Costs and Charges of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

COMPOSED BY MATT. TAUBMAN.

"Durius ultima ferrum."—Ovid. Metam. Lib. 1.

Printed and Published by Authority.

London: Printed for Hen. Playford, near the Temple Church, 1685.

To the Right Honourable Sir Robert Jeffreys, Lord Mayor of the City of London.

My Lord,—Your singular worth and exemplary loyalty, joyning hand with your right of succession, hath entitled you to the triumphs of this day, and to my mean en-

* Taubman, after wearing the civic laurel for five successive mayoralties, was succeeded, in 1691, by Elkanah Settle, "who contributed the yearly pageants until 1708, when the printed descriptions cease." Very little is known of Taubman's personal history. He was a strong adherent of James the Second, and grossly flattered that monarch in his verses, but found no difficulty in transferring his loyalty to William and Mary, and ushered in the Revolution with a pageant prepared for the mayoralty of Sir Thomas Pilkington, entitled "London's Great Jubilee." The same song which he composed on the occasion of James the Second's dining with the Lord

deavours towards the preparation. I will not in a shallow preface launch out into the boundless ocean of your praise, that being a task for the most celebrated pen; it is sufficient you have had the choice and approbation of the most judicious and most discerning Prince in the world, to whose royal favours your eminent merits have most justly prefer'd you. 'Tis he who in the first year of his reign hath made you his Vicegerent in his imperial city, to bear that sword of justice which is his own immediate right and title.

Tho' poets place the Iron-age the last, it had certainly a being and was of use before silver or gold had a value among the ancients. To calculate the original founders, we must go further than Tubal Cain; nor is it probable the first Cain could build such a vast city without materials and instruments proper for so great a design, in opening the quarries and diving into the stony bowels of the earth.

As the mystery of Iron-working is most ancient, so is it most useful to the State, and most profitable to the merchant and artificer. Iron, for the universality of its use, may be called the efficient matter of all other mysteries, being either an ingredient or necessary instrument in all arts and professions. Take away the use of iron, all trading must cease; thus the butcher cannot subsist without his knife, nor the taylor without his needle; the carpenter must have his axe, and the joiner his plane; the cook his cleaver, the smith his hammer, the countryman his plough, the nobleman his chariot, the souldier his sword, and the prince his helmet. It is the asylum and safeguard of a nation in the prudent management of the sword of justice committed to your trust, to keep the subject in peace and tranquillity during your government; which that it may be to your present content, and future satisfaction, is the wishes of,

My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient, and

Most devoted humble Servant,

M. TAUBMAN.

To the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

Gentlemen,—When virtue meets with reward and encouragement it strives to excell. Rome never had more worthy generals than when they were honoured with triumphs;

Mayor at Guildhall in 1687, served for a similar entertainment given to King William and Queen Mary in 1689 :—

“How great are the blessings of government made,

By the excellent rule by our prince!”

“a versatility,” as Mr. Fairholt has observed, “that would have done honour to the Vicar of Bray himself.”

nor Greece more stout and valiant souldiers than when they were recompenc'd with the esteem and applause of men, and with crowns of victory. The triumphs of this day is not the least useful and profitable institution, begetting a noble emulation in the hearts of the most loyal and eminent citizens. That I am become a mean instrument in the contributing to the design'd solemnity of this day, requires my grateful acknowledgment for your generous and unanimous election of me. If I have fall'n short in the discharge of my duty and your expectations, I humbly implore your pardon, and favourable constructions of my humble endeavours, it being the first attempt in this kind, besides the shortness of time, and no president for more than fifty years of any such equipage or pageantry. Gentlemen, your favourable acceptance of this will be an encouragement in the next, with more early care and mature diligence, to approve myself

Your most obsequious humble Servant,

M. TAUBMAN.

LONDON'S ANNUAL TRIUMPH.

Most worthily, and with pertinent allusion, this epithite of London's Triumph is appropriated to the solemnities of this illustrious day, which for the antiquity of its institution, the grandeur of the preparations, the splendor of the pageantry, and magnificence of the entertainment, may properly be stil'd triumphant above all the cities in the universe. It is a liberal and unanimous assembly of all the chiefs of the imperial city of the most flourishing kingdom in the world; often adorned with the presence of the King, Queen, Princes, and Nobility of the Court, his Grace the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and chief prelates of the Church, the principal ministers of state and officers of his Majesties houshold, the judges and chief magistrates of the kingdom; all foreign ministers, ambassadors, envoys, residents, who, having observed the tables of the most puissant princes, and seen the most hospitable preparations of forreign nations, rest here amazed, as the *ne plus ultra* of all their admiration.

Before we aspire to the magnificence of the pageantry, we must not omit the stateliness of the morning procession, where the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, like Diana in her brightest lustre, surrounded in a firmament of starry deities, disperses the influence of his radiant beams, and exercises his double sovereignty both by land and water; of which in their proper order.

THE ORDER OF THE MORNING PROCESSION.

The most loyal and most eminent citizens selected for the order of this day's Triumph, as I find by the dictates of ancient form and custom, assemble together at seven of the clock in the morning, at Ironmongers' Hall, where

- i. Three-score poor men, in gowns and caps, march in the front, each of them imploy'd in bearing a standard or a banner.
- ii. Fifty gentlemen-ushers in velvet coats follow next, each of them in a chain of gold about his shoulders, and in his right hand a white staffe.
- iii. A numerous chain of budg-bachelors, invested in gowns and scarlet hoods.
- iv. The batchelors in gowns faced with foins, and their hoods.
- v. The livery in their gowns faced with budg, and their hoods.
- vi. The master, wardens, and assistance of the several Companies, in gowns faced with foins, and their hoods.
- vii. Twelve more gentlemen for bearing banners and colours; some in plush coats, and some in buffe, with scarffs about their shoulders, of the Companies colours.
- viii. Thirty-six trumpets; the sergeant trumpet with a scarf of his Lordship's colours about his waste, and a leading-staffe in his hand.
- ix. Fourteen drums; the drum-major with a crimson scarf about his waste, his leading-staffe in his hand; and three fifes, with banners.
- x. Divers drums and fifes, with red and white scarfs, and the colours of the Company.
- xi. The two city marshals on horseback, with six servants to attend them, with scarfs and colours of the Company.
- xii. The foot marshal, and six attendants, with the like scarfs and colours.
- xiii. The master of defence, with scarf and colours of the same; having persons of the same noble science to attend him.
- xiv. Divers other pensioners invested in red gowns, white sleeves, and flat white caps, each of them carrying a javelin in one hand and a target in the other, wherein is painted the arms of the first founders and benefactors of the Company.

Being in this order:—

The foot marshall ranks them out two by two, beginning with the pensioners in gowns, and in the front of them placeth the Companies ensigns, four drums, and one fife. In the rear of them fall in the several other pensioners in coats, bearing several banners and standards. After them six trumpets. After them the arms and crest of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers and six gentlemen ushers; and after them follow the budg-batchellors, who conclude this division.

In the rear of those fall six trumpets; after them two gentlemen bearing two banners, the one of the Cities, the other of the Companies: after them follow two gentlemen-ushers, and after them the foin-batchellors, who conclude this division.

The next to these fall in the King's drum-major and four other of the King's drums and fifes; after them two gentlemen ushers bearing two banners, the one of the Companies, the other of the Cities; after them ten gentlemen-ushers habited as before, and after that the livery, which bring up that division.

In the rear of them fall others of the city trumpets; after them two gentlemen

bearing the banners of the City and the Lord Mayor: these are succeeded by twelve gentlemen-ushers equipped and appointed as before; and after them the Court of Assistants puts a period to that division.

In the rear of them fall the sergeant-trumpets, with sixteen other of the King's trumpets and kettle drums; after them three other gentlemen bearing the King's, the Prince of Denmark's, and St. George's banner, attended by fourteen gentlemen-ushers, who are appointed for pages; and after them the Master and Wardens, which terminate the first and chiefest division.

Being placed in this order, they march from the place of meeting to Grocers' Hall, till such time as his Lordship and his brethren the Aldermen are mounted.

Which being done, the whole body move towards Guildhall, where the Lord Mayor elect, with his new equipage, joyns with the old Lord Mayor and his retinue, marching all of them through King Street and Cheapside, down to the Three-Crane Wharf, where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and their attendants take barge. The whole Company of the Ironmongers do likewise embarge, whilst the residue, the gentlemen-ushers, &c., stay behind.

His Lordship, the Aldermen, and Company of Ironmongers, with some other Companies, landing at Westminster, have a lane made from King's Bridge, through which they pass through Westminster Hall, where having taken the accustomed oaths to be true and faithful to his Majesty and government as by law established, before the Lords and Barons of the Exchequer, they return to their barge, a lane being made, as before, to the water-side; which passage by water (the stately barges echoing with the most harmonious wind-musick, flutes, hoboys, and trumpets, adorn'd with streamers, flags, and banners of the respective Companies,) is not the least addition to the lustre of this day; besides being saluted by his Majesty from Whitehall, coming and going; with several shots from the pleasure-boats which for that purpose are plying all the away upon the river.

His Lordship, with the Companies attending him, land at Black Fryers Stairs, where they are saluted by three volleys by the famous Artillery Company, all adorn'd in their martial ornaments, in buff and shining head-pieces, many whereof are massy silver. From Black Fryers they march before my Lord Mayor and Aldermen, from Cheapside to Guildhall. The pensioners and banners being set in order, the foot marshall in the rear of the Artillery Company leads the way through Ludgate Hill into St. Paul's churchyard, and so into Cheapside, where his Lordship is entertained by the first scene or pagent.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE FIRST PAGEANT.

An exalted imperial pyramid, adorned with several banners of the King's, the Lord Mayor's, and Companies, with the memorable King Edward the Fourth, the principal founder; on the top of which is elevated a golden ball, with the crest of the worshipful the Company of Ironmongers, on the pedestal of which is planted Victory in a triumphal

posture, with her inseparable associates Vigilance, Courage, Conduct; and at the basis of the said magnificent structure are placed four beautiful virgins, as consequent attendants on the former, Triumph, Honour, Peace, Plenty.

Victory, a goddess of a divine princely presence, clad all over in a coat of mail of shining gold; on a bright curl'd toure a wreath of lawrel, with a plume of feathers, white, blew, and red; in the one hand she beareth a bright iron sword, and in the other, a banner of the King's, with his inscription, "Vici ferro."

Vigilance, a beautiful lady, attir'd in a yellow robe, over which is a sable mantle fring'd with gold, and seeded with waking eyes; her hair ty'd behind, with a chaplet of ivy on the head; in her right hand a lamp, in her left hand a bell.

Courage, a person of an heroick, bold visage, with a black peruke ty'd in a silken bag behind, a black velvet cap with a plume of blue and white feathers, an embroider'd belt, and a white and blue colour'd scarf about his waste; in his left hand holding a lance tip'd with iron, and in his right a standard purchas'd in the field.

Conduct, an experienc'd old general in armour, a coat of mail seeded with stars; in the one hand a golden trunchcon, in the other a shield or target sable, of iron, charged with the peacock's tail display'd.

The Graces attending on these heroick Virtues are—

Triumph, a comely majestick person, with a cheerful look, in a cloth-of-silver robe, a purple scarf fring'd with gold and wrought with trophies of canons, drums, and ensigns: an imperial triple-crown upon a peruke of long fair hair; in her left hand she holds an ensign, with this inscription, "Periit grex," and in the other hand a banner of the King's, with this motto, "Triumphat Rex."

Honour, in a purple robe powder'd with stars of gold, a scarlet mantle fring'd with gold, curl'd black hair, on it a royal diadem, bearing a banner of the King's.

Peace, in an olive-green sarsnet robe semin'd with silver stars, a carnation mantle fring'd with gold, bright brown hair, a chaplet of heartsease, yellow buskins laced with purple and silver ribon; in one hand a palm-tree or branch of ivy extended, in the other a banner of the Companies.

Plenty, in a vest of gold and silver upon Roman bases of carnation, richly adorn'd with silver and gold fringe, a green silk and silver mantle, purple buskins laced up with gold; on her head a black curl'd toure, about which is a wreath of fruits, leaves, and flowers; in one hand a cornucopia, in the other a small bar of iron supported by the loadstone.

In the front of this pageant is a golden estridge, of a vast, prodigious size, holding a horse-shoe in his beak, upon the back of which is placed a comely youth of a ruddy, fair complexion, sounding a trumpet.

His Lordship having made a stop, taking a view of the several figures, Victory steps forth, and with a majestick curtesie addresses his Lordship in this manner.

THE FIRST SPEECH, SPOKEN BY VICTORY.

From heaps of vanquish'd victims, overcome
 With warlike ir'n, I bring you Conquest home,
 With Courage arm'd, with happy Conduct crown'd,
 And Vigilance that does with eyes abound,
 I, VICTORY, the first-fruit offering bring,
 Honour to you, and triumph to the King,
 To shine like gods in your illustrious sphere,
 And rule with peace and plenty all the year.
 These are the graces that adorn thy throne,
 That guard the Guild, and do support the Crown.
 That does your town with stronger walls inviron,
 The great palladium of victorious iron ;
 And shall reduce a factious land to peace
 When Clemency and Mercy cease to please.
 When ir'n met ir'n, and steel did steel oppose,
 This was the engine that subdu'd your foes.
 He who no pow'r wou'd own to stoop to it,
 Decreed by fate, must to this pow'r submit.
 Against cold ir'n no armour can prevail,
 There's no resistance in a coat of mail.
 This is the hero that has done the work,
 And shall in time, we hope, subdue the Turk.

THE SECOND PAGEANT

is a spacious sea chariot, of cerulean green, the chariot-wheels varnish'd and sprinkl'd with the froth of the sea. In this chariot, elevated above the rest, sit Neptune and Amphitrite, with four other sea-gods and goddesses at each corner of the stage, Proteus and Glaucus, Thetis and Galatea, in their several portraitures.

Neptune is depainted with several countenances; sometimes with a mild and pleasant, other times with a lowring and sad countenance, to distinguish the various flux and reflux, ebbing and flowing, of the sea; naked, holding in his hand a trident of polish'd iron, standing upright in the cavity of a great sea-shell, drawn by two tritons with the faces of men, which from the middle downward have the proportion and shape of fishes.

Amphitrite, in a thin veil, of a cerulean or blewish colour, with long hair hanging down over her shoulders, of a very sad and darkish colour, holding in her arms a globe, which is the emblem of the sea incircling the earth.

Proteus, in a long robe of changeable sarsnet, with blue and green, purple and red

spots for flowers; in one hand holding a camelion, in the other a banner of the Companies.

Glaucus, in a long white beard and hair, soft, and dropping about his shoulders, his eyes green and glistening, his brows full of wrinkles and green spots, his breast all overgrown with greenish seawood or moss, his belly and from thence downwards fish like, full of fins and scales.

Thetis, a lady of a brown complexion, her hair scatter'd about her shoulders, crown'd with a coronet of periwinkle and escallop shells, in a mantle of sea-green, with chains and bracelets of amber about her neck and arms, and a branch of red coral in her hand.

Galatea, a most beautiful young virgin, her hair carelessly falling about her shoulders like silver threads, and at each ear a fair pearl, with a double string of them about her neck and left arm; a mantle of pure, thin, and fine white, bearing in her lap a compass representing the virtues of the steel, iron, and loadstone; and in her hand a sponge made of sea-froth.

THE THIRD PAGEANT

is a triumphal arch of Loyalty; upon the top of which is exalted Fame, with her wings displayed, seeming to proffer a flight, and to mount from the earth and rove abroad. Her garments all over embroidered with eyes, ears, and tongues; blowing a trumpet. In the four arches are placed three figures, and a speaker, which is Loyalty; the three appurtenant figures, Truth, Union, Concord.

Loyalty. In a purple robe, semined with stars of gold, a golden scarf cross from the right shoulder to the left side; scarlet coloured silk hose; silver buskins, laced and surfl'd with sky-colour and gold ribbon; a long curl'd bright brown peruge, and on it a shining coronet of golden hearts. She beareth in her left hand, on a shield, Gules, the rose and crown; and with this motto, *Jacobus Imperator*.

Truth. In a white sarsenet robe, a cloath of silver mantle, with fair curl'd flaxen hair, a garland of white lillyes, white silk hose, white buskins laced with silver ribbon. In one hand a sword of polished iron, illustrated with stars (with which she chaseth away errors); in the other hand a banner of my Lord Mayor's.

Union. In a robe of green sarsnet, sprinkled with divers annulets of gold. A chain of gold thrice double about her neck. Her legs and feet beautified with buskins of gold, surfl'd with watched silk and silver ribbon. A wreath of green laurel (about a long curl'd peruge of bright hair) on her head. Bearing in one hand an escutcheon, Vert, charged with a triangle within a circle or. In the other hand, a banner of the Companies.

Concord. A fair virgin in a scarlet-colour'd robe, a sky-colour'd and gold scarf, fair bright hair, and about her head a garland of white and red roses, representing the concord and union of king and people, the court and city; white buskins laced and watched and

gold ribbon. In her left hand a shining shield of polished iron, charged with a grove of myrtles; for such is the nature and harmonious concord of those trees, that, although they be planted a good space one from another, they will meet, and one embrace the other.

In the front of this scene is a sea-lyon, fish from the middle downwards, on the back of which is placed a young black; with four little Tritons, one at each corner of the stage.

THE SECOND SPEECH, BY LOYALTY.

Protect me (sir), into your arms I fly,
 The patron of rejected Loyalty;
 Within whose loyal heart our phoenix nests,
 Who suck'd your first allegiance from these breasts.
 Banish'd with fair Astræa in a cloud,
 By violence of the ungrateful crowd;
 To shine like her in a serener sky,
 A constellation to your heaven I fly,
 With Union, Truth, and Concord to maintain
 That sovereignty which lower orbs profane.
 'Twas here (my lord) I found a second birth,
 When Loyalty was banish'd from the earth;
 Whom loyal senators did re-install,
 And made me sit triumphant in the Guild-Hall.
 Advancing now the power of my command,
 There's not a foe that dare that pow'r withstand;
 Nay, such is the late fondness of the town,
 That every one wou'd court me for his own.
 But, to avoid pretenders, in your brest
 This halcyon more securely makes her nest;
 Wishing that happy peace within your reign,
 Which only Loyalty can best maintain.

THE FOURTH PAGEANT.

Ætna, or the wonderful Sicilian mountain, upon the top, casting forth sulphurous matter, fire, and smoak: at the one end whereof is Vulcan, with a hammer in his hand, beating upon an anvil, and three Cyclops at another anvil, with three great hammers, answering him methodically in a song, Brontes, Steropes, and Pyracmon, forging and framing of thunderbolts for Jove, and heads of arrows for Cupid. At the other end is Polypheme with three other Cyclops hard at work in a minoral. Polypheme, with a crow of iron, breaking the rocks: another with an iron bar; a third with a pick-axe; the

fourth with a shovel or spade, digging and throwing up iron mine and ore of tin and copper. Apollo playing upon a pipe, with two Cupids, one at each arm, with two small hammers in their hands, beating time upon a dulcimer of iron bars: whilst Vulcan and the other Cyclops are at their forges with a flute and music of keys, tongs, fire-forks, and the like proper instruments, keeping the same harmony at the other end.

Vulcan. In a scarlet robe studded with spongles or sparks of flaming fire: lame of one leg; a black and swarthy complexion; his face smoaking red; burnt locks, over which a helmet of polish'd iron, with the phoenix rising out of her own flames for the crest. Scarlet buskins, spangled over with spots of gold and sable. In his hand a hammer, beating time upon an anvil.

Brontes. In a flesh-colour'd close-bodied wastecoat, supposed to be naked, of a tawny and brown hue, with drawers and buskins of the same, straight and close to the skin; with a black leather apron (Roman scallop) hanging down before; a swarthy and black complexion; one great eye in the middle of the forehead with a peruge of black sing'd hair, over which is an iron helmet, upon the top of which is mounted a salamander in the flames.

Steropes. In a close wastecoat, buskins, and drawers as the former, with a black leather apron semin'd with sparks of fire, black hair thrust up under his helmet, which bears a salamander as the former.

Pyracmon. In a wastecoat, buskins, and drawers of the same, semin'd thick with sparkles and spots of fire. One eye in the middle of his forehead, fiery, red, and sparkling, with a yellow burnt peruge, short and frizl'd, under an iron helmet, bearing a salamander on the top, in the midst of incircling flames, as his two brethren before accouter'd.

Polypheme. A giant of a large size, one great eye in the middle of his forehead, in a robe of deep carnation, discolour'd with the several minerals of the earth; standing at the entrance of the cave with a crow of iron in his hand, to break the rocks that hinder the access to the mines, and a sword in the other to prevent all others but the right worshipful the Company of Ironmongers (whose peculiar prerogative it is) to enter.

The other three Cyclops in close robes, supposed to be naked, as the former, saving that, instead of fiery and light spangles, they are stain'd with the ore of iron, tin, copper, and the tincture of the earthen minerals; buskins of iron plated with tin, and laced with copper; digging and throwing up the minerals of iron and copper, whilst Apollo descends to make them music with his harmonious pipe.

Apollo. A young man in a robe of the sun-beams, polished with gold, holding in his left hand a thunderbolt, and in his right hand a scepter (which signifies government); on the top of which is dexterously engraven an eye, which signifies the power that over-sees and beholds all things.

The two Cupids dressed in wings, with the bows and quivers by their wastes, beating time to Apollo's pipe.

Vulcan hops out of his cave, and with all humble reverence addresses himself to his Lordship, in the last speech.

THE THIRD SPEECH, BY VULCAN.

Here, sir, in iron mines of sulphurous earth,
 Where smoak and fiery vapours take their birth,
 We forge out thunder-bolts for incenc'd Jove,
 And heads of arrows for the God of Love ;
 With lightning flames to pierce the stubborn heart.
 Or win the loyal with a golden dart ;
 Lame Vulcan's and the swarthy Cyclop's trust,
 The ill man's terror, the reward o' th' just ;
 Teaching you such to take to your embrace,
 And curb with steel the God-contemning race.
 Semiramis may boast her golden towers,
 Carthage her brick, and Thebes her brazen bowers ;
 A stronger wall your Carthage does inviron,
 Whose first foundation is laid in iron,
 And shall withstand the envy of the Turk,
 Where heav'n-aspiring Titans are at work,
 With rods of iron to keep the beast in awe,
 And make the lawless rebel stoop to law.
 Where great Apollo, with mysterious art
 Of musick, condescends to play a part.
 His hand a scepter bears (which does imply
 Your government) on that display'd an eye,
 With which you must look down from your high sphere
 With vigilance, to crown th'ensuing year.

His Lordship vouchsafing a bow, with a seeming approbation of what was delivered, rides forward towards King-street; where the foot-marshal, having placed the assistants, livery, and Companies on both sides the way, the pensioners with their targets hung on the top of their javelins, the ensign-bearers in the rear, drums and fifes in the front, together with the foynes, budge batchellors, and gentlemen-ushers, his lordship rides to Guild-hall, where again he is saluted by the expert Artillery Company with three volleys more, which concludes their duty for that day. His land-attendants pass through a lane of the Companies so planted to Guild-hall; after which, the Company repair to the Hall to dinner, the several silk-works and triumphs being convey'd into Grocers'-hall, during which time the speakers and children upon the pageants refresh themselves till his lordship has dined; whose table, for the greater magnificence of this year's splendour, being the

first of his reign, is honoured with the presence of both their Majesties, the Prince and Princess of Denmark, &c.

The King's together with the Lord Mayor's musick playing all the while at dinner, the following Songs, peculiarly appropriated to the design of the day and the mystery of the Company, are sung at the several tables.

SONG AT THE LORD MAYOR'S TABLE.

The storm is all over, a halcyon calm
Has smooth'd the rough face of the sea :
Crown every glass with a garland of palm,
The emblem of victory.
Great Jove the proud Titans subdu'd in a trice,
That we might for ever, for ever rejoyce.

Chorus.—Then a health to that One whom Heav'n to the throne
Did in spite of Pretenders restore :
May the friends of the Crown be install'd with renew'd
And his enemies hang at the door.

II.

With courage and conduct our Cæsar endow'd
Did the factious bands overcome,
Surpriz'd the great Dagon, the god of the crowd,
And brought him a captive home.
Great Jove has the Cyclops a sacrifice made,
No more on the rights of his throne to invade.
Then a health, &c.

III.

When steel-daring giants made war with the gods,
Their thunder the slaves did despise ;
But when the cœlestials had gotten the odds
Their throne they secur'd in the skies.
His friends have exalted our Jove in his spear,
But the fall of the rebels hath settled him there.
Then a health, &c.

IV.

With the wealth and the bounty of air, sea, and land,
Shall our plentiful tables be spread ;
A brimmer of nectar in every man's hand,
Such as gods at their banquets had.

From the earth, from the air, we will serve up the best,
 And drain up the ocean to furnish each guest.
 With a health, &c.

THE COMPANIES SONG.

I.

Wou'd you know the comely graces
 That adorn our earthly dame?
 Copper nose and brazen faces
 Are embellishments of shame.
 Wou'd you know her comely graces,
 They more noble virtues claim.

II.

Praise of Iron, weight and measure,
 In due numbers to relate,
 Tops all mines in Nature's treasure
 That are useful to a state.
 Praise of Iron, weight and measure,
 Larger volumes would create.

III.

Gold and Silver in the using
 Melts like wax before the sun,
 Fertile Ir'n is still producing
 A new off-spring of her own.
 Gold and Silver in the using
 (While this stays behind) is flown.

IV.

City dons may heap up treasure,
 But shou'd they expose their stock,
 Wolves and tygers wou'd make seisure,
 And wou'd soon devour the flock.
 City dons may heap up treasure,
 Garamercy trusty lock.

V.

City arms and the portcullis
 In our guild the mayor instals,
 'Tis a charm against the bullies;
 One cold inch his courage palls.
 City arms and the portcullis
 Keep us safer than our walls.

VI.

Iron head-piece, or strong armour,
 Tho' an horse-shoe (if well plac'd),
 Will not only keep us warmer,
 But more safe in Ir'n encas'd.
 Ir'n head-piece and strong armour
 Has grim death it self out-fac'd.

VII.

Woman, crooked by nature
 Than the rib of which she came,
 Iron staies reform her stature,
 And will rectifie the frame.
 Woman, cross and crook'd by nature,
 This will set her right again.

VIII.

Loadstone does not draw the Iron,
 Homage to the flow'r to own,
 Whence vast ships the world environ
 Which upon the floods are drawn.
 Loadstone does not draw the Iron,
 'Tis the steel attracts the stone.

IX.

There's not a mineral in nature
 So much deserves the diadem,
 Whence all things move by land and water,
 And richest ships the ocean stem.
 There's not a mineral in nature
 Like our subterranean gem.

X.

From the plowshire to the scepter,
 Spits and forks and keenest blades,
 Adam in his Eden kept her
 To stitch fig-leaves in the shades.
 From the needle to the scepter,
 She's the ancient'st of all trades.

THIRD SONG, TO THE KING.

I.

Dubba-dubba-dub, stand your ground,
 Let the drums make a noise, and the cheerful trumpet sound,
 In conqu'ring laurel each glass be crown'd
 With a health to our royal James.

To your order there, ranks and files,
 Till the bottles all vanquish'd become your noble spoils;
 'Tis Mars and Bacchus, boys, with their smiles,
 Victory, victory, proclaims.

Tanta-ra-ra-ra, to your arms,
 The rebels o' th' West the town alarms,
 The mobile's up, and the country swarms
 With a pack of rebellious knaves.

Sparks who resistance think no crime,
 Bold speak, with the Polish Prince of Lime,
 Who would be a King before his time:
 From a subject to his slaves.

II.

Charge again, my boys, never spare,
 It will banish all fear, and will drive away despair;
 'Twill make 's more active and fit for war
 To oppose the audacious foe.

In dull sobriety let 'em pine,
 And with weaker advice weaker element combine,
 Whilst we, inspir'd with sprightly wine,
 Give the slaves a full overthrow.

Now, boys, give fire, charge to the right,
 The slave dares not drink will never fight ;
 Let the hungry mortal stoop to flight
 Who has neither coin nor score.

We who are arm'd to serve our King,
 And with our allegiance courage bring,
 Must fight for his rights, and drink to bring
 Him wealth to encrease his store.

III.

Bring the cannons up t' their round,
 Let the cartridges fly, and the pounders tear the ground,
 Each loyal souldier, with conquest crown'd,
 Bring a brimful of trophies home.

Make the rebels fly, horse and foot,
 'Tis a volley of bumpers must end the hot dispute ;
 Who holds out longest, stands fairest to't,
 In conclusion must overcome.

Sec, sec, they fly, the work is done,
 The day is our own, the battel's won,
 The Usurper's a captive brought to town,
 His neck to the block does yield.

So may our foes all health disband,
 Whilst we knock 'em down two in a hand ;
 Who fights as he drinks whilst he can stand
 Falls a victim in honour's field.

Dinner being ended, and night approaching, his Majesty, attended with a noble guard, returns to White-hall; and his Lordship, attended by a private retinue of his own Company, takes coach, and is conducted to Grocers'-hall, where, betaking himself to his private recessments, those that attend him depart with decency and order to their respective habitations.

FINIS.

The right reserved by the Crown in the new charters to remove the Masters, Wardens, and Liverymen of the City Companies at pleasure was soon put in force, as appears by the following Order in Council :*

At a Court at Windsor, the 25 Sep. 1687.

By the King's most excellent Ma^{tie} and the Lords of his Ma^{ts} most Hon^{ble} Pryvy Councell.

Whereas, by the late charters granted to the several Companies of London, it is provided, that his Ma^{tie}, his heirs and successors, may by order in councell from tyme to tyme displace or remove the master, wardens, and assistants of the said several Companies, or any of them, and thereupon the place or places of such pson or psons soe removed shalbe void: And whereas his Ma^{tie} hath thought fit that several members of the said several Companies should be removed: His Ma^{tie} in Councell is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered accordingly, that—

John Grice, Master,	
Rich ^d Ingram,	} Wardens,
Henry Mudd, Esq.	
Sir Rob. Jefferey, Knt.	
John Sampson, Esq.	
Will ^m Hinton,	
Nicho. Wyld,	
Benia. Skutt,	
Tho ^s Nicholas,	
Edw ^d Spencer,	
Tho ^s Niccolls,	

Tho ^s Pattle,
John Foster, Ironmonger,
Tho ^s Humphreys,
Geo. Fewtrell,
Cha ^s Thorold, jun ^r ,
John Beale,
Edward Morgan,
John Godshall,
Thomas Sands,
Francis Halton,
Thomas Harper,

* “ In the new charters a power had been reserved to the Crown of dismissing magistrates at pleasure. This power was now exercised without limit. It was by no means equally clear that James had the power of appointing new magistrates; but, whether it belonged to him or not, he determined to assume it. Everywhere, from the Tweed to the Land's End, Tory functionaries were ejected, and the vacant places were filled with Presbyterians, Independents, and Baptists. In the new charter of the City of London the Crown had reserved the power of displacing the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of all the Companies. Accordingly more than eight hundred citizens of the first consideration, all of them members of that party which had opposed the Exclusion Bill, were turned out of office by a single edict. In a short time appeared a supplement to this long list.^a But scarcely had the new office-bearers been sworn in when it was discovered that they were as unmanageable as their predecessors.”—Macaulay's History of England, ii. 336.

^a Privy Council Book, Sept. 25th, 1687: Feb. 21st, 1687-8.

Assistants of the Company of Ironmongers, be, and they are hereby removed, and displaced from being any longer master, wardens, or assistants of the said Company; and his Ma^{ty} is further pleased to order, that the Lord Maior and Court of Aldermen do forthwith signify his Ma^{ties} pleasure herein to the said Company.

WM. BRIDGMAN.

A true copy of the Order in Councill.

WAGSTAFF.

iiij die October, 1687, annoq. R. R^s Jacobi S^cdi, Ang. &c. tertio.

Whereas his Ma^{tie} by order of councell (now sent downe to this court) have benne pleased to remove severall masters and wardens and assistants of severall Comp^s of this cittie: And comanded this court to signifie his Ma^{ties} pleasure therein to the said Comp^s. It is ordered, that a coppie of the said order of councell (for soe much as concerneth each Company) be made by M^r Townclerke and deleuered unto the clerks of the said respective Companies, to be by them entered in their Companies books.

WAGSTAFF.

PEAKE, Maior.

Martis xi^o die Octob. 1687, annoq. R. R. Jacobi S^cdi, Ang. &c. tertio.

Whereas his Ma^{ty}, by letters pattents under the great seale of England, hath granted, ordained, and established, that all the misteries and comp^{ar} of or belonging unto this cittie, and all their members, should be under the government of this Court, and that this Court should appoint and order w^{ch} of the said Comp^s should have liveries, and that all members of the said Companies chosen, or to be chosen, into the livery, should before admission to that place bee approved or might be rejected by this Court: And also this Court should or might from tyme to tyme, at their discretion, dismisse, remove, and discharge any person or persons now being or that hereafter shalbe of the livery of the said Comp^s from the said place: And whereas his Ma^{ty} by his letter, under his sign manuall, directed to this Court, hath signified his royal will and pleasure that the several persons hereunder named should by this Court be forthwth removed and discharged from being of the livery or liverymen of their respective Comp^s within this citty; and his Ma^{ty} therein taking notice that, at the tyme of the late surrenders of severall of the charters, powers, or privileges of divers Comp^s w^hin this cittie, in y^e reigne of his Ma^{ty} or his late dearest brother, many members then of the livery or liverymen of their respective Comp^s were thereby displaced, and have ever since bin deprived and debarred of their former privileges of being of the livery of their respective Comp^s, and his Ma^{ty} thereby further signifying that being well persuaded of their loyalty and duty, and fully resolved to encourage and countenance all his subjects of dutiful behaviour towards his Ma^{ty} and his government, soe long as they continue to act accordingly: His Ma^{ty} declares his further will and pleasure, that this Court should cause the several persons who at the tyme of the late surrenders of their severall

charters were of the livery of their respective Comp^s, and by the means aforesaid were thereof deprived, to bee again restored (except such only as are herein named) to their said former priviledges of being of the livery of their said respective Comp^s as fully and effectually as they were at the tyme of the said late surrenders, anything to the contrary notwithstanding: This Court doe therefore, pursuant to the powers graunted by the letters pattents aforesaid, and in obedience unto his M^{ties} command signified by his Ma^{ty}s letter aforesaid, remove and discharge the several persons hereunder named from being of the livery or liverymen of the respective Companies of this cittie hereafter mençoned. And it is ordered by this Court, that all the members of the said respective Companies (except such as are hereby removed) who at the times of the late surrenders of their several charters were of the livery of the said respective Companies, and by that means deprived thereof, be again restored and re-admitted to their said former priviledges of being of the livery of the said respective Comp^s as fully and effectually as they were at the tyme of the said surrenders, and that they hold and enjoy the same place and precedence in their said Comp^s that they held at the tymes of the said surrenders; and it is ordered by this Court that the names of all such members of the said respective Comp^s as are to be restored to the livery in pursuance of his Maties cõmand and this order be p̃sented to this Court in writing in one colume, and that the names of all the other their respective liverymen now remayning and not hereby displaced be p̃sented in another colume at the same tyme.

The liverymen removed by this order were the same persons named in the previous Order of Council, with the addition of two others, namely,

JOHN PIERCE.

JOHN GREEN.

Another order from the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen under the same date as the foregoing next appears on our minutes in the following words :

PEAKE, Maïor.

Martis xi die Octobr^s 1687, annoq. R. R. Jacobi S̃c̃di, Ang. &c. tertio.

Whereas his Ma^{ty} hath lately by his royall letter under his signe manuall directed to this court ben pleased to signify that his Ma^{ty} having thought it necessary for his service to cause seʋall of the masters, wardens, and assistants of seʋall of the Comp^s within this cittie by order in councell to be removed, and that his Ma^{tie} having been given to understand that divers of his subjects upon the surrenders of the seʋall charters of the said Comp^s of the said cittie to his Ma^{tie} or his late dearest brother were displaced and removed from being assistants in the respective Comp^s and have ever since been deprived and debarr'd from their stations and precedencies in their respective comp^s, And that his

Matie being resolved to encourage and countenance all his subjects of dutifull behaviour towards his Matie and his government so long as they continue to act accordingly, his Ma^{ty} is pleased hereby to declare his Royall will and pleasure that this court should cause soe many of the said sevall persons who at the respective time of the surrenders of the said charters were of the assistants of the said respective Comp^s as will compleat and fill up the numbers reserved and appoynted by the said sevall charters to be again restored and forthwith admitted according unto their senioritie in their respective Comp^s, except only such whom his Matie by the said order in councell had removed. And his Matie dooe hereby alsoe expressly require that they shalbe forthwith readmitted and restored to the injoyment of their former privileges and p^{re}cedence of being assistants of the said respective Comp^s as fully and effectually as they were at the tyme of the said surrenders, and alsoe y^t this court doe cause and require that the said sevall Comp^s forthwith to proceed to make choyce of master, wardens, and other officers now vacant, any thing to the contrarye thereof notwithstanding. In obedience to w^{ch} command from his Matie, It is ordered by this court that the master, wardens, and assistants (or such of them as not being removed by his Matie as aforesaid are now remayning in the said places) of all the Comp^s of this cittie whose charters have bin surrenderd as aforesaid Doe forthwith su^mon, restore, and readmitt soe many of the members of their respective Comp^s as were assistants at the tyme of the surrender of their said charters Except those removed by his Matie by order of councell as aforesaid to their former places of assistants as will compleate and fill up the numbers of their respective assistants directed and appoynted by their charters, And all the said persons soe to be restored, have and enjoy the same places precedencies and priviledges among the assistants of their respective Comp^s as they held at the tyme of the said surrenders. And in further persuance of his Ma^{ty}s pleasure signified as aforesaid it is likewise ordered that in any of the said Comp^s where the place or places of master or wardens or any of them are vacant by y^e removall aforesaid the said comp^a doe forthwith proceed to choose and admitt other persons into the said places of master or wardens soe vacant. And it is further ordered, that the clerkes of all the Comp^s doe bring to this court in writing an account of their proceedings herein, together with the names of their master or wardens when chosen, and their court of assistants when compleated as aforesaid.

WAGSTAFF.

In obedience to the foregoing order, these persons following were appoynted master, wardens, assistants, and livery of this Company, and were accordingly returned to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on the 19th October, 1687.

William Walker, Master.

Ambrose Nicholas, }
Thomas Puckle, } Wardens.

Assistants.

Charles Thorold, Esq.
Richard Young, Esq.
Xpöfer Foster.
Sam^l Morris.
Thomas Ayres.
Edward Madox.
William Haies.
John Young.
William Bradford.
Nico. Uridge.
Charles Phillips.
Robert Wadsworth.
George Carew.
Charles Milson.
John Woolfe.
Henry Palmer.
William Gunston.

Sam^l Foote.
Joseph Addams.
Peter Walker.
William Brice.
Hugh Norris.
Samuel Storey.
William Hiet.
Thomas Hunt
John Foster, Attor^y.
Daniel Gates.
Samuel Wells.
James Richards.
George Broome.
Edward Thompson.
Ralph Hartley.
Thomas Piggott.
Richard Babbington.

Liverymen.

John Livermore.
Edward Cozens.
Isaac Gregory.
Robert Green.
Lawrence Stephenson.
James Wagstaff.
Thomas Smith.
Samuel Alford.
Samuel Richards.
Thomas Humfryes }
William Humfryes } brothers.
Thomas Dunk.

Joseph Payne.
Thomas Briscoe.
Thomas Barsham.
William Chase.
Roger Burrows.
Richard Nodes.
Phill. Fincher.
Joseph Head.
Nath^l Woodman.
William Crosse.
Thomas Addams.

SHORTER, Maior.

Martis xxii. die November, 1687, Anno^q R. R^s. Jacobi S^cdi, Ang. &c. tertio.

This Courte having now re^cd letters pattents from his Ma^{ty} under the great scale of England relating to the Comp^s of this Cittie and the choice and admission or confirmation of their masters, wardens, and assistants, and Liverymen, Doe order that the clerks of all the seuell Companies of this Cittie doe forthwth repaire to M^r Townclerke and take out a coppie of the said Letters pattents to be comunicated to and observed by their respective Comp^s, and entered in their Comp^s Books.

WAGSTAFF.

At a Meeting at the Hall the 29th November, 1687,—

Mr. William Walker, Mr. Ambrose Nicholas, and Mr. Puckle took their oathes as assistants by virtue of the above mentioned Letters Pattents.

Then Mr. Walker took his oathe as Master of the Company for the remainder of the yeare to come, and Mr. Ambrose Nicholas and Mr. Thomas Puckle took their oathes as wardens of the Company according unto the afore men^cond letters pattents for the remainder of the yeare to come, when these present taking notice that there wanted one to make up a full Court proceeded in no further business, but ordered a court to be summoned tuesday morning next at nine of the clock.

February 23. A Court was specially summoned to consider the following communications for the removal of certain members of the Company and the restoration of others:

At the Court at Whitehall, the 10th February, 1687.

By the King's most excellent Ma^{ty} and the Lords of his Ma^{ties} most hono^{ble}
Privy Councell.

Whereas by the late charters granted to the severall Companies of London it is provided that his Ma^{ty}, his heirs and successors, may by order in councell from tyme to tyme displace and remove the master, wardens, and assistants of the said several Companies, or any of them, and thereupon the place or places of such person or persons soe removed shalbe voyd: And whereas his M^{ty} has thought fit that several members of the said several Comp^s should be removed; His Ma^{ty} in councell is pleased this day to order, and it is hereby ordered, that Thomas Piggott and Sam^l Wells, assistants to y^e Company of Ironmongers, bee and they are hereby removed and displaced from being any longer assistants of the said Company: And his Ma^{ty} is further pleased to order, that the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen doe forthwith signify his Ma^{ties} pleasure herein to the said Comp^y.

JOHN NICHOLAS.

SHORTER, Maior.

Martis xiiij. die Feb^r, 168⁷, anno^q R. R^s. Jacobi S^cdi Ang. &c. quarto.

Whereas his Ma^{tie} by order of Councell (now sent down to this courte) hath bin pleased to remove and displace se^uall of the masters, wardens, and assistants of se^uall Companies of this cittie, and commanded this court to signifie his Ma^{ties} pleasure therein to the said Comp^s. It is ordered that the clerks of the said se^uall Comp^s doe forthwth repaire to M^r Townclerk and take out a coppie of the said order of Councell (for soe much as concerns their respective Companys) and enter the same in their Comp^s books.

WAGSTAFF.

SHORTER, Maior.

Martis, xiiij. die Feb^r, 168⁷, anno^q R. R. Jacobi S^cdi, Ang. &c. iiij^o.

His Ma^{tie} having bin pleased by his royall letter, under his sign manuall, directed to this Court, to declare his pleasure that this Court should cause the several persons hereunder named to be restored to their former privileges of being of the assistants and the livery or liverymen of their respective Companies wthin the cittie; it is therefore ordered by this Court, that the master, wardens, and assistants of the several Comp^s hereafter named doe forthwith (in conformity to his Ma^{ties} pleasure) restore the said several persons to their former privileges respectively of being of the assistants and of the livery of their respective Companies; that is to say,

A List of the Assistants to be restored unto the Ironmongers.

Nicholas Wyld.

Cha^s Thorold, Jun^r.

John Beale.

Edward Morgan.

John Godshall.

Thomas Sandes.

Francis Hatton.

Thomas Harper.

George Fewtrell.

And in obedience to his Ma^{ties} further co^mmand, signified by another royal letter sent down to this Court, it is ordered that the severall persons hereunder named be removed and discharged from being of the livery or liverymen of the said Company, and the master, wardens, and assistants of the said Company are required to put the said persons' names out of the list of the livery: that is to say,

Thomas Piggott.

Samuel Wells.

John Livermore.

Edward Cozens.

Laurence Stevenson.

Thomas Smith.

Roger Burroughs.

Nath^l Woodman.

Thomas Addams.

And it is further ordered by this Court, that the clerk of the said Company does forthwth bring to this Court in writing, subscribed by the master or one of the wardens of the said Company, an exact list of the master, wardens, assistants, and livery of the said Company, both such as are now to be restored as those still continuing and not removed.

WAGSTAFFE.

In compliance with the foregoing orders, the following list was returned to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen on the 10th day of March, 1687:—

William Walker, Master.

Ambrose Nicholas, }
Thomas Puckle, } Wardens.

Charles Thorold, Esq ^r . Sen ^r .	William Brice.
Richard Young, Esq.	Hugh Norris.
Nicholas Wyld.	Sam ^l Storey.
Christ. Foster.	William Hiet.
Sam ^l Morris.	Thomas Hunt.
Thomas Ayres.	John Foster, Attor ^y .
Edward Madox.	Dan ^l Gate.
William Haies.	James Richards.
John Young.	George Browne.
William Bradford.	Edward Thompson.
Nicholas Urage.	George Fewtrell.
Charles Phelps.	Charles Thorold, Jun ^r .
Robert Wadsworth.	Ralph Hartley.
George Carew.	John Beale.
Charles Milson.	Rich ^d Babbington.
John Woolfe.	Edward Morgan.
Henry Palmer.	John Godschall.
William Gunston.	Thomas Sandes.
Samuel Foote.	Francis Hatton.
Joseph Adams.	Thomas Harper.
Peter Walker.	

In all 44 Assistants.

Isaac Gregory.

Robert Greene.

James Wagstaffe.

Sam^l Alford.

James Richards.*

Thomas Humfries.

William Humfries.

Thomas Dunke.

Thomas Briscoe.

Thomas Barnshaw.

William Chase.

Richard Nodes.

Philip Fincher.

Joseph Head.

William Crosse.

Thomas Addams.

Liverymen, 16.

(Signed) THOS. PUCKLE, Warden.

When James the Second received from his Minister at the Hague the intelligence that he might with certainty before long expect a powerful invasion from Holland, he seems for the first time to have beheld the brink of the precipice to which his arbitrary and unjust government had led him; and then, when it was too late, he sought to regain the alienated affections of his people. Among various other concessions and retractations, he restored the charter of the city of London, and stopped the proceedings of *quo warranto* against the companies and municipal corporations of the country.

In the month of October, 1688, the following Precept was received from the Lord Mayor:—

To the Master and Wardens of the Compy of Ironmongers.

By the Maior.

Whereas his Matie has lately restored to the cittizens of this cittie their antient liberties and franchises, and directed that the Lord Maior of this cittie for y^e yeare ensuing shall forthwth be elected in the manner heretofore accustomed before the judgment upon y^e *quo warranto*, and Sir Sam^l Thompson and Sir Humphrey Edwin having by his Matie been nominated for Sheriffs, untill Sheriffs shalbe elected by the Maior and cōialty and cittizens of this cittie, for the p̄sent yeare; these are therefore to require you, that you cause all yo^r liverymen of your Company to come together in their livery gownes to

* Qy? Samuel.

Guildhall on Thursday morning next at nine of the clocke, there to make the said eleçons in the manner heretofore accustomed within their cittie; and also to choose chamberlen and bridg-master, &c. for this present yeare. Given this 9th * day of October, 1688.

WAGSTAFFE.

On the 21st of the next month, the Court of the Ironmongers' Company was especially summoned in consequence of the following note having been received from the Lord Chancellor :—

I desire the Master, Wardens, and some of the Assistants, to attend mee to morrow at three of the clocke in y^e afternoone, at my house in Duke Street, Westminster. Dated 20th November, 1688.

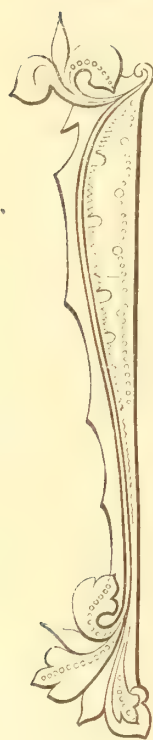
JEFFREYS, C.

To the Master and Wardens of the
Comp^y of Ironmongers.

At the time appointed the Master, Wardens, Mr. Thomas Nicholas, Mr. Edward Spencer, Mr. Henry Palmer, with the Clerk, attended his Lo^{pp}, who declared that his Ma^{ty} was pleased to return unto them the Com^{ts} surrender under their seal, uncanceled, dated the 17th day of July, 1684, and that they should be in the same condition as they were in before the *quo warranto* was brought against the cittie of London; and his Lo^{pp} further declared his Ma^{ty} would grant the Comp^y such additions unto their old charter as may be of advantage unto them in their bye-laws, or what else they should reasonably require, or words to that effect; when the Master and other members in attendance returned his Lo^{pp} thanks, in the names of themselves and the Comp^y, for his care of them.

* Previous to the alteration of the style in 1752, Lord Mayor's day was always on the 29th October.

Letters patent of James the Second, dated the 19th November in the third year of his reign, amending and repealing certain provisions of former charters, and empowering the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London to reinstate the Masters, Wardens, and Assistants of the City Companies, and to act therein as their several circumstances may require.



JAMES THE SECOND, by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas in the several charters granted by us, or our dearest brother Charles the Second, late King of England, to the several Companies, misteries, and fraternities of our citty of London, or to the said citty belonging, it is provided that our said brother, or wee, his or our heirs or successors respectively, might, by order in Privy Council, remove any master or masters, warden or wardens, assistant or assistants, of the said several companies, misteries, and fraternities: And whereas wee, by order lately made in our Privy Council, did lately remove and discharge certain masters, wardens, and assistants, of most of the companies, misteries, and fraternities aforesaid; and thereupon by our letters under our royal signe manuall, and our signet, wee have restored, and given directions for the restoring of other persons who formerly were masters, wardens, or assistants in the severall companies, misteries, and fraternities aforesaid, and were removed from those places; yet neverthelesse it soe falls out that in some of the said companies, misteries, and fraternities, for want of a master, wardens, or a sufficient number of assistants, the said companies, misteries, or fraternities, cannot (as we are given to understand) have courts of assistants for dispatch of their necessary affairs and business, or else the master, wardens, or assistants, newly chosen or to be chosen, or soe as aforesaid restored or to be restored, cannot well take the oaths for performance of their offices respectively, and be thereunto admitted according to their charters, or the ordinances and laws of the said companies, misteries, and fraternities: Therefore to supply the said defects, and all others of like nature in y^e companies, misteries, and fraternities aforesaid, and for the better and more easy proceeding and prosecucon of the affairs and business of the said companies, misteries, and fraternities, Know ye, that, of our speciall grace, certaine knowledge, and meere mocon, wee have granted, ordained, constituted, and established, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors, wee do grant, ordaine, constitute, and establish, until by us, our heirs, and successors, it shall be otherwise ordered and provided, that in all and every the companies, misteries, and fraternities of the citty aforesaid, wherein by the said removal lately made, or hereafter to be made,

of any master, warden, or assistant, masters, wardens, or assistants, or any of them, the said companies, misteries, and fraternities respectively, for want of a mast^r, wardens, or assistants, or any of them, or a sufficient number of them, or any of them, cannot well and properly have and keepe courts of assistants according to the prescription or directions of their charters respectively, or according to the respective ordinances or customs of the said companies, misteries, or fraternities, or in the said companies, misteries, or fraternities heretofore commonly used; or the new masters, wardens, or assistants chosen or to be chosen, or any others in manner aforesaid restored or to be restored, or any of them, cannot take the oaths of their offices respectively, and to be admitted thereunto according to the form and effect of the charters or ordinances or customs of the said companies, misteries, or fraternities respectively, or in which companies, misteries, or fraternities, by the removal, as aforesaid, now or hereafter, of any master, wardens, or assistants, or any of them, anything necessary, requisite, or expedient, now is or hereafter shall be wanting for, touching or concerning the election or admission of any new master, wardens, or assistants chosen or to be chosen, restored or to be restored, into the place or places of any master, wardens, or assistants so as aforesaid removed or to be removed, or for administering the oaths of office to any such new master, wardens, or assistants, or in, touching, or concerning any other matters or affairs of the said companies, misteries, or fraternities respectively to be done or dispatched; in all the aforesaid cases, and in all other such and the like cases in, touching, or concerning any of the said companies, misteries, or fraternities, the master, wardens and assistants of the said companies, misteries, and fraternities respectively, now or hereafter remaining and not removed from the said offices, or the greater part of them (although noe master or wardens, or a sufficient number of the master, wardens, or assistants, according to the forme and effect of the aforesaid charters, ordinances, or customs, should not be remaining from time to time as often as the case shall require), shall and may elect, nominate, restore, and make other master, wardens, and assistants in the place or places of the master, wardens, or assistants soe removed or to be removed, or in anywise void or to be void. And the said master, wardens, and assistants of the severall companies aforesaid now or hereafter remaining and not removed, or any two or more of them, shall and may administer to the said other master, wardens, or assistants to be newly chosen, restored, or made, or now chosen or restored, the severall oathes accustomed and prescribed for the good and faithful execution of the said offices respectively. To which said master, wardens, and assistants of the severall and respective companies, misteries, and fraternities aforesaid soe as aforesaid not removed, or any two or more of them in every company, for us, our heirs and successors, we give and grant full power, by these presents, to administer the said oathes of office to the master, wardens, and assistants of their companies, misteries, and fraternities respectively soe as aforesaid chosen or to be chosen, or restored or to be restored, as the case shall require. And wee further will, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and suc-

cessors, wee grant, ordaine, constitute, and establish, That every person and persons soe aforesaid chosen or to be chosen, appointed or to be appointed to the offices of master, warden, or assistant of the companies aforesaid respectively, or any of them, and all other persons restored or to be restored to the said offices, or any of them, or to the livery in any company, mistery, or fraternity of the city aforesaid, by command from us lately given to the mayor and aldermen of the said city, shall take upon him, performe, and execute in all things the said office respectively, in as large manner and forme as any master, warden, or assistant or liveryman respectively of the said companies had performed and executed the same in times past; and that all and every person and persons soe as aforesaid restored, chosen, or appointed to be restored, chosen, or appointed, shall, to all intents and purposes, be good and lawful master and masters, warden and wardens, assistant and assistants, or liverymen respectively of the said companies wherein they have bin or shall be soe as aforesaid restored or chosen to the said offices respectively. And further, that neither the Oath of Supremacy or Allegiance nor any subscription or making of any declaration menconed or expressed in any Act of Parliament or statute, nor any other oath, except only the oath for the good and faithful execution of the offices of master, warden, assistant, or liveryman respectively, nor any receiving the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, or anything else whatsoever, shall hereafter be required, demanded, or exacted from any person or persons chosen or to be chosen, appointed or to be appointed, restored or to be restored into the offices of master, warden, assistant, or liveryman respectively of any of the companies, misteries, or fraternities of the city aforesaid, but that all and every person and persons now chosen, or hereafter to be chosen, appointed or to be appointed, restored or to be restored to the offices of master, warden, assistant, or livery of the companies of the city aforesaid, or any of them, upon taking only the oath for execon of their offices respectively, may be hereafter admitted into the said office respectively, and take upon them, perform, and execute the same in all things without taking any oath or other thing to bee exacted or required, or any other capacity, qualification, or thing whatsoever to be necessary or requisite thereunto. And wee further will and constitute, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, wee grant to y^e mayor and aldermen of the city aforesaid, for the time being, or any thirteene of them, full power and authoritie that, in case any master, wardens, or assistants now being of any of the companies, misteries, or fraternities of the city aforesaid, shall faile or refuse to choose, restore, admit, or swear any person or persons to be chosen, restored, admitted, or sworne, as the case shall require, into the office of master, warden, or assistant of the said companies respectively, or to doe and pursue those things which they ought or are required by these our letters patents, or if any person or persons newly chosen or to be chosen as aforesaid, or restored or to be restored to the office of master, warden, or assistant of any of the companies aforesaid, shall refuse to take his oath before the master, warden, or assistants that now or hereafter shall be of the said companies, or any two or more of

them, that in every such case the said mayor and aldermen for the time being, or any thirteen of them, shall and may choose, restore, or admit the masters, wardens, or assistants, as the case shall require, of such companies as aforesaid, and administer to them respectively the oathes, and doe and performe all things concerning the election, restitution, or admission of any person or persons into the offices of master, warden, or assistant of any of the companies aforesaid which the master, wardens, or assistants of the said companies now being, or any of them, by virtue of these letters patents, or according to our command lately given and signified to the said mayor and aldermen, for restoring of severall masters, wardens, and assistants of the companies of the city of London as aforesaid or otherwise, ought or might do and performe, notwithstanding the charters heretofore granted to the said companies, or any of them, by us or our progenitors, or anything contained in them or any of them, or any ordinance, lawes, or customes of the said companies, or the statute made in the parliament of Queen Elizabeth, in the first yeare of her reigne, or the statutes made in parliament holden in the third yeare of our grandfather James the First, or the seventh yeare of his reigne, or the statutes made in parliament of our dearest brother Charles the Second, in the thirteenth and five-and-twentieth years of his reigne, or any of them, or any other statute, ordinance, law, provision, or any other thing, cause, or matter whatsoever to the contrary thereof in anywise notwithstanding. In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patents. Witness Ourself, at Westminster, the nineteenth day of November, in the third year of our reigne.

The accession of William and Mary to the throne of England was an event which at once brought with it a restoration of tranquillity and public confidence, and relieved the corporate bodies from the difficulties and unconstitutional exactions to which they had been so long subject. Henceforth the Court Books of the Ironmongers' Company lose much of their historical interest; for, after the year 1688, their minutes refer almost exclusively, to the ordinary concerns of the Company, and we find only a few occasional passages that require to be noticed in these pages.

On the 4th December, in the first year of William and Mary, “a Court was espetially called by virtue of a tre from the Lords of his Majesty’s Treasury, dated the 15th of the last month, and a precept from the Lord Maior of the 22d of the said month, and by order of Coñion Councell, to desire the members of the Comp^y (the like being sent to other Companies) to supply his Majesty with a further loan, upon the Subsidy Act, of 12^d per pound, when these psons following did promise to pay into the Chamber of London these sums following :—

	£		£
Cha ^s Thorold, Esq. inaster	. 500	Mr. Tho ^s Humfreys, sen ^r	. . 100
Mr. John Young, underwarden	. 100	Mr. Nico. Urage	. . 100
Mr. Henry Palmer, hath paid	. 100	Mr. George Fewtrell	. . 100
Mr. Cha ^s Thorold, jun ^r	. . 100	Mr. Tho ^s Heatley, clerk	. . 100.”

Under the date of 1689, we find the following list of Turkey and other merchants, who were at that time members of the Ironmongers’ Company.*

Sir Robert Geffery.	Mr. Francis Hatton.
Mr. Benjamin Skutt.	Mr. Augustus Skinner.
Mr. George Carew.	Mr. Richard Clayton.
Mr. Thomas Thorold, junior.	Mr. Thomas Niccols.
Mr. Richard Carew.	Mr. Samuel Storey.
Mr. William Harvey.	Mr. Nicholas Wild.
Mr. William Newbold.	Capt. William Walker.
Mr. Henry Mudd.	Mr. William Hiet.
Mr. Thomas Puckle.	Mr. Thomas Sands.
Mr. Alleyne Boyleston.	Mr. Francis Witchcott.
Mr. Thomas Heatley.	Mr. Jeffery Little.
Charles Thorold, Esq.	Mr. Richard Ingram.
Mr. Richard Young.	Mr. Henry Hastings.
Mr. Thomas Hunt.	Mr. William Pendarris.
Mr. John Godshall.	Mr. Henry Whitchcott.
Mr. Hugh Norris.	

* Medley Book, p. 180.

1690. The following precept was addressed “To the Mr, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Comp^y of Ironmongers:”—

By the Maior.

Whereas by an order of the Lords of their Mat^{ies} most hon^{ble} Privy Councill, I, wth my brethren the Ald^m, and a Co^mittee of the Lieutenacy of this citty, lately attended her Mat^{ie} in Councill, and her Mat^{ie} being pleased to desire that the citty of London will at this tyme raise horse and dragoons for the service of their Mat^{ies} on the present occasion, and and it being this day unanimously agreed in Co^mon Councill that this citty will use their utmost endeavours to raise one regiment of horse and one regiment of dragoons, or what more can be raised, to be employed in their Mat^{ies} service on the present occasion, These are therefore to require you forthwith to su^mon a court of assistants of your Comp^y, and to recommend them to raise such number of horse and dragoons, or to make a subscription of money out of the Comp^s stock, as they shalbe willing to doe for the better effecting this good worke; and also to cause the severall members of the said Comp^y who dwell and inhabit w^{out} y^e liberty of this citty to be summoned to appear before you, and that you doe your utmost to procure such number of yo^r Comp^s as shalbe willing to raise for their said Mat^{ies} service; and in defaulte thereof, to take subscriptions of such members of yo^r Com^y as shalbe willing to promote the said service, of all such sums of money as they shalbe willing to advance for the same; and hereof faile not. Dated this 10 day of July, 1690.

By order of the Co^mon Councill.

Another precept from the Lord Mayor, dated the 24th of February of this year, requires the Company to assist in raising the sum of 200,000*l*. to be lent to his Majesty, and to be repaid out of the present tax of 140,000*l*. per month; “when the Court, conceiving that those members (who) would subscribe, intended to doe the same in their respective wards, and those which live without the wards the beadle is ordered to shew them the copy of the p^rcept, and they doe therein as they please.”

1691. At a General Court on the 29th of August, it was ordered, that a “Co^mittee be chosen to fynde out a way and means to gett the Comp^y out of debt, and if possible to lessen their expenses, and towards that purpose they are desired to dispose of such plate as the Comp^y have not any occasion to use; and all the donors which gave the said plate, and all other benefactors unto this Comp^y, their names to be sett up in two

tables in the great Hall and in the parlour below." In pursuance of this resolution 970 ounces of plate were sold, which produced 25*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

The sum of 4,661*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, being the balance of principal money advanced by the Ironmongers' Company to the Long Parliament, had always been brought forward in their annual cash account ; but after the year 1692, all hopes of repayment being abandoned, this item no longer appears in the financial statement.

1693. The Lord Mayor addressed a precept to the Comp^y, requiring them to lend, for the use of her Majesty, such sums as they could spare out of their common stock, but the Company being in debt, could not comply with his lordship's precept.

1694. "It was ordered that George Attwood, Esq. paying a fyne of 30^{*li*} and two fatt bucks on next election day, and consenting to pay his quarterage as other members do, shall be excused and discharged from bearing any office in this Company."

"Upon the address of Dionissus Congu Babus, of the city of Larissa, a Greek presbeter (for some assistance to carry him into his own country), he having been sometyme resident in the University, and plucing good testimonials from several of the bishopps, the Court ordered him forty shillings."*

1696, March 27. The Supervisors met at North's Coffee House, "to consider of a p̄cept lately received from the Lord Maior, requiring that all the members of the Comp^y should be summoned together to subscribe the Association entered into by the hon^{ble} House of Commons, when it was ordered that they be forthwith summoned to the Hall on Tuesday next, for that purpose."

* Donations of money are very frequent in these records: not only are the City Companies called upon to relieve the necessities of private indigence, but there is scarcely any public charity whatever whose petitions for aid are not laid before them.

April 6. Thursday in Easter week being appointed for a General Thanksgiving for the discovery of the late horrid conspiracy * against the King and kingdom, it was ordered that all the livery be summoned to Bow Church, and after the service to a dinner to be provided at the Hall.

1697. At a meeting of Supervisors at North's Coffee House, it was resolved "that there should be music to attend the Comp^s when the King passes through the city, and that Morris and his company be agreed with for the same." The Ironmongers' rails on this occasion were "sixty feet in length, the front rail four feet high, the back rail five feet and a half high and five feet wide from out to out, extending from the side of the passage going into Margett's Coffee-house westward."

Nov. 16. The Court directed "that the master and wardens, and those whose turn it was, and who were appointed to dine with Sir Thomas Lane, late Lord Mayor (who left off the ancient custom of treating the Companies), doe dine with the p̄sent Lord Mayor, Sir Humphry Edwyn, if the other senior Companies doe dine with him as heretofore accustomed, and such other members of this Company as may please."

1697-8. The following order occurs under this date:—

CLARKE, Maior.

Martis 27^o die Julii, annoq̃ r. r. Will. Ang. &c. nono.

This Court being highly sensible that several persons free of the Companies of this city amongst others are called upon the liveries of their respective Companies who have neither estate nor abilities to take the clothing upon them, which proceedings tend not only to the impoverishment of them and their families, but are also at last a charge and burthen to the Companies to which they belong; It is now ordered for the future, that no person be called to take upon him the clothing of any of the Twelve Companies, unless he have an estate of a thousand pounds, and that no person be called to take upon him the livery of the inferior Companies unless he have an estate of five hundred pounds.

GOODFELLOW.

* A conspiracy to assassinate the King, for which Sir John Fenwick had been beheaded on Tower Hill on the 28th Jan. 1696-7.

1698. The Supervisors agreed with Mr. Meeres to provide music for the next Lord Mayor's day ; "there to be five persons, and the man that playes on the tongues; and the music to have five pounds as heretofore, but they to waite att the lanceing of the barge gratis if required."

1699. At a meeting at North's Coffee House, "it was ordered that the Company be summoned next Lord Mayor's day to the Hall in the morning, from thence to goe to the barge, and that there be provided in the barge four gallons of canary, and four dozen bottles of beer and ale, and two dozen of rolls; and that Mr. Warden Brome provide ribbons necessary, and that the admirall's flagg be used in the barge, and that the great streamer be carried before the Company."

On the 27th April in the same year, the Verger of St. Paul's Cathedral appeared before the Court, and "prayed some allowance for y^e pew, when the Court declared their dissatisfaction in their pew allotted, that they could neither see nor heare the minister, and determined to make no allowance till they were better accommodated, and that then they would be as kind as other Companies are in such cases; and the master and wardens, Sir Rob^t Gefferyes and Col^l Walker, are desired to wait on the persons proper to procure better seates."

1701, the second year of Queen Anne. "It was ordered that 1,500*l.* insured on the Comp^s Hall, and houses contiguous thereto, in possession of Mr. John Ince, Mr. Jno. Wilkinson, and Joshua Morris, in the office for insuring houses from fire by mutuall contribu^{ti}on, kept in St. Martin's lane in the Strand; that the said insurance be made for seven years, and taken in the name of Joshua Morris, Clerk of this Company."

Sept. 4. "The wardens were directed to have the Company's stands set up previous to the 7th instant, that being the Thanksgiving Day for the late glorious victory obtained by her Ma^{ties} forces under the Duke of Marleborough over the French and Bavarians at Hockstead. It was also ordered that there be carried before the Company on that day three large flags, viz. the Queen's, the Citty's, and the Company's arms; also the Admiral's flagg, and as many small flaggs as shall be necessary."

1705. "It was ordered that Mr. Warden Richards and the clerk leave at the Exchequer, as is usual in such cases, the two talleys for one thousand and thirty pounds principal money on the seaventh four-shillings aid, &c. and buy therewith Bank sealed bills."

January 17. Mr. Warden Richards acquainted the Court that "the Committee appointed to treat with the city for Golden-acre had at length agreed with the city for the same att 175^{li} for one thousand years, and a peppercorn annually. The Court recommended to the said Committee to take especial care that the outermost wall be taken away."

1707. A general Court was held on the first of May in this year, being the day on which commenced the Union of England and Scotland, under the denomination of Great Britain, when there were present the Master, Mr. Warden Briscoe, and about twenty-seven of the livery.

1708, April 6th. Mr. Warden Barsham acquainted the Committee that Mr. Walker, hall-keeper, had informed him that all the Twelve Companies (except the Mercers and the Ironmongers) do accept of forty shillings, and several of them less, to encourage persons who purchase their freedom of the city to come into their respective Companies; and upon consideration the Committee were of opinion that the Ironmongers' Company should offer their freedom on the same terms.

April 29. "This Court, taking notice that her Majesty had lately conferred the honour of knighthood on George Thorold, Esq. a member of this Company, were of opinion that the said Sir George Thorold should be put in nomination for Master for the ensuing year."

1714. On the accession of George the First, when the King passed through the city, the Company's stands were erected according to ancient custom. They were double, extending ninety feet in length, and terminated at the east corner of Queen Street, Cheapside.



The mayoralty of Sir William Humfreys, Bart.* which occurred this year, was observed by the Company of Ironmongers, to which he belonged, with considerable ceremony; but for want of due notice there was no pageant prepared, as appears by the following entry:—"On the 20th of October, the clerk acquainted the Committee then assembled that Mr. Walker, keeper of Guildhall, had been with him on Saturday last, in the afternoon, and said he was directed by the

Committee of Aldermen to let the Company know that it was expected they would provide pageants on the Lord Mayor's day, when the King was to dine in the city. Elkanah Settle was thereupon conferred with; but Mr. Hayes, who commonly undertook those things, would not intermeddle, and the pageant was relinquished for want of time."

1716, March 27. At this Court the Company's common seal was affixed to a lease of a parcel of ground, being part of the Golden Acre fronting the pathway leading to Islington, and granted by them to Mr. James Baudouin for a term of nine hundred and ninety years, at the yearly rent of a peppercorn, for the purpose of building thereon an Almshouse for French Protestant refugees. "The premises conteyned in y^e lease were described in a scheame to y^e lease annexed."

1718, May 18. At this Court the feoffment or grant from the Company to the Commissioners for building 50 New Churches, of ground for a church, churchyard, and minister's house in or near Old Street, and a memorial to be registered, were severally sealed with the Company's seal, and a receipt for the consideration money subscribed by the Master.

* Sir William Humfreys, Knt. and Bart. only son of Nathaniel Humfreys, citizen and Ironmonger. Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, three nag's heads erased argent; 2 and 3, Per pale or and gules, two lions rampant endorsed counterchanged; the badge of Ulster.—M. I. Vide Biographical Notices.

1719. Mr. Butler appeared before the Committee of Supervisors, when the proposed decorations of the Company's Barge were read over to him, viz. "that itt be all gilt as before; the frame worke of the inside the pannells to be white marble; the battens greene rock work and figures: the King's arms to be new painted; the master's and wardens' names to be writt att length in gold letters; the pillars, which are now black, to be blew waved with gold, and gilt as before; on each side the King's armes the Citties and Compan's armes in a shield, hatched with gold; the backside of y^e doors coming into the barge and two pannells on each side to be painted four figures, Peace, Plenty, Charity, and Justice; in the front of the said doors a sea-horse; in the pannells on each side to be Neptune and Amphitrite; in the pannells under them to be flowers and fruit; round the outside under the pillars the King's, Citty's, and Company's armes, between each a lion's face hatched with gold, with ornaments of shells and flowers; underneath to be fouldige in stone colour, and the ogee under y^e foldage round y^e barge to be gilt, and the oares and other small matters to be done." All which the said Mr. Butler agreed to perform in good and workmanlike manner, with good and proper materials, for the sum of twenty-seven pounds.



1720. Sir George Thorold, Bart. and a member of the Company of Ironmongers, was chosen to serve the office of Lord Mayor. Arms: Sable, three goats salient argent; the badge of Ulster.—Visitation of Lincolnshire, MS. Harl. 1190 and 1550.

At the November Court this year it was related that "Mr. Thomas Holmes, digging on y^e south side of y^e ground let to him, adjoining on the south to ground formerly used for the Chequer Brewhouse, had found a stone several feet under ground with y^e Comp's armes on itt, w^{ch} stone was placed there, beyond controversie, as a boundary or meere stone of y^e Company's ground, and sufficiently demonstrates the fence wall fronting south to y^e ground used for the Chequer Brewhouse to be y^e Comp's wall; whereupon it was ordered, That the stone be either continued where found or raised up above ground exactly over y^e same place, so as to be seen, or that a new stone be placed

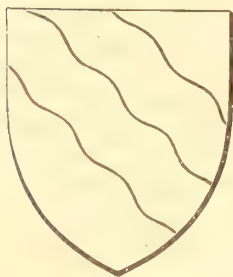
above ground over y^e old stone, w^t a proper inscription thereon mencioning y^e old stone underneath."

1723. Mr. Richard Phillips, limner, proposed to execute a portrait of Sir Robert Geffreys eight feet high, for the sum of thirty guineas, which the Court agreed to; and in the month of January following Mr. John Nost was employed to make a statue of Sir Robert Geffreys six feet high in hard metal, which he undertook to do, and put it up in front of the chapel of the Company's almshouses at Kingsland, and to present them with a model of the figure in hard metal, for the sum of forty pounds.

On the 24th March it was ordered, that a Poor-box be provided for persons made free or taking any lease or leases of the Company, to bestow or put therein as they shall be charitably disposed.

1733. The Court voted one hundred pounds towards the organ in Saint Luke's church, conditionally that no encroachment be made on the Company's ground in building the parson's house, and that seats be provided for four alms-people and the Company's servants who inhabit the said parish.

1740. The Master was requested to agree with a carver for a new shield at the stern of the barge, and the figure of Saint Lawrence and two Fames for the bulk-head.



1741. Sir Robert Godschall, citizen and Ironmonger, Lord Mayor. He was elected Alderman of Bishopsgate ward and President of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital in 1731-2. In 1735 he served the office of Sheriff, when he received the honour of knighthood, and in 1741 was returned as one of the Members of Parliament for the city of London. Sir Robert was a Portugal merchant, and had his house of business on College Hill.* He died during his mayoralty on the 26th June, 1742,

aged 50 years, and was buried in the chancel of Albury church, Surrey, where a monument is erected to his memory. Arms: Azure, three bends wavy argent.—M.I.*

The order of procession on the occasion of Sir Robert Godschall's mayoralty was as follows :—

Eight sweepers.

The city marshal, with his attendants, and knots for his horse, hat, and sword.

Two of the foot marshal's men with truncheons and knots.

The captain of the band of pensioners, with scarf and knots on his hat and sword.

Fifty pensioners, in gowns and caps with knots, carrying each a shield and javelin.

A lieutenant, to bring up the rear, with a painted staff like a constable's.

A long standard with six bearers in gowns and caps, and one in scarlet at the fly.

The captain of the gentlemen ushers, with his scarf.

Thirty gentlemen ushers, in black coats, with gold chains, laced hats, ruffled shirts, tie wigs, and white gloves and wands.

The other long standard supported as before.

Twelve whifflers, with belts, knots, and white wands.

The barge master, in his gown, sash, and silk cap.

Six banners, borne by six watermen.

The kettle drums and music with cockades.

The Master of Defence, properly habited.

The Company's two staves, borne by two porters.

The Company in the following order:—

The Master, in a foyns gown without a hood.

The Wardens and Livery, down to the present Renter Wardens inclusive, according to seniority, in foyns gowns and hoods.

The rest of the Livery, in budge gowns and hoods.

The Clerk, in his tufted gown.

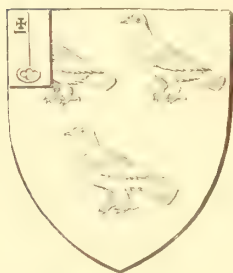
* Several of the family of Godschall appear to have been members of the Ironmongers, Company. John Godschall was admitted to the livery in 1685; Nicholas Godschall, of Mincing Lane, on the 13th of October, 1719; Sir Robert Godschall, described in the Ironmongers' books as residing in Saint Thomas the Apostle, August 26th, 1731; and John Godschall, son of John Godschall, was made free by patrimony in October, 1723.



1749. Sir Samuel Pennant, Knt. a member of the Ironmongers' Company, was elected to the office of Lord Mayor, but died on the 20th May, 1750, before the expiration of his mayoralty. (vide Biographical Notices.) Arms, quarterly, 1 and 4, Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or; 2 and 3, Argent, three bars wavy azure, on the middle one as many martlets or.—Coll. of Arms.

1750. The Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury informed the Company, that the Emperor of Morocco had made a demand for the sum of 17,000*l.* for the redemption of British captives, and requested to know if the Company were ready to pay that amount, from the funds bequeathed by Mr. Betton for that purpose, to such persons as should be appointed by his Majesty's letters of privy seal, or to state if any other mode of payment would be more satisfactory.

On which the Court resolved, that the clerk should wait on Mr. Serope, and acquaint him with the reasons which induced them to think that they could not pay the moneys arising out of Mr. Betton's bequest for the redemption of slaves to any person to be appointed by the King's privy seal, but that they were always ready to pay such sums as might remain in their hands for that purpose in such manner as the Court of Chancery should direct.



1752.* Robert Alsop, Esq. Ironmonger, Lord Mayor.

He was elected Alderman of Coleman Street Ward in 1745; Sheriff, 1746; Treasurer of Bridewell Hospital, 1750; and President of Christ's Hospital, 1774. On the death of Sir Robert Ladbroke, the 6th Sept. 1773, he became the father of the city, and was trans-

* The alteration of the style commenced in the year 1752.

lated to Bridge Ward Without. He died 24th May, 1785, in the 78th year of his age, and was buried at St. Michael's Queenhithe.

There is a portrait of Mr. Alsop, painted in 1784, in the Irish Chamber, Guildhall, of which Society he was for some time Governor.*

Arms: Azure, three doves or, on a canton or a key in pale sable.—Coll. Arms.

1761. 2 George III. A Committee was appointed to consider a recommendation of the Common Council to provide pageants on the ensuing Lord Mayor's day, when the Ironmongers resolved to adopt the course pursued by the other Companies; and no pageants were provided.



1763. William Beckford, Esq. citizen and Ironmonger, was chosen Lord Mayor, which office he again held in 1770, but died before the expiration of his second mayoralty.—(Vide Biographical Notices.)

Arms: Per pale gules and azure, on a chevron argent, between three martlets or, an eagle displayed sable.—College of Arms.†

1764. It was ordered, that a dinner be provided for the livery on the next Lord Mayor's day, and that the usual number of cups, rolls, tongues, and bottles of ale, be supplied for the barge. That no guests be admitted, and no smoking allowed on board, and the liverymen who go in the procession to wear gowns.

1768, July 21. The Court determined on an excursion up the river on the following Wednesday, and a dinner at five shillings per head was ordered to be provided for sixty persons at the Swan at Chelsea.

In the month of September of the same year, it is recorded that Mr.

* Collections of Samuel Gregory, Esq.

† The ancient custom of presenting the Lord Mayor elect with the sum of forty guineas for the beautifying his house is stated in the minutes of this year to have been discontinued by the City Companies since the Lord Mayors had resided in the Mansion House.

Timothy Bevan, of Lombard Street, druggist, being one of the people called Quakers, was admitted free of this Company by redemption, on his solemn affirmation.

1770, Jan. 26. The following letter of thanks from the Common Council was read, and ordered to be entered on the minutes :—

BECKFORD, Mayor.

At a Common Council, held in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the city of London on Friday the 15th day of December, 1769, it was ordered, that the thanks of this Court be given to the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers for their generosity in giving up part of their ground on Snow Hill for the benefit of the public highway.

HODGES.

1783, Nov. 27. The Right Hon. Samuel Lord Hood was admitted to the freedom and livery of the Ironmongers' Company, the ceremony of nomination being dispensed with. His Lordship, having taken the usual oaths, addressed the Court in the following words :—

“Gentlemen, I am extremely sensible of the great honour done me by the freedom of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers; and the very obliging manner it has been conferred increases the value of it. To know that he stands firm in the good opinion of his fellow subjects is the highest gratification a military officer can receive; and to find my humble and honest endeavours, not only so generally and kindly accepted, but most distinguishedly noticed, must afford me heartfelt pleasure.

“I am happy to become a freeman of your Worshipful Company, and it will ever be my pride and very earnest wish to approve myself true and faithful to its rights and privileges.

“To you, Sir, the worthy Master, I stand much indebted, and am unable to express what I feel, for the very polite and flattering manner in which you have fulfilled the Company's wishes towards me.”

After the ceremony of admission to the livery, his lordship dined with the Company; at which, Malcolm informs us, there were also present Lord Cranstoun, of the Formidable; the Hon. William Cornwallis, of the Canada; Cornish, of the Arrogant; Goodall, of the Valiant; Reynolds, of the Monarch; Gardner, of the Duke; Lindsee, of the Magnificent; Inglefield, of the Centaur; Sutherland, of the Belliqueux; Williams, of

the Prince George; Knatchbull, of the Princessa; Carrington, of the Ajax; Hood, of the Champion; the Hon. Mr. Hood; Captains Dumotte and Maude; and Mr. Hunt, his lordship's secretary.*

In 1785 the constitution of the livery was referred to the consideration of a Committee; who, having deliberated on the subject, made the following report:—

This Committee beg leave to observe, that, as the livery of this Company enjoy privileges superior to that of any other Company in being summoned to all courts and public dinners, it highly concerns them to preserve these advantages, and it is a duty incumbent on them to transmit them to their successors; but the Committee take the liberty to deliver their opinion that a numerous livery is not consistent with the constitution of the Company, and will by no means agree with their finances; therefore the Committee were unanimous in the following resolution, which they submit to the general court:—

That the resolution of the Court held the 31st January, 1783, “that when the livery shall be reduced to 90 it should be increased to 100 members”—be rescinded.

That as the Company has no Court of Assistants, but all the livery have a right to be summoned to all general courts and public dinners, it will not admit of a numerous livery; that it therefore appears highly necessary, and for the interest of the Company, that there should not be an admission on the livery until reduced to 80 members, and that when so reduced it should be increased annually to that number, which it should not exceed for the future.†

This recommendation, however, was not adopted, and the livery was shortly after increased to one hundred members; nor is it surprising that the Court, having in themselves the means of extending the elective franchise, should do so to the full extent of their power, if we consider the political animus of the time and the many important questions which then divided public opinion. But that such a drain on the resources of the Company should have been allowed to continue so long after the circumstances that called it into existence have passed away is unaccountable, saving the fact that we frequently allow ourselves to be governed by custom rather than reason.

* *Londinium Redivivum*, vol. ii. p. 37.

† Sixty is the ancient and constitutional number.

The loyalty of the city of London was never more conspicuously evinced than in the year 1792, when the principles of the French Revolution were openly advocated, and a society was organised for subverting the government and institutions of the country. The Ironmongers' Company, feeling on this occasion, in common with the well-disposed portion of the community, the necessity of a powerful public demonstration, assembled at their Hall on the 12th of December, when they adopted the following resolution, which was ordered to be signed by the clerk and published in the Gazette and such other papers as the master and wardens should direct :—

That, at this extraordinary crisis, when all orders and ranks of men seem particularly called upon to declare their sentiments openly as to the constitution and government of the country, it must appear more especially necessary that those whose situation makes them a component and not the least interested part thereof should step forward. Therefore, we, the master, wardens, and livery of the Company of Ironmongers do thus publicly avow that we most cordially and sincerely concur with the merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of this city of London, in the declaration made and carried at the most numerous and respectable meeting that was ever known to have assembled together, held at Merchant Taylors' Hall, on the 5th instant.

And we do hereby further declare, that we are resolved individually to co-operate with our fellow-citizens in resisting every attempt that has either a tendency to foment sedition or to change the constitution and government of these realms as by law established.

1795, June 24. In consequence of the high price of provisions, it was ordered that there be no entertainment at the Hall before the 1st of November following. At the same time it was resolved, that the Aldermen and Common Council of the ward of Aldgate be requested to distribute 100*l.* given by this Company amongst the poor of the said ward.

1798. In consequence of the increase of the assessed taxes there was no ball this year.

February 9th. It was proposed and carried, that 1,000*l.* be subscribed at the Bank of England towards the expenses of prosecuting the war, in pursuance of the late Act of Parliament for granting to his Majesty an Aid and Contribution.

April 17. A letter from Alderman Combe and the Common Council of the ward of Aldgate was read, in which they requested the use of the Hall for a meeting of the inhabitants of the said ward for the purpose of forming a military association, agreeably to the unanimous recommendation of the Court of Aldermen; to which request the Court acceded, and also granted the vestibule, the small room adjoining, and the yard for military purposes, and voted the sum of twenty guineas towards furthering the views of the association. In 1804, a further donation of thirty guineas was given for the same purpose.

1802. The modus of four pence per acre on the Company's estate called the Gallions was this year established by an action at law.



1803. CHARLES PRICE, Esq. a member of the Ironmongers' Company, was elected to the office of Lord Mayor, and in the following year was created a Baronet.—Vide List of Masters. Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argent; the badge of Ulster.—Coll. of Arms.

1805, December 30. A special Committee of the whole Company was summoned to take into consideration a communication from the Town Clerk, as follows:—

To the Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

Gentlemen,

I am directed to transmit to you the annexed resolution of the Court of Aldermen, and to request the favour of you to lay the same before your Company, and communicate to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor their answer as early as possible, in order that the proper arrangements may be made.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. WOODTHORPE.

Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall,

Dec. 25, 1805.

At an especial Court, held on the vigil of the Nativity of our Lord, that is to say Tuesday the 24th day of December, 1805, and in the 46th year of the reign of George the Third, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, &c.

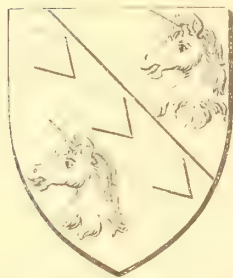
Shaw, Mayor.

Resolved unanimously, That this Court do request the attendance of the several Livery Companies of this city in their barges at Greenwich, on Wednesday the 8th day of January next, to accompany the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and this Court in the procession by water for the funeral of the late Vice-Admiral Horatio Viscount Nelson.

WOODTHORPE.

1806, January 8. The livery of the Ironmongers' Company, in full mourning and livery gowns, assembled at the Hall at eight o'clock in the morning, where breakfast was provided, and from thence proceeded in their barge to Greenwich, in compliance with the above precept, accompanied by a band of music, consisting of two flutes, four clarionets, two horns, two bassoons, one serpent, one trombone, a pair of kettle-drums, and two trumpets.

1808. The Company signified their consent to a Bill in Parliament empowering the Governors of the French Hospital to grant certain sites of their land on building leases.



1810. JOSHUA JONATHAN SMITH, Esq. citizen and Ironmonger, was chosen to serve the office of Lord Mayor. He was elected Alderman of Castle Baynard ward in 1803, and Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1808, on which latter occasion he was received into the livery of the Ironmongers' Company, having been admitted to the freedom in 1803 by the nomination of the Lord Mayor, and by translation from the Company of Patten-makers, of which he was previously free. Alderman Smith was by trade a sugar-baker at Be'net's Hill, Doctors' Commons, and was, conjointly with Lady Hamilton, executor of the last will and testament of the late Horatio Viscount Nelson.

He died 15 July, 1834, aged 69, and was buried in the vaults under the chapel of Saint Mary, Fulham.*

Arms : Argent, on a bend azure, between two unicorn's heads erased gules, three lozenges or. (Escutcheon in the Hall.)

At a Court at Ironmongers' Hall on the 28th Sept. 1816, "the master, wardens, and rest of the livery of this Company, in common with their fellow-citizens, entertaining the highest sense of the great achievements of the British squadron lately before Algiers, under the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth, and in particular taking into consideration the frequent occasion which this Company has had to treat with the States of Algiers, as well as other states on the Barbary coast, for the redemption of British subjects held in slavery, resolve, That the freedom and livery of this Company be respectfully offered to Admiral Lord Exmouth, by whose brilliant success in action, and exalted mind in negotiation, the abolition for ever of slavery was dictated and obtained as the basis of a treaty with the same States of Algiers."

On the 25th of October following, the master and wardens reported an interview with Lord Exmouth, in which his lordship expressed himself highly gratified with the Resolution of the Court on the 28th of September last.

The freedom and livery of the Company were at the same time voted to Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne, K.C.B., the second officer in command at the late action of Algiers; and it was further ordered that a similar entertainment to that which was given on the reception of the late Lord Hood be provided in the month of January next, under the direction of the master and wardens.

November 26. A communication was read from Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth, comprising an account of the number of slaves liberated from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, and also a statement of the squadron at the bombardment of Algiers, with the names of the commanders and captains of each vessel, which was ordered to be entered on the minutes.

* Collections of Samuel Gregory, Esq.

The Squadron under the command of Admiral Lord Exmouth in the attack upon Algiers, 27th August, 1816 :—

	Guns.	
Queen Charlotte	110	Admiral Lord Exmouth.
		Capt. Sir James Brisbane.
Impregnable	98	Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne.
		Capt. C. Brace, C.B.
Superb	74	Capt. Chas. Ekins, C.B.
Minden	74	Capt. Wm. Paterson, C.B.
Albion	74	Capt. John Coode, C.B.
Severn	40	Capt. the Hon. T. W. Aylmer, C.B.
Granicus	36	Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B.
Glasgow	40	Capt the Hon. A. Maitland, C.B.
Hebeus	36	Capt. Edw. Palmer, C.B.
Leander	50	Capt. E. Chetham, C.B.
Heron	18	Capt. George Bentham.
Mutine	18	Capt. John Mould.
Britomart	10	Capt. R. Riddle.
Prometheus	18	Capt. W. Dashwood.
Cordelia	10	Capt. W. Sargeant.
Belzebub	Bomb	Capt. W. Kempthorne.
Fury	Bomb	Capt. Chas. Moorsom.
Hecla	Bomb	Capt. W. Popham.
Infernal	Bomb	Capt. the Hon. G. Perceval.

DUTCH SQUADRON.

Melampus	36	Baron Vice-Admiral Van de Capellan.
		Capt. de Man.
Frederica	36	Capt. Vanderstatton.
Dagerad	36	Capt. Volders.
Diana	36	Capt. Zierooogel.
Amstel	36	Capt. Vanderstart.
Endracht	22	Capt. Wardenburg.

Minute of the number of Slaves liberated by Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth at the regencies of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, in the year 1816:—

AT ALGIERS.

Neapolitans and Sicilians	1110
Sardinians and Genoese	62
Piedmontese	6
Romans	174
Tuscans	6
Spaniards	226
Portuguese	1
Greek	7
Dutch	28
English	18
French	2
Austrians	2
	<hr/>
	1642
	<hr/>

AT TUNIS.

Neapolitans and Sicilians	524
Sardinians and Genoese	257
	<hr/>
	781
	<hr/>

AT TRIPOLI.

Neapolitans and Sicilians	422
Sardinians and Genoese	144
Romans	10
Hamburghers	4
	<hr/>
	580
	<hr/>

RECAPITULATION.

At Algiers	1642
At Tunis	781
At Tripoli	580
	<hr/>
	3003
	<hr/>

1817. January 31st. A Court was assembled at three o'clock for the purpose of receiving Lord Exmouth and Sir David Milne into the freedom and livery of the Company; and these gallant officers being introduced by Sir Charles Price, Bart. and Robert Slade, Esq., Sir Charles Price addressed the Court in the following words:—

MASTER.

It is with most heartfelt pleasure and satisfaction that my brother Slade and myself have the honour to introduce to you and this Company Admiral Lord Viscount Exmouth and Rear-Admiral Sir David Milne. It would be the height of presumption in me to attempt to expatiate upon the high character of these two great commanders, before they receive the encomiums so justly their due through the most eloquent channel of these United Kingdoms—the Houses of Lords and Commons. But I may be permitted to observe, that the noble Lord's naval career has placed his name in the first rank of British heroes at this most memorable era of our history, and that of the Rear-Admiral tends to the same result; and therefore I am sensible that you, Sir, will esteem this the proudest day of your life, that, under your auspices as Master of the Ironmongers' Company, the noble Lord and Sir David Milne will be enrolled as freemen and liverymen of this Company. And here permit me, my Lord and Sir David, to congratulate you both upon becoming members of this fellowship. We hail you as brethren, and receive you with open arms, for it does most fortunately happen, from a peculiar coincidence of circumstances, that we have a right to claim you in preference to any other Company of this great metropolis, from our having been for years the chosen dispensers of a bounty for the redemption of unfortunate British subjects who have fallen into the hands of the Barbary States. We have long contemplated with horror the state of warfare carried on by the Algerines and other powers on the Barbary coasts, to the general degradation of all the powers of Christendom; and while, under Providence, this splendid achievement has put an end to slavery in the regencies of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli, the period is not far distant when this brilliant commencement of the total extirpation of slavery on the frontiers shall appear to have been the signal of its final abolition not only in all Africa but throughout the world.

Lord Exmouth, in reply to this address, took occasion to observe, that he solaced himself with the reflection that every honourable inducement had been previously used, which persuasion could suggest, to bring the Dey of Algiers to a sense of duty, but that every argument had failed except the *dernier ressort*—that which proceeded from the cannon's mouth.

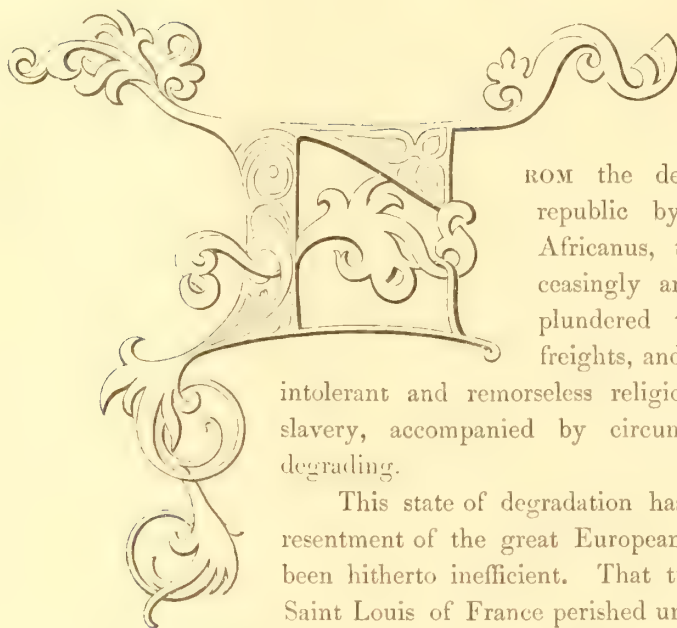
He lamented over the ignorance and barbarity of the Algerines, but complimented them as a regency, by stating that, in general, so far as they knew their duty they practised it; and his Lordship had no doubt that they would strictly observe the articles of their treaty with the British Government: for, so far as his experience went, he never knew them to violate any treaty which they had entered into.*

The ceremony of admission to the freedom and livery of the Company being completed, the two admirals, accompanied by several captains of their fleet, and attended by the master, wardens, and members of the court, proceeded to the Guildhall to receive the freedom of the city and the swords which had been voted to them by the corporation of London.

The address, delivered by Richard Clarke, Esq. the Chamberlain, on this memorable occasion, is preserved in the Court Book of the Iron-mongers' Company, and is as follows:—

* On another occasion, referring to the subject of slavery, his lordship expressed his opinion that Mr. Betton's Fund would still be required for such vessels as might be wrecked towards the South, whose crews would probably fall into the hands of the wandering tribes of Arabs and Moors which infest the Desert, and are a lawless banditti, acknowledging no power or authority whatever.

By a confirmation of the Lord Chancellor's decree for the settlement of Mr. Betton's estate, in the House of Lords in 1844, seven thousand pounds are set aside as an accumulating fund to meet any future demands that may be made for the redemption of slaves, according to the limitations of the testator's will.



FROM the destruction of the Carthaginian republic by the Romans under Scipio Africanus, the Barbary States have unceasingly annoyed the European powers, plundered their ships of their valuable freights, and, under the influence of an intolerant and remorseless religion, carried their captives into slavery, accompanied by circumstances the most cruel and degrading.

This state of degradation has at different periods roused the resentment of the great European powers; but their efforts had been hitherto inefficient. That truly pious and heroic sovereign Saint Louis of France perished under the walls of Tunis, and the Emperor Charles the Fifth, the most powerful monarch of Europe, equipped a fleet of more than 500 vessels, in which embarked the best appointed army that perhaps had ever left the European shores, under his own immediate command, fully determined to chastise and humble these cruel and insolent barbarians; but this mighty force, which landed near Algiers, was, from causes which no human sagacity could resist, almost annihilated, and Charles returned from the expedition disappointed, mortified, and so thoroughly humbled that it is supposed to have had an influence in determining him to resign his crown and retire in disgust from the toils of royalty and the cares of the world.

But among the numberless instances of prowess which have distinguished this eventful period, the conquest of the almost impregnable fortress of Algiers will form a prominent feature in European annals, and the bringing to reason a ferocious government and destroying for ever the insufferable and horrid system of Christian slavery, was reserved for this highly favoured country; and the rapid and glorious victory obtained under your Lordship's command, and the mild and just conditions demanded and obtained by the firmness and wisdom of his Majesty's government, will hand down the name of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and those who advised the measure, with honour to a grateful and admiring posterity.

The moderation and forbearance displayed in the moment of victory was no less humane than politic. It was observed by a Carthaginian ambassador to the Roman senate, that they increased their empire full as much by sparing those they conquered as by conquering—"Plus pene parcendo victis quam vincendo imperium auxisse."

I have peculiar pleasure in receiving your Lordship and your gallant companion in

arms from the worshipful Company of Ironmongers. A worthy citizen and member of that body, Mr. Thomas Betton (who it is said was himself a captive on the coast of Barbary), having made that Company his trustees for the application of part of his estate for the redemption of British slaves in Turkey and Barbary, we may now hope that the money so bequeathed may in future be applied to the other objects of the benevolent testator's will.

Your lordship will excuse me if I advert to a circumstance which attracted the public notice at an early period of the revolutionary war. After vanquishing a brave but unfortunate enemy you did honour to his remains, and gave another illustrious instance to the truth of what was said by an excellent author, "that English valour wars not with the dead." This honourable conduct and the last glorious victory in the cause of humanity have not passed unnoticed by our late rivals; the city of Paris, much to their honour, having enrolled your name as a fellow-citizen, your lordship having proved yourself in an eminent degree "a citizen of the world."

The gallant admirals, attended as before, and accompanied by the Lord Mayor (Mathew Wood, Esq.), the sheriffs, and the Chamberlain, then returned to Ironmongers' Hall to partake of the entertainment provided by the Company, at which the following visitors were present:— Lord Viscount Hood, Lord Bridport, Captain Sir James Brisbane, Sir Edward Brace, the Hon. Captain Aylmer, Captains Wise, Dashwood, and Kempthorne, Colonel Gosset of the Engineers, and several other characters of rank and distinction.

At the same Court on the 31st of January was read a letter from the Town Clerk, as follows:

Guildhall, 11th December, 1816.

Sir,— I am directed by the Committee of the Corporation of London appointed to conduct the entertainment given at the Guildhall to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent and his illustrious guests, his Imperial Majesty Alexander the Emperor of all the Russias and his Majesty Frederick William King of Prussia and also the entertainment to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, to transmit to you herewith, in the name of the Corporation of London, a copy of their reports upon these entertainments, and at the same time to express their thanks for the loan of the Company's chandeliers and lustres upon that occasion.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HY. WOODTHORPE.

Thos. Pellatt, Esq. Clerk of the
Company of Ironmongers.

1820, June 4th. The following letter from the City Remembrancer was read and ordered to be entered on the Minutes :

Guildhall, 16th May, 1820.

Sir,—The Court of Aldermen, having appointed the present masters of the twelve superior Companies of the City to assist the Chief Butler of England on the day of his Majesty's coronation, request the favour of you to send me in writing, before one o'clock to-morrow, the christian and surname of the master of your Company, correctly spelt, with his place of residence.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Thos. Pellatt, Esq.

T. TYRRELL.

The name and address of Sir Charles Price, Bart. was returned; but the coronation, which in the first instance had been appointed for the 7th of August, by a second proclamation was postponed to the 19th of July following. On that day the masters of the twelve Companies, in full dress court suits, attended at Westminster Hall by eight o'clock in the morning, pursuant to orders transmitted from the Heralds' College and by command of the Deputy Earl Marshal.

Owing to some informality in the tickets of admission, or some neglect or oversight in the general arrangements of the day (for we cannot suppose that any disrespect towards the citizens of London was intended), the masters of the twelve Companies were so totally unprovided for that they felt themselves imperatively called upon to memorialise the Lord Mayor on the subject, in order to prevent a recurrence of similar inattention at any subsequent period; and the Ironmongers' Company at their next court directed that all the official documents and communications relative to the coronation of his Majesty George the Fourth be entered on their Minutes. The memorial addressed to the Lord Mayor was as follows :

To the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

London, 25th July, 1821.

My Lord,—The undersigned citizens of London, nominated to do the service of assistants to the Chief Butler at the coronation of his Majesty George the Fourth on Thursday the 19th instant, deem it expedient to represent to your lordship the proceeding which took place upon that occasion, as far as regards them, in order that a protest or remonstrance may be made in the proper quarter, so as to save the rights and privileges of

the City of London, and thereby protect the successors of the undersigned at future coronations from being injured by the precedent that will otherwise be established to their prejudice.

Having accompanied your Lordship, the Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs in the city barge, the undersigned were permitted with them to proceed to the Painted Chamber. In this room they waited until the procession to the Abbey had been marshalled, when they applied for admission to the Great Hall with the tickets which had been presented to them for that purpose by the City Remembrancer, and which purported to be "pass tickets," but were without seal or signature. At the door leading to the hall they were refused admittance, upon the ground of not being provided with proper tickets. The undersigned, thus circumstanced, had no alternative but that of returning to the passages of the House of Lords. In vain they applied to such official persons as were in attendance for advice or assistance, in vain they sought for some room in which they might remain until the period arrived for them to do the service which they had been commanded to execute; and, while the undersigned had the mortification to observe that the Lords' committee rooms were appropriated for the use of various persons who, like themselves, formed no part of the procession, they were necessarily mixed with the servants and other menials engaged in arranging the dinners.

The undersigned were also without any notification whatever of any table having been provided for their accommodation, although upon former coronations the citizens had invariably dined in the Great Hall, and they were consequently without the means of obtaining the refreshments necessary during the long attendance required by their summons, excepting what they procured through the attention of those individuals who witnessed their unpleasant situation.

Whatever might have been the chagrin and disappointment of the undersigned at this degrading treatment, they assure your Lordship that individually it gave them little concern; but when they reflect that the citizens of London were represented in their persons, that they attended not merely *ex gratiâ*, but to perform a service which had been claimed and exercised for ages, it gave them great pain to find the dignity of the ancient City of London thus compromised by want of attention somewhere to official forms or deficiency in that firmness so essential to the maintenance of presumptive rights and privileges.

The undersigned beg to assure your Lordship of their great respect and esteem.

(Signed)

GEORGE PALMER, *vice* STEVENS DINELEY
TOTTON.

JOHN BUTTS.

RICHARD RYLAND.

THOMAS MOORE.

WILLIAM SEWARD HALL.

JOHN FARLEY.

THOMAS DAY FRAMPTON.

JAMES RANDELL.

JOHN GRIFFIN.

ROBERT HARRY SPARKES.

CHARLES PRICE.

DANIEL WHALLEY.

1828. On the 5th of May this year His Royal Highness Prince George of Cumberland, accompanied by Col. Thornton, Col. Poten, the Rev. Mr. Jelf, and several other gentlemen, visited Ironmongers' Hall, on his return from viewing the docks, and partook of an elegant cold collation which had been provided for the occasion.



WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq. M.P., and a member of this Company, was this year elected to the office of Lord Mayor.—Vide List of Masters. Arms: Azure, a lion passant guardant or, within a bordure argent. (Escutcheon in the Hall.)

1830, June 28. It was resolved, "That the dinner appointed for the 30th instant be relinquished, in consequence of the lamented death of His Majesty George the Fourth, and that the Court do meet for business only."

October 14, the first of William the Fourth. This Committee was especially summoned to take into consideration a communication from the Royal Entertainment Committee at Guildhall, soliciting the loan of the Company's plate on Lord Mayor's Day, when his Majesty had signified his gracious intention to dine there. "Resolved, That the Company will do everything that is requisite on their part to shew their respect to his Majesty on that occasion."

1832. It was recommended and adopted that Clarke's buildings, Snow Hill, be for the future called Ironmongers' Buildings.

1833, Nov. 28. At this Court a communication from Sir Francis Palgrave, one of the Commissioners of the "Municipal Corporation Commission," was read, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes.

Municipal Corporation Commission, England and Wales.

New Palace Yard, 11 Oct. 1833.

SIR,—As one of the Commissioners appointed to inquire as to the state of the several Municipal Corporations in England and Wales, I request the favour of your attendance at

the office of the Town Clerk of the City of London, on Wednesday the 23rd instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, in order to give any information in your power respecting the Company of Ironmongers; and request that you will bring with you any papers or documents in your power, which you think may assist the Commissioners in their investigation.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very obedient Servant,

FRANCIS PALGRAVE.

To Henry Pellatt, Esq.

To this communication it was returned for answer, that, having no municipal duties to perform, and enjoying no municipal privileges, the Company conceived that they did not come within the scope and meaning of His Majesty's Municipal Corporation Commission, and therefore they respectfully excused themselves from attending at the time and place appointed; but in the month of January following, Sir Francis Palgrave having by another note requested a conference with the Company, without prejudice, to explain to them more fully the nature and object of the Commission, they attended by their clerk, and answered such questions and inquiries as were then submitted to them.

1848. 31st August a Committee was appointed to consider the propriety of collecting and printing information for the use of the members relative to the charities, meetings, and bye-laws of the Company; and on the 29th of April, 1849, the Committee so appointed submitted their Report, accompanied with a general statement of the charities then existing, and the rules and bye-laws applicable and necessary (with certain proposed alterations) for the present management of the Company's affairs. This report and statement being read, was referred back for revision, and ordered to be taken into consideration at a Court to be specially called for that purpose.

On the 22nd of May following the Report was again received, when it was approved, and finally settled, and ordered to be printed under the direction and superintendence of the Committee.

RULES, ORDINANCES, AND BYE-LAWS.

APPRENTICES.

Every freeman of the Company is entitled to bind apprentices under the Company, and upon such binding is required to sign the following declaration:—

I, A. B., do hereby solemnly declare that the apprenticeship of _____ to me, is not intended to be a mere colourable binding for the purpose of obtaining his freedom without actual service, but that the full and unreserved intention of all parties is, that the said apprentice shall actually and *bonâ fide* serve a regular apprenticeship to me, in my business of _____, for the whole term of seven years, without any reservation or deception whatsoever, but as a faithful apprentice should do, according to the true intent and meaning of his indentures, and according to the usage and custom of the city of London.

Every apprentice so bound is also required to sign a declaration in the following words:—

I, A. B., son of _____, bound apprentice to _____ do promise to be obedient to the master and wardens of the worshipful Company of Ironmongers, London, during my life, and to my said master during my apprenticeship. Witness my hand this _____ day of _____.*

* Vide Court Books, Sept. 29, 1826.

The indentures of all apprentices are to be prepared by the clerk of the Ironmongers' Company.* An apprentice may be bound or turned over to a new master at a General Court, or before the senior warden,† or in his absence before the junior warden. The fees in each instance are 13s. 6d.‡

Every master is bound on taking an apprentice to produce the copy of his freedom, if required to do so.§

FREEDOM.

Persons are eligible to the freedom of this Company by patrimony, servitude, or redemption, but an exception is made to attorneys, who, by an order of Court in 1797, cannot be made free by redemption.

Agreeable to a rule established in 1749, notice must be given at a previous Court || of all persons proposed to be made free by redemption; and an ancient ordinance, bearing date 1657, directs that no person is to change the copy of his freedom, but chiefly to hold of this Company.

The fine for freedom by redemption has varied from time to time,¶ but was last settled, by an Order of Court in 1830, at one hundred guineas.

Every person on being admitted to the freedom is required to take the following oath:—

Freeman's Oath.

“ You shall swear, that you will be true to our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender

* Vide Court Books, 1556, 1609.

† Ibid. 1664, 1673.

‡ Ibid. 1744.

§ This rule respecting the binding of apprentices has since been somewhat modified, and by an order of Court dated 29 January, 1863, now stands as follows:—

In future the freemen of this Company shall be at liberty to bind apprentices for five years instead of seven years, and such apprentices shall be eligible for the freedom of the Company at the expiration of their apprenticeship, provided they have attained the age of 21 years; but before being bound each apprentice shall be informed that such binding will not entitle him to take up the freedom of the City, but that he may be bound under the old form and for the period of seven years if he should prefer it.

No alteration to be made in the declaration required from the master, except as to the number of years which the apprentice has served, and also as to the binding and servitude being according to the custom of the City of London in those cases where the binding is only for five years.

|| Court Books, 1754, 1796.

¶ Ibid. 1498, 1570, 1579, 1581, 1598, 1610, 1674, 1693, 1707, 1708, 1748, 1771, 1776, 1777, 1790, 1800, 1803, 1827.

of the Faith, &c. You shall be obedient to the Master and Wardens of the art or mystery of Ironmongers now being, and to their successors. You shall also become contributory to all manner of summons, contributions, costs, and payments, that ought to be borne and paid by the aforesaid fellowship, as others of the same fellowship, to your power. The lawful council of the fellowship you shall keep; you shall not change the copy of your freedom, but chiefly hold of this fellowship; all manner of acts, statutes, rules, and ordinances now made, or hereafter to be made, and standing in force, concerning the good government and order of this fellowship, you shall on your part maintain, support, and fulfil to your power and knowledge, or else shall pay such fines, pains, penalties, and mulcts, being accused, condemned, and orderly demanded, as for the offenders and violators of the same are or shall be ordained, provided, and established to be paid.—So help you God.”

YEOMANRY.

Formerly the yeomanry or freemen of the Company, in compliance with an ancient ordinance of 1497, were required to pay a quarterage of 1s. 4d. per annum each person; but this custom has for many years past been allowed to fall into abeyance.

By an order of Court in 1830, the two suppers which had been given to the yeomanry in each year* were discontinued, and two dinners appointed in their stead. These dinners are given in the Hall, one on Wednesday in Easter week, and the other on St. Luke's day in the month of October, on both which occasions the senior warden presides,† and a few members of the Court are invited to attend.

At the Easter meetings the yeomanry elect their warden for the year ensuing. The fine for not serving that office was in former times 10l.‡ but by an order of Court in 1723 was reduced to 3l. 6s. 8d.

The warden of the yeomanry takes the following oath on being inducted into office:—

The Warden of the Yeomanry's Oath.

“You swear well and truly to exercise and execute the office of Warden of the Yeomanry of this Company to the most profit and benefit of the same Company, for and in your time, to your power. You shall not arrear any new custom, nor bind the said Yeomanry to any new charges, other than is set down in the orders in that behalf made; nor yet discharge any duty to their hurt: nor to your power infringe or break any of the good orders, old customs, or acts made or to be made for the better rule and government of the Yeomanry.—So help you God.”

* Vide Court Book, 1579.

† Ibid. 1827.

‡ Ibid. 1590.

LIVERY.

The number of the livery has varied from time to time, but has for many years past been limited to 100.* The fine paid by each person on his admission is 42*l*.† except honorary members, who pay no fine.

Notice of motion must be given at a General Court,‡ previous to filling up any vacancies in the livery; and, the Court having determined to fill up such vacancies, the list of the freemen, conformably to the practice of the last fifty years, is read over. All persons found eligible are then written to, and requested to state if they desire to be put in nomination.§ The election is always by ballot, and no balloting paper can be received which contains a greater number of names than there are vacancies, but each member may insert any less number.

Should the number of votes for two or more candidates on summing up the ballot be found equal, the senior freeman is to be elected.

By an order of Court in 1790, no servant is eligible for the livery.

Any member of the livery becoming an alderman, or any freeman becoming an alderman, if elected on the livery, takes precedence on the list of the livery upon serving or fining for the offices of Master and Wardens.||

Every liveryman takes the following oath:—

The Oath of a Liveryman.

“ You shall swear to be good and true to our Sovereign Lady the Queen’s Majesty, that now is, and to her heirs and successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm: and that

* Which one hundred persons constitute the Court, there having been for many years past no court of assistants.

The Court it would seem consisted originally of sixty members, and it is greatly to be desired that it should by a gradual process be again reduced and limited to that number. In 1687, when the Company were required by the King to make a return of all their livery to the Lord Mayor, they returned the names of sixty persons. Several of these being removed by an order of Privy Council and others restored who had been previously displaced, they were directed to reconstruct their livery, which they accordingly did, still returning the same number as on the previous occasion. The increase of the livery to 100 is traceable to about the year 1780, but there is no entry in the Ironmongers’ books constituting this number a law of the Company; the custom no doubt grew out of the political excitement of the times, where the franchise of the city was in great request.—Vide Historical Evidences 1537, 1571, 1785.

† Vide Court Books, 1624, 1640, 1647, 1652, 1663, 1693, 1720, 1726, 1821.

‡ Ibid. 1768, 1821.

§ Ibid. 1776, 1800, 1813, 1827, 1829.

|| Ibid. 1808.

you shall, according to your best skill and judgment, with your advice or otherwise, well and truly assist the Master and Wardens of this Company when there shall be occasion; and the good rules and ordinances of this Company you shall keep and see to be kept, to the best of your power.—So help you God.”

MASTER AND WARDENS.

The Master and Wardens of the Company are elected annually, in accordance with an ordinance confirmed by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in 1581, and no alteration has been made in the rule since that time.

The practice is as follows:—

At the General Court in April one member is elected by the Court for the office of Master, and six other members nominated, out of which number the Wardens for the time being, on Monday after St. Peter's day, elect two to serve the offices of Senior and Junior Wardens for the year ensuing.

The new Master and Wardens are sworn in, and take their seats at the July Court, immediately after reading the minutes of previous meetings.

No person having failed in business, or compounded with his creditors by not paying twenty shillings in the pound, is eligible for Master or Warden.*

Any Master or Warden becoming bankrupt or insolvent, or in any other way incapacitated during his year of office, is thereby disqualified. And in the case of any Master or Warden dying during his year of office, or becoming disqualified as aforesaid, the Court is to elect another member to serve for the remainder of the term.

By an Order of Court of 1720, it is provided that in the event of the Master being absent the senior past Master then present shall take his place and officiate for him.

By an Order of Court of 1751, in case of the absence of the Wardens or either of them, the Court shall appoint some other members to act for them.

No member can serve Senior Warden who has not first served the office of Junior Warden, except in cases of emergency.

The fines for not serving the offices

	£.
Of Wardens	40
For not serving the office of Master, having served Senior	
Warden	40
The fine for not serving either of these offices	60

Any member not paying his fines is to relinquish his livery gown.†

* Vide Court Book, 1732.

† By a resolution of Court of the 29th of January, 1863, it was ordered, “that for the future no fines be required from any member for not serving the offices, (but) that no member

After the July Court, or as it is more generally called the Confirmation day, in compliance with his oath, and in conformity with ancient custom, the late Senior Warden must within one month attend his successor in that office, to examine the Company's plate and effects by the inventory, and hand over the same to his custody.

By an Order of Court in 1848, it is directed that a suitable testimonial shall be presented to the Master on his retirement from office, not exceeding in value the sum of 15*l*.* except in such cases where a member has been called upon to serve that office more than once, when the nature and value of the testimonial is left to the discretion of the Court.

The Master and Wardens, on taking their seats on Master's day, take the following oaths:

The Master's Oath.

“You swear that you shall well and truly exercise and execute the office of Master of the mystery or art of Ironmongers, London, to their most worship and profit, for the year to come. You shall be aiding and assisting to the Wardens of this Mystery in and about the execution of all and every the good orders and customs of this mystery. You shall arrear no new custom, nor bind the Commonalty to any new charges, nor yet discharge any duty to their hurt: and, at the end of the year, you shall choose a new Master of this Company, such as at a Court shall be elected, according to the old custom.—So help you God.”

The Wardens' Oath.

“Ye shall swear that ye shall well and truly occupy the office of Wardenship for and in the craft of Ironmongers, to their most worship and profit, for and in your time, to your power. Ye shall arrear no new custom, nor bind the Commonalty of the said craft to any new charges, nor yet discharge any duty to their hurt; nor ye shall not lay down any of their good old customs or acts written, without the assent of the said Commonalty, or of the certain number of them accustomed; and at the end of the year ye

shall be entitled to the privileges of a senior member unless he shall actually have served all the offices of master and senior and junior warden.

Those members who are eligible and do not serve the offices to be allowed to retain their station in the list of the livery.

It had been found, by the report of a special committee appointed in 1862 for certain purposes of inquiry, that out of the present number of 37 senior members of the Court no less than 22 had fined for serving one or all of the offices, and that this practice of allowing members to pay a fine instead of serving the offices of master and wardens was highly injurious to the best interests of the Company.

* Since increased to 25*l*.

shall, by the advise of the said Commonalty, choose a new Master and Wardens, and discharge yourselves of the said office, upon pain of each of you to lose and pay to the said Commonalty forty shillings, without special dispensation had of the said fellowship. Ye shall also to the new Wardens, and to the Commonalty, or such auditors of the said fellowship as they shall assign, within a month after ye be discharged, make a just and true account of all such goods as shall come to your hands, or of right might come to your hands, in your time, to the behoof of the said Commonalty; and all such goods as by the auditors shall be found in you ye shall forthwith deliver them to the new Wardens; all which points ye shall well and truly keep to your power.—So help ye God.”

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

By an Order of Court of the 10th October, 1745, no officer of this Company is to be appointed without the office being first declared vacant, and notice of election inserted in the printed summons sent to each member.

Any member of the Court, on being elected to a salaried office under the Company, must resign his livery gown.

No member of the Company can be surety to the Company for any officers, or otherwise.

TENANTS, LEASES, ETC.

By an Order of Court dated the 29th of November, 1803, all licences hereafter granted to tenants or under-tenants of the Company's estates to assign their respective leases to other persons are to be so framed as not to discharge the original lessees or their executors and administrators; and no assignment is to be made without the consent of a general Court.

By an Order of the 28th of November, 1812, no estate is to be let until the same has been viewed by the surveyor and the committee of supervisors, and their respective reports have been submitted to a general Court.

It is the practice of the Company to insure all their premises, and to charge the tenantry with the expenses.

The Master and Wardens meet quarterly to receive rents, and notice is sent to each tenant to attend at the Hall on those occasions.

GUESTS.

On all days when guests are invited the Master has the privilege of introducing four friends; the Wardens two each; every member who has served as Master or Warden, or fined for those offices, one each; and the junior members in rotation also one each; and it

is directed by an Order of Court that all such guests shall be personally introduced by the members entitled to tickets.

When any such member is prevented attending the dinner from circumstances occurring subsequent to the invitation, his friend may be introduced by some other member of the Court, the member having the privilege by writing to the Master and stating the cause of his absence.

Public guests are invited by the joint concurrence of the Master and Wardens, at any meeting held by them.

The Master and Warden who retire from office on Confirmation day have the privilege of inviting an extra guest on that occasion.

The Clerk has the privilege of introducing a friend on the Master's Day, and on one other day in each year when guests are invited.

The members of the Court and their friends proceed from the drawing-room to the banqueting-hall as their names are called in rotation.

And the names of such junior members as have the privilege of inviting guests are called immediately after the senior members, in the order in which they stand on the list.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By an Order of the Court made in 1841, all fines received on the admission of new members are to be invested for a building fund.

On the decease of any member of the livery, the Clerk is to notice the same at the following Court, in order that it may be recorded on the Minutes.

No part of the Company's premises (that is, of the Hall) is to be lent for public purposes except the vestibule, and that only with the consent of the Master and Wardens.

By an Order of 1826 no votes of money can be made without previous notice inserted in the summons for a general Court, except grants to poor members, or such sums as the Company are by virtue of any trust bound to pay or distribute, and no money can be given from the poor's box except to poor members.

By an Order of 1843 persons not free of the Company, in order to become eligible as candidates for admission to the almshouses, must have their application signed by six members of the Court, and must have at least five shillings per week from their own resources, or that sum guaranteed to the satisfaction of the Master and Wardens. No person can be permitted to occupy a room at the almshouses except as a pensioner, and all non-free married persons are ineligible.

When any general repairs or cleansing of the Hall and buildings exceeding an outlay of fifty pounds are required, estimates of the works are to be obtained from not less than three tradesmen.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

At the termination of every Court, the Minutes which have been taken down and refer to the business of the day are read over by the clerk, and, no other motion being made, are considered to be confirmed.

The Minutes of one Court are read over at the next Court, not for confirmation, but for the purpose of ascertaining that they have been correctly entered, and for the information of such members as were not present at the previous Court, and are then signed by the Master and Wardens for the time being.

The Minutes of all committees and other meetings are read at the next following Court, for confirmation or otherwise, as may be requisite.

The Minutes of the Irish Committee are only read for the information of the Court, that body being empowered to carry out their own measures.

No Order or Resolution of Court can be rescinded without notice of motion being inserted in the printed summons for the next Court; nor can any Order, Resolution, or Bye-law of the Company, be suspended without the consent of two-thirds of the Court then present.

COURTS, COMMITTEES, AND OTHER MEETINGS.

August.—Meeting of the past and present Senior Wardens, to examine the inventory of the Company's plate and effects at the Hall.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to examine tradesmen's bills.

Committee of Supervisors, to audit and sign bills, and to consider any special business referred to them by the Court.

Meeting of Master and Wardens, to pay bills.

Committee of Auditors, to audit the Company's cash-book.

Committee of Auditors of Sir Robert Gefferys' and Mr. Betton's estates, to audit their cash-books.

General Quarterly Court.

September.—Committee of Supervisors of Sir Robert Gefferys' and Mr. Betton's estates at the almshouses, to pay the pensioners. At this meeting the Wardens also examine the inventory of goods and effects at the almshouses.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the Hall, to pay Mr Betton's out-door pensioners.

General Court.

October.—Yeomanry dinner at the Hall, at which the Senior Warden presides.

A Meeting of the Supervisors, for the apportionment of the fund for Schools in England and Wales.

November.—Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to receive rents.

Committee of Auditors of Sir Robert Gefferys' and Mr. Betton's estates, to examine the registers.

General Quarterly Court.

December.—Committee of Auditors, to examine the Company's register.

Committee of Supervisors of Sir Robert Gefferys' and Mr. Betton's estates at the almshouses, to pay the pensioners.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the Hall, to pay Mr. Betton's out-door pensioners.

January.—Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to examine the tradesmen's bills.

Committee of Supervisors, to audit and sign bills and consider any special business submitted to them.

Meeting of Master and Wardens, to receive rents.

Meeting of Master and Wardens, to pay tradesmen's bills.

General Quarterly Court.

March.—Committee of Supervisors of Sir Robert Gefferys' and Mr. Betton's estates at the almshouses, to pay pensioners.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the Hall, to pay Mr. Betton's out-door pensioners.

April.—Committee of Supervisors, to view the London estates and the Old Street estate.

General Quarterly Court.

Yeomanry dinner, Wednesday in Easter week, at which the Senior Warden presides.

May.—Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to receive rents.

June.—Committee of Supervisors of Sir Robert Gefferys' estate at the almshouses, to pay pensioners.

Committee of Supervisors of Mr. Betton's estate, to settle the distribution thereof.

General Court.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the almshouses, to pay Mr. Betton's in-door pensioners.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens at the Hall, to pay the schools and out-door pensioners.

July.—Meeting of the Senior and Junior Wardens, to elect Wardens for the year ensuing.

Committee of Supervisors, to view Sir Robert Gefferys' and Mr. Betton's estates in Essex and Middlesex.

Meeting of the Master and Wardens, to receive rents.

General Court, Confirmation or Master's day.

Besides the above meetings, there is a committee on the second Saturday in every month, for the management of the Irish estate, consisting of the Master for the time being and five other members of the Ironmongers' Company, and one member from each of the Associated Companies.

There are also special Courts and meetings as occasion may require.
Ten days is the regular notice for a Court and seven for a Committee.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.

Clerk.	Butler.
Chaplain.	Matron of Sir Robert Geffers'
Surveyor.	Alms-houses.
Agent for the Estate in Ireland.	Apothecary, ditto.
Beadle.	Chapel Clerk, ditto.
Under Beadle.	Ground keeper, ditto.
Porter.	

The duties and emoluments of these officers are entered in a book kept for that purpose.

The Agent for the Irish Estate is appointed by the Irish Committee; all other officers are appointed at a General Court, and confirmed or re-appointed at the July Court in each year.

THE IRISH ESTATE.



THE IRISH ESTATE.

THE account of the origin of the Plantation in Ireland, given by Malcolm in the second volume of his *Londinium Redivivum*, and which seems to have been chiefly followed in the preliminary remarks to “*A Concise View of the Irish Society*,” printed by that body in 1822, is so clear and

explanatory, that I should in vain attempt to construct any statement more suited to my purpose as an introduction to the following brief notice of our own estate in that country. A further inducement for adopting this account is the fact that Malcolm transcribed it from a manuscript compiled by Mr. Summers, who was clerk of the Ironmongers’ Company during the latter part of the last century. Of the extent or contents of Mr. Summers’s manuscript we have no account. It does not appear at any time to have been in the possession of the Company, nor have I been able to discover in whose hands it now is. It is several times quoted by Malcolm, and is no doubt a curious and interesting document.

Towards the close of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, several distinguished Roman Catholics of the province of Ulster, in the North of Ireland, and at their head O’Neill Earl of Tir-Owen, broke out into open rebellion against the Crown of England, but were at length, after considerable resistance, overcome ; and, being attainted of high treason, their possessions, consisting of the counties of Armagh, Tyrone, Coleraine.

Donegal, Fermanagh, and Cavan, were in the reign of James the First escheated to the Crown by Act of Parliament. Whereupon the King, with admirable policy, determined to convert these forfeited lands into a Protestant Settlement, as the most likely means of establishing his power and authority in a part of Ireland which had always been notorious for giving shelter and protection to the rebellious and disaffected.*

With a view to carry out this measure effectually, the King offered to convey a large portion of the escheated territory to the City of London, on condition that they should, at their own expense, and in conformity with certain prescribed rules, send over a sufficient number of English and Scotch families to form the plantation.

And in 1609 (it is stated in Mr. Summers's manuscript)—

"The Mayor and citizens of London erected a company, consisting of a governor, deputy governor, and twenty-four assistants (since called the Irish Society), to treat with the Crown concerning the said new plantation; and the City having resolved to accept the said proposal, and having raised by contribution among the principal Companies sixty thousand pounds for that purpose, King James, by his letters patent dated March 29, in the eleventh year of his reign, incorporated the said society by the name of "The Governor and Assistants of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland," and granted to them and their successors (upon condition of their building the towns, settling the lands, and doing other services,) divers cities, manors, towns, villages, castles, lands, and hereditaments in the said province of Ulster, with power to create manors of any quantity of lands not exceeding one thousand acres, of such tenants as are in the said letters patent limited; and to limit to the said several manors so many acres of land distinct and severed for demesne lands as should seem necessary and convenient to the Society. And a new county was thereby erected, and called the county of Londonderry.

"The said settlement having been thus finished, the towns built, and the lands settled, the whole was mapped and divided by the said society, as nearly as could be, into twelve equal parts; and the twelve companies who had equally contributed to the raising the said sixty thousand pounds drew lots for their several shares. The lot No. VII. (which was a

* "A strong but severely impartial government, without distinction of religious castes or political faction, would be the proper instrument for giving peace, industry, and even liberty to Ireland in the nineteenth no less than in the sixteenth century. How far such a government in Ireland has been a desideratum this is not the place to inquire."—Hist. Eng. by Sir James Mackintosh, vol. iv. p. 66. Lardner's Edit.

new manor erected by the said society by virtue of the said letters patent, and (afterwards called the manor of Lizard), fell to the share of the Ironmongers' Company, subject to several grants made by the said society of the said manor, by virtue of the said King's licence and letters patent, to certain English or other British persons and their heirs, as freeholders in fee simple, to be holden of the said manor by such rents, services, and tenures as were thereby limited.

“By deed dated November 7th, 1618, made between the governor and assistants of the New Plantation of Ulster, on the one part, and the master and keepers (or wardens) and commonalty of the mystery or art of Ironmongers of London on the other part, the said governor and assistants, for the considerations therein mentioned, bargained, sold, alienated, enfeoffed, and confirmed to the said master, &c. and their successors for ever, the manor of Lizard, with the rights, members, &c. there lying and being within the county of Londonderry, in the province of Ulster, and subject to the exceptions therein contained.

“The letters patent of King James were repealed by Charles the First, and the Crown resumed the lands as forfeited, upon a suggestion that the covenants of the said grant were not performed. But Charles the Second, by his letters patent in the fourteenth year of his reign, confirmed the letters patent of King James the First, and restored to the said society and twelve companies all their privileges and estates in the province of Ulster. And the society by lease and release, dated in 1663, made a new creation and grant to the Company of the manor of Lizard, and confirmed the grants before made to the freeholders, with the same descriptions, rents and services as before.”*

In 1608 the King issued his printed Book of Regulations for the undertakers of the Plantation in Ireland, entitled “A Collection of such Orders and Conditions as are to be observed by the Undertakers upon the Distribution and Plantation of the Escheated lands in Ulster;” † and in the month of July of the following year the Lord Mayor directed his precept to the Ironmongers' Company in the following words:—

* Mr. Summers's MS. cited by Malcolm, vol. ii. p. 53.

† “Imprinted att London by Robert Barker, printer to the King's most Excellent Maiestie, 1608.” A manuscript copy of this book is preserved in the Company's records, and it has been several times printed.

To the M^r and Wardens of the Company of Iremongers.

Whereas I have lately received from the Lords of his Ma^{ties} most ho^{ble} Privie Counsaile a proiect for a plantation in Ireland, the coppie whereof, together with a printed book, you shall receive hereunto annexed, with intimation of the King's most gracious favour and love to the cittie of London, to graunt unto us the first offer of so gracious an action which is likely to prove pleasing to Almighty God, honourable to the cittie, and pfitable to the undertakers:

These are therefore to will and require you presently to assemble together a competent number of the grauest and most substantiall men of yo^r Company, to consider advisedly of the said project, and of them to nominate fower men of most iudgment and experience to ioyn with like number of fower of everie other of the Companeyes of this cittie amongst themselues, to consider of and sett downe in writing such reasons, orders, demaunds, and other circumstances as are fitt to be remembered, required, or performed in the undertaking of so worthie and soe honourable an action, and to certifie mee in writing, before the fift day of this instant July, the names of such fower of yo^r Company as you shall soe nominate and appoint, wherein you are not to faile in anywise; from Guildhall this ffirst of July, 1609.*

SEBRIGHT.

The measures adopted in compliance with the foregoing precept, and in furtherance of the King's desire, are entered from time to time in the books of the Ironmongers' Company; but are more clearly and consecutively narrated in a manuscript preserved in the library of the British Museum, and from which we extract the following account:—

Upon the Reasons that were offered to ground this proiect and the further inducement of the business, it was for the first consideration referred to four of each Companie selected out of the twelve for the first conference of the business, and then their reasons did yield the same to be referred unto a Common Councelle, and who should be there named Committees for the business.

Whereupon an acte passed to that effect, and these appointed Committees for the business:—

* Irish Letter Book, in which the precept of the Lord Mayor is headed with the following remark: "The ffirst generall instaunce of the proiect begunn 1^o Julii, 1609."

Sir Thomas Bennett,	}	Knights and Aldermen.
Sir Thomas Lowe,		
Sir Leonard Hollyday,		
Sir James Pemberton,		
Mr. Cockain,	Alderman.	
Mr. Bond.		
Mr. Nicholas Leat.		
Mr. Wheeler.		
Mr. Meggs.		
Mr. Greene.		
Mr. Soda.		
Mr. Robert Middleton.		
Mr. Fox.		
Mr. Sheering.		
Mr. Barton.		
Mr. Crayford.		

Who conferred on many points and concluded, that by plantation it will secure and strengthen the rest of that Kingdom, his Ma^{ties} and his dominions, and ease themselves as subjects of former burthens. These matters, reasons, and conferences so seriously debated, it was at length agreed by the said Co^mmittees to undertake the said plantation, and thereupon y^e articles of agreement and covenants were conceaued as followeth :—

Articles agreed upon the xxviii. daie of Januarie betweene the Right hon^{ble} the Lords of his Ma^{ties} most hon^{ble} Privie Councill, on the Kings Ma^{ties} behalf, on the one pte, and the Committees appointed by act of Co^mmon Councell, on behalf of the Maior and Comuⁿaltie of the cittie of London, on the other pte, concerning the plantaⁿcon in pte of the Province of Ulster.

1. Imprimis, it is agreed that xx^{tie} thousand pounds shall be levied, 15,000^{li} to be expended on the said plantaⁿcon, and 5,000^{li} for the clearing away of private men's interest in things demanded.
2. Agreed that at the Derry 200 houses shall be built and room left for 300 more, and that 4,000 acres lying in the Derry side shall be laid thereunto; bogg and barren mountains to be no parcel thereof, but to go as waste for the cittie.
3. The Bisshoppe and Deane of y^e Derrie shall haue conuenient plotts of ground for their states of their houses at the Derry.
4. Agreed that Colraine shallbe built on the very same ground of the abby side, that 100 houses shall be built and room left for 200 more, and 3,000 acres of land shall be laid.
5. Agreed that measure and account of land shall be after the Balliboos.
6. Agreed that the rest of the territory and entire countie of Colraine, estimated at

20,000 acres, be cleared from all particular interest except the Bishop and Deane of Derry, and except certain porçons of land to be assigned to three or four Irish gentlemen at the most now dwelling and settled in the countie of Colraine, who are to be freeholders.

7. Item, it is agreed that the woods and grounds of soil of Glancan-Kerne and Killetroughe be wholly to the cittie, and the timber used for the plantaçon.
8. Agreed that the lands within the woods of Glanc and Killtroughe, which stand charged as surveyed lands, be undertaken by them in like form as Colraine.
9. Agreed that the Cittie shall haue the patronage of all the churches in Derry and Colraine.
10. That the 7,000 acres of land to the cittie of the Derrie and town of Colraine shall be in fee-farme at the rent of liii^s iiiii^d.
11. And to be held of the King in free burgage.
12. The residue of all the lands and woods to be undertaken to be holden of the King in coñmon socage.
13. The customs of all goods imported to be exported, &c. to be enjoyed by the citty for 99 yeares within the citty of the Derrie, town and county of Colraine, and ports and creeks thereof, paying yearly to his Ma^{tie} vi^s viiii^d as an acknowledge^t.
14. That salmon and ell fishing of the Ban and Loughfoyle, and all other fishing so far as Loughfoyle floweth, and the Ban to Loughcagh, shall be in perpetuitie to the Cittie.
15. The Cittie shall haue liberty to transport all prohibited wares growing upon their own lands.
16. The Cittie shall haue the office of Admiral in the coasts of Triconell and Colraine, and all royalties belonging thereto; and if their shippes and goods be wrecked at the sea in Ballesman or Olderflute, and in all other coasts, &c. alongst and betweene, saved and reserved to themselves.
17. That the Cittie shall haue like fishing and fowling upon all the coasts as other subjects haue.
18. That no flax, hemp, or yarne unwoven be carried out of the ports of Derrie and Colraine without licence from the Cittie officers, and that no hides be transported raw without licence.
19. That the cittie and town of the county of Colraine be freed from all patents of privileges heretofore granted to any pson, and that hereafter no pa^t of privileges be granted to any pson within the said county &c. and that they be freed from all taxes and impositions of the Governor of those pts.
20. That the Cittie shall have the Castel of Colmore and the lands thereunto in fee farme, they maintaining a sufficient ward of officers.

21. The Liberties of the cittie of Derrie and Colraine shall extend three miles every way.
22. That the Cittie shall have such further liberties to the Derrie and Colraine as upon view of the charters of London, the Cinque Ports, New Castle upon Tyne, or the cittie of Dublin, shall be found fit for those places.
23. That all particular men's interest in and about Derrie and the countie of Colraine &c. be cleared and offered to the cittie (except as is excepted in 6th art)
24. That sufficient forces shall be maintained by the King for safety of the undertakers for a conuenient tyme.
25. Agreed for settling all things touching the said plantaçon, his Matie will give his royal assent to Acts of Parliament here and the like in Ireland to passe.
26. The Cittie to have time for seven years to make such other reasonable demands as time shall show to be needful.
27. Lastly that the Cittie shall w^t all speed set forward the plantaçon, as that 60 houses be built in Derry and 40 at Colraine by the 1st of November which shall be in the year of our Lord 1611.

As in and by one pt of the said articles remaining with the said Maior and Cōialtie and subscribed by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Ellesmere lord Chancellor of England, Robert Earl of Salisbury lord high Thrēar of England, Henrie Earl of Northampton lord Privie Seal, Thomas Earl of Suffolk lord Chamberleyn of his Ma^{ties} Houshold, Edward Earl of Worcester M^r of his Ma^{ties} Horse, George Earl of Dunbarr, Eduard Lord Zouche, William Lord Knowles, John Lord Stanhap, Sir John Harbart knight, one of his Ma^{ties} Secretaries, and Sir Julius Caesar, knight, Chancellor of his Ma^{ties} Exchequer—being all his Ma^{ties} most hon^{ble} privie Councill. And for one other pte thereof being subscribed by Sir Henry Montague and sixteen other persons who were committees appointed on behalf of the Mayor and Commonalty.

After these articles agreed and ensealed, the said Cittie called a coñon Councell for the settling the business, levying of money, appointing of Agencies &c.

1. They agreed that the assesment of each Company should be according to their proporçon assessed towards corn.
2. That both of the cittie and countie lands be surveyed, and some person be sent over for that purpose, and a map made.
3. To view the ruined city of Derry and what buildings it contains.
4. To view Colraine, and ascertain what materials the countie contains of timber, stone, &c.
5. To take knowledge how the county lands are divided into Ballebetaghcs, Ballebotoes, Quarters, Balleboes, Tathes, and Polles, or what other names Irish they are called, what they may contain, how we may divide them, which we intend in 12 pts and the sub-Companies to be underjoyned.

6. To set the lands in mean time to the Irish that are tennants, and when we divide to see each proporcion fitlie bounded.

These things thus set in order, they draw their workmen out of each Companie that be artificers and send them over some to survey and give directions as to work and watch. All such necessities of shovels, spades, &c. iron ware, and other pvision belonging unto building the said two citties of Derry and Colraine, and coming to some pfectiōn, they fall to consider the countie lands and to divide the said lands unto twelve parts to go by lot amongst the 12 Companies, the other sub-Companies to be sorted, according to their disbursements, with some of the twelve.

Whereupon the dividing of which said lands into Tribes, and the drawing of xii. the lot No. 7 fell unto the Ironmongers and these other Companies of them adjoynd, viz.

Brewers.	Pewterers.
Scriveners.	Barber Chirurgions.
Coopers.	Carpenters.

Companies associate.—Additional MS. British Museum, No. 4780, fol. 33.*

In 1609 the Lord Mayor issued his precept to the several city Companies directing them to levy the sum of 20,000*l.* towards setting on foot the plantation in Ireland, being the first instalment of the 60,000*l.*

* The manuscript from which the above extracts are copied is in the same hand-writing as the earliest Irish letter-book of the Ironmongers' Company, and, except the introductory chapter, appears to be a transcript chiefly if not entirely from their records. It was presented to the British Museum by the Very Rev. Jeremiah Milles, DD. Dean of Exeter and President of the Society of Antiquaries, who died in 1784, and has the following title on the first leaf—

The decay, the present pollicii and reformation of
Ulster.
No. 7.

Anno D'ni Incarnat. 1618.

Deo non mundo.

Disce mori mundo, viuere disce Deo

R. HUNTER.

* The initial letter of Hunter's Christian name is not very clear, but bears some resemblance to an R; and there is among the Company's muniments a short deed dated the 5th of James the First, in which Richard Hunter, citizen and Ironmonger, conveys property to Simon Chamber, gentleman, of Rutland. Seal, in good preservation, three bugle or hunting horns stringed. Whether this is the same person whose autograph appears in the title-page of the above manuscript, and also on the first leaf of the Irish Letter Book, we have no means of determining.

before mentioned, and towards which the Ironmongers were to contribute for their proportion 880*l*.

In the following year his lordship again addressed the Ironmongers Company desiring to be informed whether they would accept a proportionable share of land in the province of Ulster in lieu of the money advanced by them, and build and plant the same at their own cost according to the directions contained in the printed book, or whether they would prefer letting the said lands and submitting the management of the whole business to the Governor and Assistants of the Company for the said plantation for the time being. To which inquiry the Ironmongers stated in reply that they were willing to accept their proportion of land subject to the prescribed conditions.

In 1611 the City Companies were again called upon to raise the sum of 10,000*l*. for the same purpose, or to relinquish their claim to the money already advanced. The like sum of £10,000 was required in 1613, and in the month of January of the same year a further sum of 5,000.

The several sums contributed by the Ironmongers and their associates towards the first 10,000*l*. levied upon them are stated in their books to have been as follows :

Ironmongers	.	.	.	.	.	.	1514 ^h
Brewers	.	.	.	.	.	.	500 ^h
Screueners	.	.	.	.	.	.	370 ^h
Cowpers	.	.	.	.	.	.	280 ^h
Pewterers	.	.	.	.	.	.	240 ^{li}
Barber Chirurgions	.	.	.	.	.	.	230 ^{li}
Carpenters	.	.	.	.	.	.	200 ^{li}
s ^m a total' 3334 ^{li} .							

In 1613 the Governor and assistants of the Irish Society in London directed an order to Tristram Berisford at Colraime to deliver and give possession of the Ironmongers' proportion to their agents Captain Edward Doddington and George Hammond or either of them, and the following letter was addressed by the wardens of the Company to Mr. Thomas Parkins, at the Lifford in Ireland :—

After our very hartie comendaçons. Where at yo^r last being in London w^t us yo^u gave

us knowledge both of yo^r love and experience, wth desire of yo^r further testimony of the same, wee therefore, entertayning yo^r kind offer and friendship, request yo^u that out of that love yo^u will certifie us the state and nature of that country wherein wee are fallen by our lot in number 7, w^hin 4 myles of Colraine, and on pte of the Bann, and the fittest place for erec^{ti}on of a pri^{nc}ipall castle, and how the cuntry will afford us stuffe and workemen; leaving to yo^r judgment and report herein more than wee wishe or will sett downe, expecting only yo^r answer and the pleasure yo^u may doe us, and leaue wishing yo^u p^{er}perous health frō the Allmightye.

Iremongers-hall Lond. this xiiijth of ffeb: 1613.

Yo^r very loving friends wardens of the Company of Iremongers,

JAMES CAMBELL,

WILLIAM BUCKNAM.

We find by various entries about this period that the associated Companies generally met in Committee with the Ironmongers at their Hall, but the chief management of the estate appears by common consent to have been vested in the latter body, and at a meeting on the 18 March, 1613, it was resolved amongst other matters relating to Ireland that the Ironmongers “should solely order the business hereafter, and what they do the others will approve,” and they are directed by the rest to proceed with expedition. Whereupon a survey of the estate was ordered to be made, and measures taken for erecting the castle and “baune.”

A breife of the division of landes in the province of Ulster within the realme of Irelande, y^e No 7, ptaining to the Worth Company of Iermongers and others the worth their associats.—18 Nov. 1613.

Athgeave Grange

Mulla Inch

Ba. Reah.

Refamore.

Glaskard.

Mullamore.

Ballenegew.

Colcrow.

Dromstable.

Skalltee.

Knockduffe.

Clonback.

Ruskey.

Clarhill.

		Clonken.
		Cormuncla.
		Shaltah.
		Claggan.
		Reeske.
Mulla Inch		Mulla Inch.
		Gort ffaddy.
		Coolcapall.
		Ringrasse.
		Coddrum.
Moytulla		Too Cullens.
		Ba. na. Nonta.
		Ba. Skanlan.
		Ba. Brack.
		Ba. Clogh.
		Colour.
Kannakille		Dro. Crum.
		Ba. William.
		Killeah.
		Killnaglas.
		Ba. na. Cluntagh.
		Ba. na. Chan.
		Ba. Ohagan.
		Enishlom.
		Carrowrea.
		Tawnymore.
Agevenall		Cah.
		Liskall.
		Lissaboy.
		Tallduffe.
		Lisnacreog.
		Terkerhin.
		Gort Glagon.
		Maheremew.
		Coolban.
Ballene Fueigh		Statalurty.
		Don Mayne.
		Brackaboy.
		Colcroskean.

Forsett Mona.	.	.	.	.	{	Ba. Moore.
						Teden Bane.
						Trean Altena.

In 1614 the Lord Mayor issued his precept for the sum of 7,500*l.*, in 1615 another for 5,000*l.*; and, these sums being expended, the Companies were required in the following year to raise the sum of 2,500*l.*, making together a total of 60,000*l.*, being the stipulated amount which they were to subscribe towards the fortification of Londonderry and other works in the province of Ulster.

The necessity of a constant supervision of the Irish property now becoming daily more obvious, the Ironmongers' Company in 1614 determined, after maturely considering the subject, that a sufficient person should be sent over to take upon himself the entire management of the estate, and Mr. George Canning, a member of their own body, was appointed to that office.

The Commission granted to George Canning, citizen and Ironmonger of London, from the right wor^{ll} the Master, Wardens, and Committees of the Company of Ironmongers, London, and other the wor^{ll} Companyes of London their associates.

To all men to whom this o^r pre^t Warrant shall come, greeting. Theise are to give you to understand that wee the M^r and Wardens and Committees of the Company of Ironmongers, Brewers, Scriveners, Coupers, Pewterers, Barber Chirurgions and Carpenters, being ioynt associates in the 7th pportion of the Cittieslands in the pvince of Ulster, within the realme of Ireland, have assigned and authorised the said George Canninge, o^r trustie and well beloved, to be o^r agent and deputie for us, and to o^r uses to receive the possession of the said lands, and the rents thereof, and arreag^s of rents, and the said lands to stake and bound out apart by themselves from the lands of other men, church, or companies, and for us and to o^r uses to provide whatsoever materialls the said place or countrie may best afford, to and for o^r intended buildings (which we hope by God's pmission to pceed with): And we authorise and give him power for us and to o^r uses to fell and cutt downe tymber for the said buildings, eyther in o^r owne or in the pportions of other companyes to us adjoyning, as the same may best fall out unto our uses, or most convenient and necessarie; and the said lands to view and survey, and the place or places to sett for o^r erections, which wee intend to bee a castell and baune besids some other buildings: And this o^r authorities we graunt him to doe and execute for us and to o^r uses by himself or

other his deputie or deputies; requesting in his or their favours the lawfull assistance of our Citties agents: and the same wee subscribe. Given under our hands, att London, this nynteenth day of September, 1614.

Iremongers.

ROWLAND HEYLIN, MR.

JN^o PARIAM,)
JN^o BALL,) Warden.

JAMES CAMBELL.

NICH'AS LEATE.

W^m CANNING.

WALTER COWLEY.

Note.—That besides these the Wardens of the Brewers subscribed.

1615. Sir Josias Bodley having made an unfavourable report to King James of the slow progress of the citizens of London in accomplishing the purposes of the intended Plantation, his Majesty addressed a letter to Sir Arthur Chichester, then Lord Deputy of Ireland, signifying his intention to resume the lands of all parties who had neglected to carry out his instructions, unless by the end of August in the following year such improvements were effected as should appear to Sir Josias Bodley, in the survey then to be taken by him, satisfactory, and in full conformity with the original articles.

The coppie of the Ire from the King's Matie to the Lorde Deputie of Ireland about the overview of the Plantation.

To our trustie and wel-beloved counsellor the Lord Chichester, our deputie of o' realme of Ireland, or to any other deputie, chief governo^r, or keeper of our great seale that hereafter shalbe, or to anie other our ministers and officers whome it may concerne.

Right trusty and welbeloved,

Wee greet you well. Wee receaved latelie from you a rela^on of the p̃sent estate of the planta^on in Ulster, sett downe with some clearnes and order by the pen of S^r Josias Bodley, according to the exactnes of the survey thereof taken lately by himself by o^r commandment: that wee acknowlege his care and industrie in p̃formance of that service, and do require of you to give him thanckes in our name for it. We have examined, viewed, and reviewed with o^r own eyes everie pte thereof, and finde, greatlie to our discontentment, the slowe p̃gression of that planta^on; some few of the Brittishe undertakers,

Servitors, and natives having as yett proceeded effectually to the accomplishing of such things in all points as wee required of them by the articles of the plantaçon; the rest, and by much more the greater pte, having either done nothing at all, or so little, or by reason of the (slightness) thereof to so little purpose, that the work seems rather to us to be forgotten by them, and to pish under their hands, than any whitt to be advanced by them; some having begun to build and not to plant, others began to plant and not build, and all of them in geñall retyning the Irish still upon their lands, the avoiding of w^{ch} was the fundamental reason of that plantaçon. Wee have made collection of their names, as wee find their endeav^{rs} or negligences noted in this S^vice, w^{ch} wee will reteyne as a memoriall with us, and they shalbe sure to feele accordingly the effectes of o^r ffavour as there shalbe occasion. It is well knowne that if wee had intended onlie our p^sent profit, as it seemes most of them over greedelie have done, wee might have conv^ted those large territories of o^r escheated lands to the greate imp^vem^t of the revenewe of o^r crowne there. But wee chose rather, for the safetie of that countrie, and the civilizing of that people, to depte with the inheritance of them at extreame under values, and to make a plantaçon of them. And since wee were merelie induced hereunto out of reason of state, wee may, wee thincke, without any breache of justice, make bould with their rights whoe have neglected their duties in a S^vice of so much ymportance to us; and by the same lawe and reason of state resume into o^r hands their lands whoe have failed to pforme, according to o^r originall intention, the articles of the plantation, and to bestow them upon some other men more active and worthie of them than themselves: and though the tyme is long since expired wthin w^{ch} they were bound to have finished to all purposes their plantation, soe that wee want not a just p^vocation to proceed p^{nt}lie with rigor against them, yet wee are pleased in grace, and that they may be the more inexcusable if they fayle in their duties hereafter, to assigne y^m a further tyme, w^{ch} shalbe till the last of August twelvemonths, w^{ch} wilbe in the yeare of our Lord 1616, w^{ch} wee are resolved shalbe finall and peremptorie unto them, and at w^{ch} tyme wee are determined to seize into o^r hands the lands of any men whatsoever, without respecte of persons, whether he be a Brittishe undertaker, servitor, or native, that shalbe found defective in pforming any of the articles of the plantation to w^{ch} he was enioyned. Our express pleasure therefore is, that, as soone as this lymitted tyme of favo^r shall expire, that S^r Josias Bodley shall p^sentlie take a p^ticular survey of the plantation as it then stands: and whosoever he shall then certify to be defycient in anie point to w^{ch} he is bound touching the plantaçons, that p^sentlie you seize into o^r hands the proportion or proportions of those his lands wherein he hathe made omission; and that you graunt a custodium of them to any such p^son or p^sons as you shall thincke fitt till wee signify our further pleasure to you touching the disposall of them. And as wee doo let you knowe, so wee require you to give them notice of it whom it concerns, that wee expect full pformance in all points of all the articles of the plantaçons by the tyme above specified, as well from such as doo nowe

houlde any lands of the plantaçons by purchase or meare conveyance from anie of the originall grants or pattentees, as wee would have done from them whose rights they have required, notwithstanding anie former conveyance or tolleraçon graunted under any pretext unto any of them heretofore: And because wee will have no man to p̄tend ignorance of that w^{ch} wee expect from him in p̄forming of the true meaning of the articles of the plantation, wee require S^r Josias Bodley to take a reviewe of the relation of his last survey unto us, and thereupon, with as much convenient speed as he may, to signifye to the Londoners, and to every undertaker, servitor, and native, or to their servants or assignees that dwell upon their land, their seūall defectes and omissions, either in matter or in forme, that all thinges accordinglye may be reformed and p̄formed against the survey w^{ch} wee have apointed to be taken of the plantations there; and theise o^r f̄res shalbe as well to you our Deputie that now is, as to anie other Deputie that hereafter for that tyme shalbe, sufficient warrant and dischargd in this behalf.

Given under o^r signett att our palace of Westminster, the 25 daie of Marche, in the 13th yeare of o^r rayne of Great Brittain, Fraunce, and Ireland.

A postscript of his Ma^{ties} own hand, viz.

My Lo. in this s̄vice I expect that zeale and uprightnes from you, that ye will spare no fleshe, Englishe nor Scottishe, for no private man's worth is able to countervaille the safetie of a kingedome, w^{ch} this Plantaçon, being well accomplished, will p̄cure.*

Whether the Ironmongers were included in the unfavourable report which had been made to the King does not appear from any entry in their books. The only record which seems to have any reference to the subject is the following:—

A true copie of a note delivered to Sir Josias Bodley the 5th Novem^r, 1616.

The Plantation of the 7th proporçon of the Citties lands allotted to the Companie of Ironmongers, London, and certified by the agent.

Their chief house or castell is ffiftie foote in length and ye breadth thereof thirtie foote and hathe foure fflanches, one at each corner.

The height of the said walle is xxxi foot and foure foote thick, built of stone and brick and covered with slates.

There is stone, brick, tymber and lyme readdie in place and agreed with for the making the Baune and other houses the next spring. There are also sixe other dwelling houses att the same place built of strong tymber, whereof three are covered and the others the workmen are about.

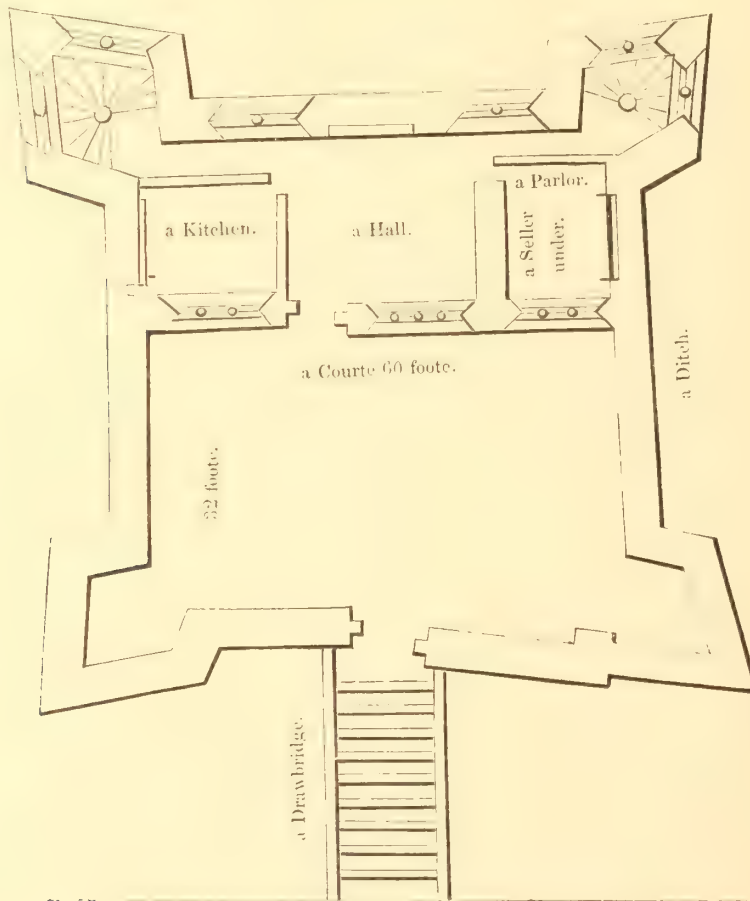
* Irish Letter Book.

There are now dwelling four families of English and more ready to come hither as soon as the houses are finished, for w^{ch} purpose I am now readie to go into England.

There is sett of this proporçon one and thirtie Ballibois to English and Scottish for one and thirtie years, to be planted with five and twentie householders, and to build so manie houses and one sufficient Baune.

Whereof there is already settled of English and Scottish thirteen families.

The whole number now dwelling upon this proporçon of land is seaventeene severall households, besides di^{us} others w^{ch} are readie to come as soon as their houses are finished, many of w^{ch} are already framed and some raised and some wholie covered, as Mr. Hillmans and others.



A PLAN OF THE CASTLE,

Delivered to the Committee by Mr. Wm. Brock upon his coming over; from a copy in the Irish Correspondence Book belonging to the Ironmongers' Company.

The money expended in building about this period is stated to be

	£	s.	d.
Total for making bricks	49	0	0
Paid workmen, as appereth	284	1	4
For materials, as appereth	358	5	9
For carrying thereof	73	8	0
For subsidies and King's rent	70	10	2
	<hr/>		
	£835	5	9

In the foregoing account submitted to Sir Josias Bodley, Mr. Canning states his readiness to visit England for the purpose of furthering the interests of the plantation; and in the month of March of the same year we find the following letter addressed by him to the Ironmongers' Committee, from his house at Barton in Warwickshire :—

Right Worshippfull,

It may please yo^u to understand that since my coming last y^(ear) I haue disposed upon my owne affaires here in this country, and are readie to goe on forward of my iourney for Ireland, but it hath pleased God to crosse my intended resolution for the p̄sent with visitting my wief with sicknes, w^{ch} hathe held her ever since my coming from London, so that I cannot take her ouer with me now, and my occasions as yo^r wo^{pp}s knowe doth require my being in Ireland this spring, and att the fardest a week or 14 daies before Maye. Therefore I must nowe resolve (if God pmit) to returne hither again as soon as I haue settled the next half yeares rents, and taken order that the finishing of yo^r plantaçon there may goe forward. This duple iourney in transporting my wief and familie thither wilbe duple charges to me, but no remeadie. I write this y^t yo^r wo^{pp}s should not think it any idle humor in me that I am absent from yo^r plantaçon any while at all. Now my suite is that yo^u would be pleased to remember those seuerall things w^{ch} I gave yo^u notice of in writing, and are very needful to be p̄sentlie effected, as namelie, the taking out of yo^r p̄ticular assurance that the title of yo^r lands in controuersie may be tryed in yo^r owne names, and also that yo^r court baron may be erected there, whereby yo^r poore tennants shalbe freed from many molestaçons they are nowe put to by the countie sheriffe and their baileffes; and also that some good course may be taken for the releife of yo^r tennants against the souldiers w^{ch} haue hitherto contynuallie oppressed them; the p̄sent infancie of the plantaçon doth rather require that they should be cherished and not oppressed any manner of wayes, it wilbe an encouragement to those fewe that are there, and cause others to come the sooner thither; I speake not this onlie for yo^r own proportion, but for the whole plantaçon of the Citties lands. Also that it would please

yo^u to further the erecting of a corne mill upon yo^r proporcion, and certen small bridges as I gave yo^u notice of. And lastlie concerning yo^r ffee ffarmes to be made there, in the nominating of w^{ch} it pleased yo^r wo^{pps} in yo^r loues towards me to appoint me for one and the chiefe. My desire to yo^u then was and is still, in respect my charges in that service wilbe farr greater continuallie then any of yo^r other tennants, that yo^u would be pleased to allow me 3 balleboes in ffee ffarme, according as other companies doe allow their chiefe ffee ffarmer, as namely, the Mercers, Skynners, Gouldsmiths, and others that yet haue appointed their ffee ffarmers, of w^{ch} some are within 6 or 7 miles of Derry, where their service is to be pformed, and some wthin ij miles of the same, and none further off than I shalbe, w^{ch} is 24 long miles, whereby both my danger and charges in passing to and fro wilbe duple, yea treable, to most of theirs. But the chiefest cause w^{ch} moues me to be thus earnest wth yo^r wo^{pps} in this suite is that I hould it wilbe a disgrace unto me yf I be inferio^r in land to other ffee ffarmers, especiallie having (in the geñall opinion there) deserved as well as any one that was ymployed by any of the other Companies. I appeale to the Gouvernor himself what he heard of me when he was there. I boast not, for I will ever acknowledge that that w^{ch} I haue done, or shall ever be able to doe, is but my dutie, and farr short of w^{ch} I haue alwaies desired to pforme. But if I should fall short of yo^r favours in this generall cause w^{ch} other Companies doe voluntarilie afforde, it will cause some to think that yo^r wo^{ps} finde some defect in me w^{ch} they cannot see. Iff I did desire any thing unreasonable of yo^u I should blame myself more in my own conceipt then yo^u would doe. And therefore I will never sue to yo^r wo^{pps} for any thing that I doubte wilbe denied me. I suppose there are some fewe amonst yo^u w^{ch} will not stick toalledge that I have bene alreadie kindlie dealt withall, and out of their ignorance and want of the true und^rstanding of that country and the nature of the plantaçon, say that I haue a wonderful good bargan from yo^u.—Your kindness and loues towards me I will alwaies acknowledge and ever be thankfull to the utmost of my power.—As for my bargan I am farr from repenting it, yet I could wishe with all my hart that he that repines att it had the same upon the like resolutions as I take it, w^{ch} is to contynue and dwell upon it himself; I suppose then he would think otherwise and look back ten tymes towards London before he came so farr as St. Alban's, yet I verclie think that yo^u need not long haue lookt for a chapman that would haue promised many great things, but in the pformance yo^u should haue found him farr short of that which I haue undertaken and will pforme to yo^r content yff it please God to give a blessing to my endeavours and send peace into the country; yf not, his will be done!

I would willingly that all did und^rstand that it is not need or want of sufficient meanes in England that drawes me hither; but onlie the loue w^{ch} I have contynuallie found in manie of yo^u towards me, and the willing kind favo^{rs} w^{ch} I haue receued generally from yo^u all. And if it please yo^u to make enquiries, yo^u may easilie understand that I leaue behind me a small estate in fee simple at Barton in War'shire, where I now dwell; it

is worth 100^{li} p^r ann.; and not alienated but upon this occasion, and that onlie upon yearlie rent, as some amongst yo^u know. And I dare bouldlie affirme that I am not indebted x d. but only to yo^r wo^{pp}s, neither will I goe emptie nor bare unto yo^r plantation, but will take a sufficient and reasonable estate with me. So that I may say without wronging anie that fewe yet are gone out of England into any pte of the said Citties plantation and leaue a better estate in England, or take a better estate wth them, and remoue thither so great a householde or familie as I shall doo, and therefore in my owne conceipt I des^rve as much favo^r as any; but, as I said before, I will never desire any unreasonable thing from yo^u, and therefore will never feare to speede of all that I shall at any tyme sue for. One thing more I will p^rsume to put yo^u in minde of, w^{ch} is a pmise yo^u made me to haue the stewardshippe of yo^r manno^r when it is erected for the keeping of yo^r courte, not that I think it wilbe beneficial, nor that I haue any intent to wrong any of yo^r other tennaunts, but to defend them from wrong; for I well understand that when envy is kindled by wronge receaued, it is seldome tymes quenched here without blood. And for my pte I desire rather to haue the loue than the feare of the meanest that lives there; only it will be a cause of more respect in the country, and a man thereby shall haue manie tymes occasion to do some good offices amongst yo^r tenāts, w^{ch} will peure loue for them, w^{ch} is all I aim att. I fear I haue offended in being too tedious, but my owne leasure att this tyme is the cause of it, and I hartilie desire yo^r patience and pdon. Humbly taking my leau, I committ yo^u all to the gracious ptection of the Almighty, resting euⁿ att

Yo^r wo^{pp}s command,

GEORGE CANNINGE.

Barton this 15th of
March, 1616.

Another letter from Mr. Canning, after his return to Ireland, presents us with a melancholy picture of the disturbed state of the country at that period.

Right Worshipfull,

In my next I purpose, God willing, to send yo^u the pticulers of my accompt. I hope in the mean tyme I shall receiue answer from yo^r wo^{pp}s of my last tres. The newes here is nothing but the contynuall troubles in theis pts, both by sea and land. Sir Thomas Phillips is now going from Colraine to sea with 3 or 4 smale Barkes after the pirates; God speed him well. There were never sithence I came hither so many Kernes out in the woods as now; they are in five or six severall Companies, so that men can travell no way near any woodes without great danger, except they goe a good compāy togethe^r and well pvided. The last day of Aprill Mr. Nicholas Elcock, agent for the Clothworkers, was taken by Revelin M'Cull and his Companie; he had two men with him, those they left bound, and would haue killed them had it not bin to deliuer a fre w^{ch} they compelled M^r Ellcock to write to some of his friends; the effect was that if their p^rdon were not

peured within 14 daies, or they had not 100^{li} sterling deliued them by some means att the 14 daies end they would hang him; so they took him into the woodes and kept him ij daies and one night, traling him from place to place, but the seconde evening (the country being raised after them and divided manie wayes) some of the country Charles,* by the great goodnes of God, happened in a thick obscure place in the woodes where Mr. Ellecock was with a fewe of the Kernes, the rest were gone abroad for more pray, att the sight of whome the Kernes fledd, so Mr. Ellecock escaped, almost past hope, blessed be God.

Dius robberies and some murders have been committed neare us sithence that tyme, and they are nowe growen so bould that on tuisdaye last, being the 7the of this month, a companie of Rebels, about 6 of the clock in the afternoone, entered into an Englishman's house, six miles on this side Derry, upon the high way, where Mr. Fowkes did ly att his first coming into this country; they wounded the man of the house verie sore, so that he will very hardly skape with life, and took between 7 and 8^{li} in money, and all the rest of his goodes that were worth carrying away, and some that brought the first tydings of it hither reported that four or five of the villians [*most grossly ill treated his wife.*]†

Theise mischieves and miseries causeth us to stand contynuallie upon a good guard, and when we travell to take good strength with us; wherefore might it please yo^u when yo^u send those materials I wrote for in my last, also to send ouer some more armes, as musketts, callivers, powder, and bullets (the last callivers bullets yo^u sent were all too bigg); wherefore if you please to send two paire of bullet moulds and lead were best, so they be made fitt for the pieces, also some holdberds and half pikes. When the second flore is laid on yo^r castell, I hope it wilbe a secure place against a hundred men if we be anie thing well pvided wthin. For this tyme I must crave yo^r pardons for my abrupt writing, and comitt yo^u all to the ptection of ou^r lord and Savio^r Jesus Christe, resting ever att yo^r wo^{pp}s command,

GEORGE CANNINGE.

Ahgiave, 13 Maii, 1616.

* The Churle of Ireland is a verie simple man and toylesome, desiring nothing but that he may not be eaten out with ceass, coyne, and livery,—the Irish exactions, which are as slavish as the tenure by villenage formerly here in England; in which cases they know no Kinge but their own Lord, to whom they are subject, both bodie, lands, and goodes, which hath been the chief cause of the rebellion in Ireland, and the chief of their strength, the poor and baser sort being ledd by their superiors, as in times past here in England before the suppression of the said villanes, whereby the government became absolute.

Coyne and livery.—There will come a Kerne or Galliglass (which be the Irishe souldiers) to lye in the Charles house: while he is there he will be M^r of the house, he will not onlie haue meat but also money allowed him, and at his departure the best things he shall see in the said Charles house, be it linnen, cloth, shirt, mantle, or such like.—Add. MS. No. 4780, fol. 70, in Brit. Mus.

† Uxorem coram illo deinceps stupraverunt.

In the month of October, 1615, the Irish Society issued a notification to each of the Twelve Companies, that such of them as “desired to have their proportion made a manor, and to have a court leet and a court baron for the ease and good of their tenants, were to consider first, what the name of the manor should be; secondly, what lands they would appoint for demesnes, and the names of the lands; thirdly, what lands they would allow for common, for their tenants; fourthly, they were to name certain persons to be made freeholders by the Society for the plantation of small quantities of land, to hold of that manor, for the general service of the country; less than five freeholders upon their proportion could not well be made, and a balliboe (about sixty acres) a-piece to every one would be sufficient.”*

In 1617, in conformity with these suggestions of the Irish Society, the Ironmongers’ Company and their associates agreed that the manor which had been created should be called the manor of “Lizard;” at the same time they appointed the following freeholders: George Canning, agent of the Company, to have three balliboes, namely, Ballimore, Brackah-boy, and Cah; William Wilkes one balliboe, called Eiskall; John Exfull the balliboe of Calduff; Nathaniel Carrington the balliboe of Tawnymore; John Petty the balliboe of Lisarbony; and William Canning the balliboe of Colcoskreen. William Canning, who was Master of the Ironmongers’ Company this year, was probably for some time in Ireland, as we find him stating at a Committee that it was his intention to go over, and take his wife and family with him; but we find him again serving the office of Master in 1627, and his family we know were settled at Elsenham, in Essex.

In the year 1617 the Bowyers and Fletchers, influenced, we may suppose, by the unsettled state of the country, and the prospect of a continual outlay, disposed of their lands in the province of Ulster to the Ironmongers’ Company; and “on the 8th July, 1618, there were delivered over by Mr. Heylin two pole-deeds for the conveyance of their shares in the Irish lands unto this Company; also a receipt of Arthur Panther, clerk to Mr. Chamberlin of London, for xlvij^{li} x^s.”

* Concise View, p. 25.

In 1619 Mr. Stone, Deputy Governor of the Irish Society, informed the Clothworkers' Company (with whom the Fletchers and Bowyers were associated), that the Ironmongers' Company had purchased their interest, as above stated. Owing to some circumstances which cannot now be explained, probably the unproductiveness of the Irish property in the first instance, and the distraction of the times which succeeded, this purchase seems to have been altogether overlooked, until the attention of the Ironmongers' Company was again called to it, by the accidental discovery of the original poll-deeds in 1836.

On application being made to the Clothworkers' Company, it was found that the transaction had been duly recorded in their books, as well as the notification from Mr. Stone in 1619, relative to the purchase. Negotiations are still pending between the two Companies, which it is presumed will terminate in a friendly adjustment of the question, and the restitution of the Bowyers' and Fletchers' shares to the Ironmongers, whose title is supported by what would seem to be irrefragable evidence, the admission of the facts by the party in possession.

1619. The Company having received a confirmation of their lands in Ireland, granted a lease of the same for forty-one years, from Allhallow-tide in the year 1617, to their agent Mr. George Canning, at a rent of 150*l.* per annum; Mr. Canning undertaking to build bridges at convenient places, erect a mill, glaze the church windows, provide a pulpit, seats, doors, and a steeple for four bells, and to pay the minister a stipend of twenty pounds a-year.*

* This may appear to have been a very advantageous arrangement on the part of Mr. Canning, but it was liable to a variety of contingencies; it can scarcely be said that he had quiet possession of the property, and it is evident that he found great difficulty in collecting his rents from the Irish tenantry. Fourteen years after the date of this lease, we find the following singular entry in the Ironmongers' books: "A^o 1631, a Court was specially called to consider the request of Mr. George Canning by his letter of the 26th of December last dated at Aghivie, which letter was to the following effect: That he and some others with him did distreyne upon some Irish for the arrearages of rent to the value of 151^{li} 10^s 0^d, w^{ch} distresses were refused f^m him by about 30 Irish, amongst whom an old Irishman hauing ouer heat himself w^t running, wⁱⁿ 6 dayes after dyed, hauing noe wound nor hurt on his body, yet the coroner and the jury gave upp

1625. In the commencement of the reign of Charles the First, Sir Thomas Phillips preferred several heavy complaints against the citizens of London, charging them with a wilful neglect of the conditions under which they held their Irish property, urging the King, at the same time, to “revoke the charter,” and seize the territories of Ulster into his own hands. These representations were further strengthened by a variety of accusations brought against the Irish Society by Dr. Bramhall, afterwards Bishop of Derry; and in 1632, in consequence of these alleged crimes and misdemeanors, the “whole county of Londonderry was sequestered, and the rents levied for the King’s use, and Bishop Bramhall was appointed the chief receiver.”*

On the 15th of October, 1635, the clerk of the Ironmongers’ Company informed the members then assembled, that a bill in Star Chamber was exhibited by the Attorney-General, of about eighty sheets of paper, against the Twelve Companies and their farmers in Ireland, and two persons of every of the said Companies;† and in 1637 the Lord Chancellor.

their verdict of manslaughter ag^t Mr. Canninge and his seruant then w^t him, and, for that he feareth the p’sentm^t of the same cause against him at the assizes by his mallicous enemies w^{ch} thirst after his estate, w^{ch} may come into strangers’ hands to the ruine of him and his tene children, he humbly desireth the Comp^y to send ouer their warrant under their com’on seale to Will^m Vincent, minister of Colraine, and Godfrey Baker, marchant, to authorize them to seize upⁿ his goods and chattles, for the Companies use after conviction, if it soe fall out, and alsoe his under tenants if attainted, and to take a iust inventory of them w^t sufficient bonds of those in whose hands they be, to be answerable to y^e Compa^y for the value thereof, as forfeited to them. This he desireth may be done privately and speedily, for soe the cause requireth, and, for that the wardens have already taken the opinion of Mr. Pheasant in this matter, conceaveth that the Comp^y may grant his request w^{out} preiudice to themselves, soe as they noⁱate a third p’son, giving warr^{ts} to them three or any two. The Court are pleased and contented that Mr. Pheasant doe draw suche a draught or warrant as he conceaueth fitting, w^{ch} being agreed unto and app’oued by the M^r and Wardens, the com’on seale is to be put.”

* Concise View, p. 32.

† “The tribunals afforded no protection to the subject against the civil and ecclesiastical tyranny of that period. The judges of the common law, holding their situations during the pleasure of the King, were scandalously obsequious. Yet, obsequious as they were, they were less ready and efficient instruments of arbitrary power than a class of Courts, the memory of which is still, after the lapse of more than two centuries, held in deep abhorrence by the nation.

with the advice of the Judges, King's Counsel, &c. gave judgment that the letters patent of the Irish Society for the city and county of Londonderry, and the enrolment thereof, should be revoked, cancelled, and made void, and the said city and county seized into the King's hands.*

1638. A precept was received from the Lord Mayor, wherein, according to an act of Common Council of the same year, it is required and enacted that the patent granted by his late Majesty to the late Governor and Assistants of the New Plantation in the county of Londonderry, &c. and the surveys, rent-rolls, and counterparts of the several proportions made to the Twelve Companies, shall be with all convenient speed delivered to his Majesty's Attorney-General; and the Ironmongers are thereby required to deliver to the said Attorney-General all surveys, rent-rolls, and counterparts of the said proportion, and the counterpart of all leases, with a particular of all arrears due to the lessors, or any other persons, for their use.

In 1641, when Charles the First dined at the Guildhall on his return

Foremost among these Courts in power and in infamy, were the Star Chamber and the High Commission; the former a political, the latter a religious inquisition. Neither was a part of the old constitution of England; the Star Chamber had been remodelled, and the High Commission created, by the Tudors. The power which these boards had possessed before the accession of Charles had been extensive and formidable; but was small indeed when compared with that which they now usurped. Guided chiefly by the violent spirit of the primate, and freed from the control of Parliament, they displayed a rapacity, a violence, a malignant energy, which had been unknown to any former age. The Government was able, through their instrumentality, to fine, imprison, pillory, and mutilate without restraint."—Macaulay's *History of England*, i. 89.

* In the month of June, 1638, Dr. Bramhall, Bishop of Derry, applied, on behalf of himself, the Corporation of Derry, and two others, for licence to grant leases, which licence was granted.—*Vide Concise View*, p. 34.

The Irish Estate being seized into the King's hands, a commission was issued by the Crown, directed to the said Dr. Bramhall, Sir Richard Parsons, knight, one of the Privy Council, Sir Ralph Whitfield, knight, Sergeant-at-law, and Thomas Fotherley, Esq., for the purpose of entering into contracts for leases with the tenants on the Plantation of Ulster.

In pursuance of this commission, Sir Ralph Whitfield and Thomas Fotherley made grants and demises of the manors, lands, and possessions, belonging as well to the twelve chief Companies as to the Society.—*Concise View*, p. 36.

from Scotland, it is stated, on the authority of a MS. in the College of Arms,* that his Majesty expressed his concern for the decision in the Court of Star Chamber, by which the City of London had been deprived of their lands in Ireland, and that he subsequently issued his commands for their restoration; but, the rebellion shortly afterwards breaking out, these intentions were frustrated. This circumstance is alluded to in the re-creation and conveyance of the manor of Lizard to the Ironmongers' Company by the Irish Society in 1663.

In the month of August, 1641, the Mayor and Commonalty of London, "on behalf of themselves and the Companies, and divers others having lands and tenements in Londonderry, presented a petition to the Parliament, praying a restitution of their rights; and after mature deliberation and consideration had of the judgment issued against the City, the House declared, "that the sentence in Star Chamber was unlawful and unjust; that the citizens of London, and all those against whom the judgment was so given in the *scire facias*, should be discharged of that judgment; and that both the citizens of London, and those of the New Plantation, and all under-tenants, and all those put out of possession, should be restored to the same estate which they were in before the said sentence of the Star Chamber was recorded."

This decision of the Parliament, however, took no effect at that time; for in the month of January following we find a letter from the Lord Mayor declaring "the miserable calamity of the poor Protestants in Ireland, through the inhuman and bloody cruelty of the rebells there. That the cities of Dublin and Londonderry were in great distress, and requiring the Company to impart some good proportion in bread, corn, or otherwise, towards their relief and succour." To which the Company made the following answer:—

To the R^t Hon. the Lord Mayor of the cittie of London.

Ironmongers.

Whereas yo^r Lo^{pp} by yo^r tre of the 24th of this month, did earnestly reco^mend unto us the miserable and woeful calamity of the poor Protestants in Dublin, Londonderry, and

* Vide Concise View, p. 36. Edit. 1822.

other pts of Ireland by the bloodthirsty and cruell rebels there, and did alsoe effectually moue and invite us to impart some good and liberall pporcion in bread and come or otherwise towards y^e_{eir} relief and succor.

It may please y^r Lo^{pp} to remember y^t first o^r lande in the plantation of London Derry, &c., are taken from us after we had bestowed great coste and charges thereupon, and we may fear, if it should please his Ma^{ties} Parliament to restore the same, the plantation by means of y^e Rebels will be ruined and in worse case than at y^e first.

Secondly we have lent ou^r pte of 50,000^{li} for y^e service of y^e co^mon wealth upon bonds of divers hon^{ble} Lords, w^{ch} was due in Oct^r last, but as yet no pte thereof is paid nor any course taken to ou^r knowledge for satisfaction, whereby the Compan^s estate is much weakened by interest of those moneys.

Nevertheless y^t you^r Lo^{pp} may see ou^r readines according to our abilitie, and how sensible we are of ou^r brethren's miserie in Ireland, we are contented out of o^r poore stock to relieve them w^t xx^{tie} quarters of wheat or y^e value thereof in money, soe as it be no p^rident nor p^rudice in the future, and y^t it may be speedily and safely conveyed unto them, w^{ch} we humbly referre to yo^r Lo^{pps} wisdome and good discretion.

On the 18th of March in the same year the Company were required to provide one or more pieces of artillery for the purpose of fortifying the City of Londonderry.

In 1642 the Ironmongers were called upon to raise the sum of 3,400*l.*, being their proportion of 100,000*l.* levied by the Parliament for the relief of Ireland and the defence of the realm; and in 1645 the Mayor and Corporation of Derry applied to them for supply of powder, match, shovels, spades, and pick-axes, to enable them more effectually to provide for the defence of their city.*

In 1650, these troubles being abated, Mr. Richard Hutchinson and Mr. Thomas Glover were appointed by the Ironmongers' Company to meet the Committees of the other Companies concerning their lands in Ireland, Parliament having offered to re-convey the province of Ulster to the Society and the several Companies of the City. Whether any formal conveyance was at this time executed we do not discover; but it is stated in the

* In 1642 the Ironmongers contributed towards the supply of the army under the Earl of Essex, 10 russet armors, 10 pikes, 10 swords with belts, 10 head-pieces, 10 muskets with bandoliers and rests, and 10 murrions.

Ironmongers' books towards the end of the year, that the clerk had received from Mr. Raworth, of Gray's Inn, the counterpart concerning the Company's lands in Ireland, which some time belonged unto Sir Ralph Whitfield, knight, deceased, consisting of "six counterparts of y^e six freeholders, one grant from the Governor and Society of London-derry to the Company, one lease from this Company under Mr. George Canning, and a rent roll in paper." It is also stated in the "Concise View" that after the rebellion the Londoners sent over commissioners to settle their affairs, that they demised their proportions where leases were expired, and received their rents where leases were still subsisting; and the Society's commissioners renewed all the leases in Derry and Coleraine, and at both places left the commons and wastes as before, for general accommodation and advantage.

The dreadful consequences of the rebellion, as regards the Ironmongers' estate, are set forth in a communication made to them by Mr. Paul Canning, under the date of the 29th Nov. 1654, in which the following statement occurs :

That the castle and manor house, and all other buildings whatsoever were upon the said manor, together with the church, the corn-mill, and three bridges, were and are totally demolished and destroyed in the late rebellion.

That no tenant will plant upon any part of the said manor unless he be free of rent and taxes for one year, and from thence at a very easy rent for five or six years; and after that will not exceed four or five pounds the balliboc per annum for 21 years' lease.

That there are not twenty timber-trees fit for building upon the manor, being wasted in the late coñmand, and after by warrant from the Committee of Revenues in Ulster.

That the said Paul Canning sold his estate in England in the year 1630 for about £2,000, which money he laid out in planting and stock upon the said proportion, all which he lost by the said rebellion, with loss of life of many of his dear friends.

In the year 1656 Cromwell granted his letters patent to the Irish Society, with a renewal of all the rights and privileges which they enjoyed under the charter of James the First,* and on the 2nd July, 1657, Deputy

* This charter was duly enrolled in England and Ireland. Concise View, p. 38.

Hutchinson and Captain Storey, on behalf of the Ironmongers' Company, were directed to carry to Mr. Taylor, the clerk of the Irish Society, all such writings as concerned the Company's lands there, whereby they may have a new patent according to the Lord Protector's late grant.* This original grant to the Ironmongers' Company is stated to be preserved among the "records of the Irish Society, and describes all their town lands or balliboes by name."†

* Court Book, fol. 243.

† Concise View, p. 38.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to Sir James Duke, Bart., for an introduction to Mr. Davies the Secretary of the Irish Society, and to that gentleman for permitting me to examine the deed above referred to, which I find is not a grant from the Society as stated in the "Concise View," but a counterpart of that instrument from the Ironmongers' Company with their seal appended to it still in pretty good preservation, though the document itself is illegible in several places, having been much injured by a fire which happened at the Guildhall in the latter half of the last century.

The preamble is for the most part literally as follows:—

This indenture made the of August in the year of our Lord God according to the accompt now used in England One thousand sixe hundred fiftie and eight between the Governors and Assistants of London of the new Plantac'on in Ulster in Ireland on the one part and the Master, Keepers, and cominaltie of the mysterie and arte of Ironmongers on the other part, &c. Whereas King James did grant to the Societie certain territories in the province of Ulster in Ireland. And whereas the Societie did create the manor of Lizard, and did grant, bargain and sell the same in 1618 to the Ironmongers Company. And whereas afterwards by the sentence of the Court of Star Chamber in the 10th year of the reign of the late King Charles upon several p'tences and suggestions it was adiudged that the said Letters patents of King James should be forfeited and surrendered and brought into the court to be cancelled. And whereas a Scire facias was afterwards in pursuance of the said sentence brought to repeal the said Letters patents, whereupon judgment was accordingly had, and the said Letters patents and enrolment thereof were cancelled and made void, and possession of the said p'mises taken from the said Society and Companies of London who had interest therein. And whereas upon the humble petie'on of the Maior and Comonaltie and Citizens of the Citie of London on behalf of themselves and divers companies of that Citie, and of others then having lands and ten'ts in the countie of Londonderry, exhibited in the high Court of Parliament, upon full and mature considerac'on had and taken of the iudgment and sentence aforesaid, It was on or about the six and twentieth day of August one thousand six hundred and fortie one voted and resolved in Parliament amongst other things that upon the whole matter the aforesaid sentence in the Star Chamber was unlawful and uniust, that the cittyzens of London and all those against whome the iudgment was soe given in the said Scire

After the restoration of Charles the Second, however, these acts of the Commonwealth were abrogated, and the King, in order to avoid certain

facias should be discharged of that iudgment, and that both the cittizens of London and those . . . and all under-tenants and all who were put out of possession should be restored to the same state as they were in before the said sentence in Star Chamber. And whereas His Highnes Oliver Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging, to the end that the said Societie and Companies of London and their respective assignes and under-tenants according to thire former seu'al rights, &c. should be restored . . . according to the Letters patents of King James, and of especial grace certain knowledge and mere motion by his Highnes moving thereto, Letters patent bearing date at Westminster the 24 March 1656 were granted and the Society and Companies and all interested therein were accordingly restored," &c.

The grant of the manor of Lizard to the Ironmongers' Company founded on the Letters patents of Cromwell has upon looking over their Irish muniments been found to be still in their possession, and is sufficiently interesting in an historical point of view to be given in extenso. It is as follows:—

This Indenture made the fowerth day of August in the yeare of o^r Lord God according to the accountp now used in England one thousand sixe hundred fiftie and eight Betweene the Societie of the Governor and Assistants of London of the new plantation in Ulster in Ireland of the one parte and the Master and Keepers or Wardens and Cominaltie of the misterie or arte of Ironmongers London of the other parte Witnesseth that the said societie of the Governors and Assistants of London of the new plantation in Ulster in Ireland, for and in consideration of the some of tenn shillings of lawful money of England to them in hand before their sealing of theis p'tes by the said Master and Keepers or Wardens and Cominaltie of the misterie or art of Ironmongers aforesaid well and trulie paid, whereof they the said societie confess and acknowledge the receipte and themselves therewith fully satisfied and contented and thereof and of everie part and parcell thereof doe cleerelie acquit exonerate and discharge the said M^r and Keepers or Wardens and Cominaltie of the misterie or arte of Ironmongers London their success^{ors} and assignes and everie of them for ever of their parts, as for divers other good and weightie considerations the said societie thereunto especiallie moving, Have bargained and sold and by these p'ts doe bargaine and sell unto the said Master and Keepers or Wardens and Cominaltie of the misterie or art of Ironmongers London aforesaid all that mannor or reputed mannor of Lizard with the rights members and appurtenances thereof lying and being within the countie of Londonderrie, and all those twentie and one balliboes of the ballibetto of Ballene Moyne lying and being in the barronie of Colraine in the countie of Londonderrie, and also all that balliboe called Garvahey within the said barronie of Colraine, and alsoe all that territorie ballibetto or pore'on of land called or known by the name of Agh Greene Grange in the countie of Londonderrie aforesaid, that is to say, all lands ten'ts and other hereditaments knowne or called by the names hereafter menc'oned or lying or being of in or within the severall townes villages hamlets places balliboes or parcells of land following, that is to say, Ballyreagh being one balliboe of land, Leasamore being one balliboe of land, two third parts of Glaskart being

legal difficulties and delay, granted to the City of London on the 10th April, 1662, a new charter; restoring and confirming all their former

two third parts of a balliboe of land, two third parts of Mulla More being two third parts of a balliboe of land, Ballene Green being one balliboe of land, Coltrowe being one balliboe of land, with all and singular their and everie of their appurten'c's and members, and all that territorie menc'oned or lying and being of in or within the severall townes villages hamletts places balliboes or parcells of land following, that is to say, Dromstable being one balliboe of land, Skaltee being one balliboe of land, Knockduff being one balliboe of land, Clonback being one balliboe of land, Ruskey being one balliboe of land, Clarhill being one balliboe of land, Clonkew being one balliboe of land, Corn Mucla being one balliboe of land, Shatvah being one balliboe of land, Claggan being one balliboe of land, Reeskee being one balliboe of land, Mulla Inch being one balliboe of land, Gortfaddie being one balliboe of land, Coolcapul being one balliboe of land, Ringrasse being one balliboe of land, Condrum being one balliboe of land, with all and singular their and everie of their appurtenances and members; And alsoe all that territorie ballibetto or porc'on of land called or known by the name of Moytullah in the countie of Londonderrie aforesaid, that is to say, all lands tenements and other hereditaments called or known by the names hereafter menc'oned or lying and being in or within the severall townes villages hamlets places balliboes or parcels of land following, that is to say, two Cullens being two balliboes of land, with all and singular their and everie of their appurtenances and members; And all that territorie ballibetto or porc'on of land called or known by the name of Kannakille in the countie of London Derrie aforesaid, that is to say, all lands tenements and other hereditaments called or known by the names hereafter menc'oned or lying and being of in or within the severall townes villages hamletts places balliboes or parcels of land following, that is to say, Ballyna Nonta being one balliboe of land, one fowerth part of Ballyskanlan being one fowerth part of a balliboe of land, Bally Brack being one balliboe of land, Bally Cloughe being one balliboe of land, Color being one balliboe of land, Drom Crumb being one balliboe of land, Bally William being one balliboe of land, Killeah being one balliboe of land, Keenaglas being one balliboe of land, Ballyna Clontagh being one balliboe of land, Balle Chan being one balliboe of land, with all and singular their and everie of their appurtenances and members; And also all that territorie ballibetto or porc'on of land called or known by the name Ogevenall in the said countie of Londonderrie in the province of Ulster in Ireland, that is to say, all lands tenements and other hereditaments called or known by the names hereafter menc'oned or lying and being of in or within the severalle townes villages hamletts places balliboes or parcels of land following, that is to say, Bally Ohagan being one balliboe of land, Einshlan being one balliboe of land, Carrowerea being one balliboe of land, Tawneymore being one balliboe of land, Cah being one balliboe of land, Liskall being one balliboe of land, Lissaboy being one balliboe of land, Talduffe being one balliboe of land, Lisna Cueoge being one balliboe of land, with all and singular their and everie of their appurtenances and members; And alsoe all that territorie ballibetto or porc'on of land called or known by the name of Ballenefueighe in the said countie of Londonderrie within the province of Ulster aforesaid, that is to say, all lands

possessions and privileges in Ireland, and containing, with the exception of some slight alterations, all the clauses of the previous charter of James the First.

tenements and other hereditaments called or known by the names hereafter menc'oned or lying and being of in or within the severall towns villages hamlets places balliboes or parcells of lands following, that is to say, Terkerrinn being one balliboe of land, Gort Glagan being one balliboe of land, Maherimore being one balliboe of land, Coolban being one balliboe of land, Slatawertie being one balliboe of land, Donmaine being one balliboe of land, Brackaboy being one balliboe of land, Colcroskean being one balliboe of land, with all and singular theire and everie of their appurtenances and members; And alsoe all that territorie ballibetto or porc'on of land called or known by the name of Farsetmona in the said countie of Londonderrie within the province of Ulster aforesaid, that is to say, all lands tenements and other hereditaments called or known by the names hereafter menc'oned or lying and being of in or within the severall townes villages hamletts places balliboes or parcells of land following, that is to say, Ballymoore being one balliboe of land, Tedobane being one balliboe of land, Trean Altena being one balliboe of land, with all and singular their and everie of their appurtenances and members whatsoever or by whatsoever other name or names the same lands ten'ts and p'mises before in and by their p'sents severallie or perticulerlie named or menc'oned as aforesaid or anie of them are called reputed knowne or taken All and singular w^{ch} lands tenements hereditaments and p'mises aforesaid are conteyned within y^e proporc'on of the Companie of Ironmongers of the cittie of London number Seaven, according to their lott or devisiion with other companies, and were lately by the said Societie of the Governor and Assistants of London of the new plantation in Ulster in Ireland made erected ordained and reduced into a manno^r And alsoe the said Societie of the Governor and Assistants of London of the new plantac'on in Ulster in Ireland for the considerac'ons aforesaid haue bargained and sold and by these p's'nts doe bargain and sell unto the said M^r and Keepers or Wardens and Co'i'altie of the misterie of art of Ironmongers London All and everie the rents, arrearages of rents, suites of courts, suites of mill, releises, payments in y^e name of releises, fynes for alienac'on, heriots, forfeitures, and all other duties, payments, and services reserved due or payable or which hereafter shalbe reserved or growe due or payable by or from the free or other tenants or reputed tenants of the said mannor or reputed mannor, and all and singular messuages, howses, barnes, cottages, bawnes, buildings, edefices, mills, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, com'ons, advowsons, donac'ons, p'sentations, oblac'ons, tithes, wast grounds, furrs, heathes, marshes, moores, boggs, mountaines, mosses, mynes, quarries and mineralls and ewers of what nature quallitie or condic'on soever they be (not being mynes royall) woods, underwoods, water, watercourses, weares, fisheings, fisheing-places, fowlings, courts barron, courts leete, perquisites and profits of courts barron and courts leete, views of frankepledge, and all that to viewe of frankepledge doth appertaine, with free libertie to keepe the said courts, goods, chattells wayved and strayed, and goods and chattells of fellons, fellons of themselves, and of persons put in exigent, deodands, goods confiscated, fees, escheates, forfeitures, releises, heriotts, fynes, am'ciam^{ts}, liberties, preveledges, estovers.

On the 30th of May, 1663, the Irish Society re-created the manor of Lizard, and re-conveyed to the Ironmongers' Company their proportion in the province of Ulster.

fares, marketts, tolls, customs, and all other profitts, comodities, emoluments, royalties and hereditaments whatsoever of what nature quallitie or condie'on soever they be within y^e said countie of Londonderry or elsewhere within Ireland to the said manno^r or reputed manno^r lands ten'ts and hereditam^{ts} and p'mises aforesaid and everie or anie of them belonging or in aniewise apperteyning or accepted reputed deemed or taken as parte parcell or member of the said manno^r or reputed manno^r lands p'mises or of or belonging unto y^e same or anie parte thereof, or w^{ch} have beine at anie time assigned or intended to create or make the said manno^r or reputed manno^r or to be parte or parcell incident or appurtenent unto y^e said manno^r or reputed manno^r, in as ample manner and forme as the said Society of the Governor and Assistants of London of the new plantac'on in Ulster in Ireland hath y^e same; except nevertheles and out of this p'snt grant bargaine and saile always reserved unto the said Society of the Governor and Assistants of London of y^e new plantation in Ulster in Ireland their successors and assigns All timber trees growing or being or that hereafter shall grow or be in or upon the foresaid p'mises or anie parte thereof, with free libertie to and for the said society their successors and assignes when and as often as they shall thinke good to fell cut downe and carrie away the same or any part thereof, to be ymployed spent and converted for in and about buildings and other neccessarie vses in Ireland and not for anie other cause to be marchandized or sold; and also excepted and reserved to the said Society their succes'sors and assignes free libertie to hawke hunt fish fowl come goe ride carrie and recarrie over in throughe and upon the same p'misses and everie part and parcell thereof at all times convenient And alsoe excepted and out of theis p'nts reserved all the fisheing and takeing of salmon and eels and other fishes in the rivers of Bann and Loughfoile within the province of Ulster aforesaid, and in all creekes and members of the same rivers and either of them, and all the ground and soiles of the same rivers and either of them And also free libertie to and for the said Society their successo^{rs} and assigns to digg and searche in the p'mises afore granted or anie parte thereof Except and other then in the howses gardens orchards meadowes or landes sowed with corne for stone slate lome gravell sand and other neccessarie materialls, and the same to take and carrie away To be ymployed and converted for in and about buildings in the forsaid countie of Londonderry or province of Ulster and not otherwise; which p'mises before in and by theis p'nts excepted or menc'oned to be excepted and everie of them and everie parte and parcel of them and everie of them the said M^r and Keepers or Wardens and Cominaltie of the Misterie or Arte of Ironmongers London for them their successo^{rs} and Assignes Doe Covenante and grant to and with the said Society of the Gove'nor and Assistants of London of the new plantation in Ulster in Ireland their successo^{rs} and assignes by theis presents That they the said Society their successo^{rs} agents servants and assignes shall and may from time to time and at all times hereafter have hold take use carrie away and enioy frelie without let or interuption of the said M^r and Keepers or Wardens and Cominaltie of the misterie or arte of Ironmongers aforesaid their successo^{rs} or assignes To be disposed of and ymployed as in the before

This deed, which is in the possession of the Company, recites as follows :—

That “ whereas the said letters patent (of James the First) were afterwards repealed and cancelled in the High Court of Chancery, by reason whereof the said Society and Companies of London and their respective assigns and under-tenants were wholly deprived of all and every the lands and tenements and hereditaments, royalties, privileges, franchises, and immunities in the said letters patents mentioned ; and the said Society of the Governor and Assistants, London, of the New Plantation in Ulster, within the Realm of Ireland, thereby incorporated and created, being dissolved and invalid : And whereas the late King Charles the First, of ever blessed memory, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred forty and one, of this princely goodness to the Mayor and commonalty and citizens of the city of London, was pleased to declare his royal will and pleasure for the restoring back to the said Society and Companies all and every the lands, royalties, and privileges in the said letters patents mentioned, and gave his royal command for seeing the same accomplished, but, the late wars and troubles in the Kingdom of Ireland shortly after breaking forth, his princely intent took no effect : And whereas our now sovereign lord

excepc'ons is menc'oned and expressed To have and to hold the said manno^r or reputed manno^r of Lizard with all and singular other the p'mises (except before excepted) with the rights members and appurtenances thereof and all and everie the said lands ten'ts and hereditaments and all and singular other the p'mises before hereby granted bargained and sold or meant menc'oned or intended to be be hereby granted bargained and sold, with their and everie of their rights members and appurtenances and everie parte and parcell thereof (except before excepted) unto the said Master and Keepers or Wardens and Comonaltie of the misterie or arte of Ironmongers London their successors and assignes from y^e day next before the day of the date of these p'nts for and during the terme of sixe monethes from thence next ensueing and fullie to be compleated and ended yeilding and paying therefore on the last day of the said terme one pepper corne if the same shalbe lawfullie demanded. In witnes whereof to the one parte of theise p'nte Indentures remayning with the said M^r and Keepers or Wardens and Co'i'altie of the Misterie or Arte of Ironmongers aforesaid the said Societie of the Governor and Assistants of London of the new Plantac'on in Ulster in Ireland have caused their com'on seale to be put And to the other parte thereof remaininge with the said Societie the said M^r and Keepers or Wardens and Comonaltie of the Misterie or Arte of Ironmongers aforesaid have caused their Com'on Seale to be put Yeoven the day and yeare first above written.

“ Exa' p' me Tho. Heatly, Clerke to y^e Comp' of Iromongs Lond. and Jo. Butler, and by me Jo. Quick Serv^t to

“ EDW. TAYLOR, Clerke to y^e
above Society.”

Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, upon the humble petition of the several Companies of the Cittie of London, and taking into his princely consideration the vast sums the said Society and the several Companies of London have laid out and disbursed in their building and planting the citty and county of Londonderry and town of Coleraine, in the province of Ulster and realm of Ireland aforesaid, and to the intent that the said Society, or some other such society to be by his Majesty created, and the said several Companies of London, and their respective assigns, &c. might be restored and reinstated into all and singular the counties, countries, citties, towns, castles, reversions, lands, tenements, soe vested in them by force and virtue of the aforesaid letters patents respectively."

And then recites the re-creation of the Irish Society and the appointment of its members; and the Governor and Assistants of the said Society, in conformity with the letters patent aforesaid, recreate the manor of Lizard, and restore the Ironmongers' Company to their former possessions, setting forth their several balliboes by name.

1658. The Ironmongers' Company granted a lease of the Irish Estate to Mr. Paul Canning for a term of forty-one years, at the annual rent of 270*l.* and a fine of 500*l.* The following letter has probably some reference to this transaction :

PROF EDWARD CANING,

I am (God willing) intended shortly for Ireland, but if it fall soe that the bearer hereof, Coll. Bromfield (who is empower^d by the worth Comp^y of Ironmongers to view their proportion), doe come to Ahgavey before myselfe, and then I pray and desire you or my wife to cause some of the most knowing men of my tenants to shew and informe him what he shall desire to see and know concerning the same, wthout any delay or pretence whatsoever. This being all at present from

Your very loving brother,

London, 8th July, 1658.

PAUL CANNING.

1703. Mr. Canning senior being questioned as to the fines, heriots, &c. which are usually paid by the copyholders of the manor of Lizard on death or alienation, informed the court "that on alienations only twenty shillings were paid, and on deaths y^e best live beast; and also said y^e Company's lands where known by the old names, though the names are

by the English and Scotch refined ; and further said that the lands are chiefly distinguished by rivulet boundaries ; that, as to Ballenmoyne one and twenty balliboes, he never could find but fifteen, the other six he supposed are in the Mercers' proportion ; and all the fifteen pay a mark a year each by the Berisfords, as a quit rent, and twenty shillings upon an alienation, and the best beast as a heriot upon a death."

In 1705 a lease of the Irish Estate was granted to George Canning, junior, Esq. for a term of twenty-one years, at an annual rent of 250*l.*, a fine of 1,900*l.*, and a yearly stipend to the minister of Aghavey of 20*l.*

Francis Stratford, Esq. attended on this occasion on behalf of his nephew, Mr. George Canning, and, the preliminaries being settled, " drew a bill on his goldsmiths, Mess^{rs} Hudson and Co., goldsmiths, Lumber Street, for y^e payment to Sir Charles Thorold, or bearer, 1,023*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*, wth, together with the sum of 633*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid on the 13th May last, and 242*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* allowed for discount according to the Company's proposal, made up the fyne of 1,900*l.*"

Several notices occur about this period respecting the right of presentation to Aghavey, which had been claimed by the Bishop of Londonderry. This right was afterwards made the subject of a legal process, and occupied the attention of the Court for several years. (See also several particulars about the mill, fair, market, &c. on the Company's estate, original Court Books, and MS. Records *penes me*, vol. v. pp. 13—24, &c.)

1725. The Irish property was leased to Henry Lecky, Patrick Mackey, James Coningham, and Samuel Craghead, for forty-one years, at the previous rent and an increased fine.

1729. The Company concluded a purchase of the tithes of Aghavey from Stratford Canning, Esq. for the sum of 1,155*l.* Mr Canning agreeing to relinquish all right and pretension to the ferry.

1766. The common seal of the Company was affixed to a lease of the manor of Lizard, granted to Josias du Pré, Esq. for a term of sixty-one years and three lives, commencing the 12th Nov. 1767.

This lease in 1813 was assigned to Sir William Carr Beresford, Sir George Fitzgerald, Bart. and John Poo Beresford, Esq. M.P. at which time a survey and rent-roll of the estate was made by desire of the Company.

1806. A communication was received from the Irish Society, respecting the cause between them and Lord Donegal relative to the Society's right to the fishery of the river Bann, which had recently terminated in a manner satisfactory to the Society. This report was communicated in a letter from Robert Slade, Esq. secretary to the Irish Society, in which the following paragraph occurs: "This document is considered to contain so much important information, that the Society are desirous of preventing the possibility of its ever being lost or destroyed, and with this view have directed a copy to be sent to each of the twelve Companies, whose interest is so materially concerned in the Society's right to the fisheries in question."*

1814. A map of the adjustment of the meerings of the lands in Derry, belonging to this Company and the Mercers, was presented by the Rev. G. V. Sampson; and in 1816 an award under the hands and seals of that gentleman and James Armstrong Esq., with a letter from Mr. Sampson, were read, and ordered to be entered on the Minutes.†

1832, Sept. 14. The Company having determined to appoint a resident agent in Ireland previous to the estate falling into their own hands (the Bishop of Meath being the last life mentioned in the lease and now considerably advanced in years), confirmed Mr. Edward Oseland in that office. In November following, Mr. Oseland made his first report, which

* Besides this report relative to the fishery of the Bann, in 1822 three copies of a "Concise View of the Origin, Constitution and Proceedings of the Irish Society," were presented to this Company by the Governor and Assistants of that Society. In 1823 William Parnell, Esq. and in 1830 Robert Westwood, Esq., presented to the Company reports of a visit which they had made to the manor of Lizard, both which reports contain much valuable information, and were accordingly printed.

† A letter from Geo. Canning, Esq. of Garvagh, on the subject of the boundaries of the Mercers' and Ironmongers' estates, is entered in the Minutes of the Court in 1811.

being read, was ordered by the Court to be entered in a book to be called "The Agent's Irish Report Book," and in this book all subsequent communications respecting Ireland continue to be entered.

On the death of the Bishop of Meath in 1840, the lease held by the Beresford family terminated, and the Irish Estate again reverted to the Company. Measures were immediately taken to obtain the attornment of the tenants; and after several meetings had been held, and the subject maturely considered, a Committee was appointed consisting of six members of the Ironmongers' Company, of whom the Master for the time being is always one, and one member from each of the associated Companies, to whom is referred the entire administration of the estate, and the appointment and direction of the resident agent, independently of the General Court.

One of the greatest obstacles that at present retards the improvement of the Irish Estate, is the subdivision of the land into small allotments among a numerous and poor tenantry, who possess neither the knowledge nor the means to farm it to the most advantage; but the general introduction of a more perfect system of cultivation, in an estate computed to contain about thirteen thousand acres, or any material extension of the present holdings, are evidently measures beyond the reach of immediate appliances, and can only be effected by a wise and progressive plan, steadily pursued for an indefinite period, and would probably require the greater part of the next half-century to be fully and satisfactorily developed.

IN reviewing the transactions of the fourteen years that have elapsed since the first edition of this work was printed, I find very little that need be added to the foregoing account of our Irish property. On the resignation and subsequent death of Mr. Oseland in 1849, the Company were particularly fortunate in selecting for their agent Mr. Henry Anderson, an intelligent and practical agriculturist, and a considerable land-owner at Ballynacree, in the county of Antrim; nor were they less fortunate, on the lamented death of Mr. Anderson in 1860, in appointing his son to the same office; under the excellent management of these two clever and energetic men the estate has been continually improving. With a view

also to meet as far as possible the disadvantages of a too numerous tenantry and too many small holdings, the Company have signified their willingness to treat from time to time with any of their tenants who may be desirous to give up their farms, and the land so falling in is in every instance where practicable added to that of the adjoining tenant.

A few extracts from the Report of the last deputation which visited the estate in 1863 may here be appropriately introduced, and will form a suitable conclusion to this portion of the Company's history :—

The deputation appointed by the Committee for managing the estate in Ireland, beg to report, that, in pursuance of a resolution of the Committee held on the 13th June last, they proceeded to Ireland on the 5th of August, accompanied by the clerk, and arrived at the Manor House, Rusky,* on the 7th, where they were received in the kindest manner by Mr. and Mrs. Anderson.

As this is the first visit of a deputation to the Estate since the residence for the agent has been completed, it may not be considered inappropriate, in the first instance, to express their gratification with the house itself, which does great credit to the builder, and their admiration of the taste with which the surrounding garden and grounds have been laid out and planted by Mr. Anderson, who has also erected, at considerable expense to himself, very substantial buildings necessary for the occupation of his farm.

The deputation, as usual, visited every townland, and the house of every tenant on the estate, and have again to repeat the pleasure expressed by former deputations at the kindly feeling with which they were received.

A comparatively short time only has elapsed since the last deputation visited the estate, and yet during that period many and important alterations and improvements have been made in the roads, drains, public works, and cultivation of the estate, all of which are calculated to produce lasting advantages both to the landlords and tenants.

The cultivation of the estate has been greatly improved by a better system of cropping, and by enlarging the fields of different farms.

Private roads have been made through the property, and others have been completely restored and repaired, to the extent of nearly 14 miles, at the joint expense of the Company and the tenants.

A new road is in course of formation through the Drumail Bog, extending nearly three miles, and another is also in progress through Carrowreagh Tirkeeran at the expense of the county, and several other roads formerly repaired by the Company have been taken as county roads, and will no longer form a source of expense to the Company; and it is

* Erected by the Company at a cost somewhat exceeding 2,000*l*.

entirely owing to the indefatigable energy and perseverance of Mr. Anderson, as a grand juror of the county, that these advantages have been at last obtained by the Company, and which are so eminently calculated to develop the resources of the estate and to benefit the tenantry.

The new bridge between the property of the Company and the Marquis of Waterford's estate has been completed at the joint expense of the landowners and the county, and this also will be of great utility to the Company's tenants.

Notwithstanding, however, all these improvements, the deputation consider that there is still great room for improvement in several private roads on the estate, and they would particularly refer to the roads through the Clintagh Bog and the townlands of Clarekill and Tirkeeran; and, considering that great benefit accrues to the estate from every improved road, they strongly recommend that the necessary funds be provided for completely repairing these and other roads.

It appears, also, that since the visit of the last deputation main drains have been made through the turf bogs to the extent of $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and that meering ditches have been deepened or opened between the Company's property and the estates of the Mercers' Company and of Mr. Sterling; and the deputation most strongly recommend that efforts should be made to have proper meerings made between the estate of the Company and that of Lady Garvagh at Caw and Bally Ury at their joint expense; and in the event of her Ladyship refusing to join in the expense they recommend the meerings to be made at the sole expense of the Company.

They also recommend that the river separating the Company's estate from the glebe lands of the Reverend R. Gage be straightened.

With reference to the main drains through the turf bogs, the deputation cannot too strongly congratulate the Committee on having authorized an expenditure on this account, not only in respect of the advantage to the tenants, but also in respect of the pecuniary benefit to be derived from it by the Company.

It will be remembered that the deputation who visited the estate in 1860 strongly called the attention of the Committee to this subject, expressing at the same time an opinion that the turf would soon be exhausted, and urging the necessity of draining the bogs so as to make them more accessible to the tenantry for the purpose of cutting turf, and also with a view of increasing the quantity to be cut; and the result of these recommendations, and of the works which have been undertaken and completed pursuant to the recommendations, shows how advantageous they have already proved, and how profitable they will prove hereafter. At the present time the tenants are not only able to cut their turf better and from a larger surface, but the works have proved that a greater depth of fuel exists than was previously known; and in consequence of the facility afforded for cutting out the turf, which now produces an increased rental, the land will more readily become fit for agricultural purposes, and be valued into the adjoining farms.

The deputation visited the school-houses, and found them generally in good condition; and beg to repeat the recommendation of the deputation who visited the estate in 1853, that boarded floors be substituted for brick, and that water-spouts be placed round the roofs, and drains round the foundations, where required.

The whole of the schools are now under the entire control of the Company, with the exception of those at Killure and Ballywilliam. A correspondence relative to these schools with the National Board is conducted by Dr. Houston and the Reverend Mr. Martin.

Applications were made by the mistresses of the female schools at Ballyagan and Miltown for residences, and the deputation consider this subject worthy of the consideration of the Committee.

They also received an application from Miss McAlister for a small salary as sewing mistress at the Mullahinch School, which she has attended seven years without remuneration, and they recommend her application to the Committee.

The deputation also visited and carefully inspected the tile works, which appeared in active operation and to be well conducted under the vigilant superintendence of the agent; they regretted, however, to find that the manufacture of flooring bricks had not been proceeded with for want of a proper machine, in consequence of which the agent had been unable to distribute them to the tenants for the improvement of their cottages; and they strongly recommend that a proper machine be supplied.

The deputation cannot conclude their report without repeating the testimony of the last deputation to the ability and knowledge displayed by their present agent, Mr. Anderson, on all matters connected with the estate, and the great assistance they obtained from him during their progress, at the same time most gratefully acknowledging the very marked kindness, attention, and hospitality of himself and Mrs. Anderson to every member of the deputation during their sojourn at the Manor House.

They beg at the same time to tender their cordial thanks to their clerk, Mr. Beck, for his very able assistance on all occasions, and for the indefatigable zeal and ability with which he conducted the various matters brought before them, and also for his kind attention to their individual comforts during their visit to Ireland.

THOMAS LANGTON.

JOHN W. BAILY.

JOHN ANNIS.

JOHN FOOT.

Appended to this report is a tabular statement, shewing the entire acreage of the estate, with the Christian and surnames of every tenant, and the amount of their respective holdings.

We subjoin the measurement of the townlands :*—

Parish of Aghadowey.

	Total acreage.			Payable rent.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Ballycaghan	273	3	9	267	3	38
Ballyclough	267	0	36	263	2	16
Ballylintagh	122	2	5	119	3	3
Clarehill	252	1	13	243	3	11
Claggan	210	0	5	197	0	3
Clintagh	372	2	29	351	0	6
Collins	279	3	18	265	0	22
Cornamucklough . . .	295	1	6	224	3	29
Crosscanly	43	0	30	41	2	21
Cullycapple	170	0	36	161	2	36
Droghead	167	2	13	162	1	5
Drumcil	234	1	8	191	0	5
Drumsteeples	156	2	21	151	0	0
Glenback	83	1	8	78	2	6
Glenkeen	223	1	25	216	1	8
Killeague	222	2	34	219	3	30
Knockaduff	310	3	26	299	1	13
Mullahinch	457	1	31	437	3	3
Risk	72	2	0	65	2	8
Ruskey	115	0	33	112	0	17
Scalty	102	2	33	99	0	27

* This valuable document is a portion of a more extended statistical account of the Irish Estate, compiled and arranged with great care and ability by Mr. John Walker Baily, from materials collected by him when he accompanied the deputation in 1863. The whole of Mr. Baily's MS. has since been printed for the use of the Company.

Parish of Agivey.

	Total acreage.			Paying rents.		
	A.	R.	P.	A.	R.	P.
Colerow	194	3	33	188	1	17
Glasgort	194	0	32	170	1	13
Landagivey	439	0	29	350	2	16
Lissaghmore	214	0	2	185	3	20
Mullamore	225	0	33	215	3	16
Ree	308	3	30	243	2	23

Parish of Dissertoghill.

Ballyaggan	483	0	7	425	1	25
Carrowreagh	66	1	7	63	0	6
Cuilbane	320	3	3	316	3	8
Edenbane	155	1	21	149	2	9
Gorticloughan	324	3	19	312	0	9
Magheramore	490	3	19	460	1	3
Tirkeeran	273	2	31	264	2	32
Trinaltinagh	289	3	19	241	2	2

Parish of Errigal.

Drumbane	423	0	27	423	0	27
Dunavenney	747	2	36	743	0	3
Inchaleen	438	0	10	418	3	19
Lisnascreagh	727	3	1	593	0	34
Slaghtaverty	251	3	24	249	2	2

Parish of Macosquin.

Ballylintagh	112	0	5	108	2	22
Ballywilliam	219	1	15	215	2	34
Culdrum	253	1	36	205	3	32
Drumcroon	433	2	28	425	3	9
Killure	203	2	10	196	3	31
Kinneyglass	350	1	20	343	3	19

11,682 1 18

The total acreage paying rent (divided into 558 holdings) is 11,682 a. 1 r. 18 p. and there are freeholders who pay a quit-rent. The estate contains 450 a. 2 r. 5 p. of bog-land, some portion of which yields a return; the residue of the total acreage consists of roads, waste land, and rivers. In 1863 the annual rental amounted to £6,767 3s. 0d.; the tenants and their families constituted a population of 2,573 persons, and there were besides 238 cotters.

THE HALL.

THE HALL.



T would naturally be expected, as none of the books or documents of the Ironmongers' Company are known to have been lost or destroyed in the Fire of London, that they would have in their possession some interesting particulars respecting their Hall, or rather the series of Halls which occupied the site of the present building; but the information which they possess on the subject is exceedingly limited; nor is there a single plan or elevation, with one exception hereafter to be noticed, known to be extant, of any edifice previous to that now standing.

There remains, however, among the muniments of the Company a large assemblage of deeds relating to the parcel of ground on which their several Halls have been built. These deeds have been carefully scheduled by Mr. Beck, the present Clerk of the Company, and are numbered from 1 to 54. They commence as early as the year 1344.*

By the first of these documents, dated on the Monday next after the feast of St. Hilary (20 Jan.) 17 Edw. III. Robert de Kent, citizen and horse-merchant of London, and Felicia his wife, daughter and heiress of John Rosemound, formerly citizen of the city aforesaid, grant to Richard atte Merk, citizen, a vacant plot of ground surrounded by their

* Many of the seals originally appended to these deeds are lost, and of those that now remain very few are perfect. I have selected the following as worth recording.

Thomas de Brockhull, brother and heir of son of Will^m de Brockhull, &c. Whereas

tenements, with a certain part of a certain great gate, and a solar built thereon, opposite the highway of Aldgate Street, on the south side, being in the parish of All Saints Stanyngchurch, London.

These premises, after passing through various hands, were in 1440 conveyed to John Styuard, knight, and Alice his wife; and on the 20th Oct. 1457, 36 Hen. VI. Thomas Pounce, William Beaufitz, and Thomas More, executors of the will of Alice Stiuard widow, and in fulfilment of the said will, sell to Richard Flemmyng, Nicholas Marshall, John Tentyrden, John Peterisfield, John Lane senior, William Corbett, Thomas

Reduplus de Berkwey, citizen and Bladarius of London, grants to Henry Beaufitz, knight, all the lands, tenements, &c. which he Berkwey had by grant of Gilbert de Kelshul in Nicholas Olave, Bread Street, Know ye we have granted to Thomas de Chiggewell, citizen and Pisscanarius of London, &c. Seal affixed on the Sunday after the feast of the Circumcision 1^o Edw. 3^d.

Witnesses, Hamond Chiggewell, mayor and alderman of the ward, John Hanton and Henry Darci, Sheriffs; Rob. de Ely, Thomas Eden, William Prodome, Alane Chiggewell, Walter Noel, . . . , Rob. de Hucherone, Ric. de Beynam, Ric. Gubbe, John Heford, and others. Seal, a cross between twelve crosses fitché. Legend imperfect, the word BROCK remaining.

The Will of John de Cornwaill. To be buried at All Saints Staining church. Catherine his wife. Daughters Eleanor and Catherine. Felicia de Kent and Will^m le Englyshe parties. Dated A^o reg. 35. Ed. 3. Sealed with his own Seal . . . a chevron between three pickaxes.

John Wodham, by deed dated 4 January, 15 Ric. II. quit-claims to William Badly, citizen and grocer of London, all his rights and claim to all the messuages and tenements which he the said John Wadham, John Rote, and Thomas Evesham, deceased, and Thomas Pattershull, clerk, and Richard Morell lately had of the donation and feoffment of the said William Badly in the city of London and suburb of the same. Seal, a chevron between three roses barbed and seeded. Legend, S. IOHANNIS WADHAM.

John Dogett, will and indenture. Alice his wife. Witnesses, William Cressewyke, John Lokenton, William Horncrafte, and others. London 7 Aug. 4 Hen. IV. Seal, a dog's head erased between two letters, the first uncertain, the other a D.

Thomas Hadlay, Prior Novi Hospitalis Sc. Mariæ ex. Bishoppisgate, Lond. Data in Crastino anno reg. r. 4. E. 4. An oval Seal with the figure of the Virgin standing under a gothic canopy holding in her arms the infant Saviour; at her feet a child kneeling, and over his head a star of six points. Legend imperfect, MATER DEI [ME]M[ENTO M]EI.

There are four deeds of the same prior, dated the 4th and 5th Edw. 4, all having the same seal.

Ricardus Cressall prior Novi Hospitalis beatæ Mariæ extra Bishopsgate, Lond. Data in Crastino pasch. anno regni regis 4^o H. 7. VII. Seal, a shield charged with a cross moline, over the shield a three-quarter figure of the Virgin crowned surrounded with angels.

Dorchester, Richard Walter, William Rose, Robert Toke, Robert Wylkynson, John Peeke, Richard Holbeche, Peter Draper, John Savery, John Bate, John Lane junior, John Paxman, and Thomas Britayn, citizens and Ironmongers, all the aforesaid lands, tenements, rents, and services in the parish of All Saints Stayning, in the ward of Aldgate and elsewhere, within the said city of London.*

* This purchase from the Executors of Alice Steward is one of the earliest matters recorded in the books of the Ironmongers' Company, and is noticed in the following manner.

Be it remembered that alle these persones of Iremonggers whose names followe in writyng stonde enfeofed in the seid place to the byhoue and use of the foresaid felaushipp of Iremonggers and of their successours as in the dede that they toke estate by hit playnly appereth, that is to saye :—

Richard Flemmyng.	Robt Wylkynson.
Nich ^{as} Marshall.	John Peeke.
John Tenerden.	Rich ^d Holbech.
John Peterisfeld.	Peter Draper.
John Lane the elder.	John Savery.
Will ^m Corbett.	John Bate.
Thom's Dorchester.	John Lane the yonger.
Richard Walter.	John Paxman.
Will ^m Rose.	Thom's Breton.
Robt Tooke.	

Be it furthermore remembrid that this place was bought by the forwreton ffelawshipp and paid fore and also possess'on taken the xx daie of Octobr the xxxvi yer of King Hen^v the vith, the foresaid Ric. Flemmyng and Nich^{as} Marchall thane beying wardeyns of the seid felaushipp.

Here folieth the expencis done in reparacions upon the foresaid place by Ric. Flemmyng and Nic^{as} Marshall as hit apperith following, bygynning the iiij daie of May the yere xxxvi.

[These repairs "to the halle" amounted altogether to £11 13s. 2*d*.]

And ouyr this theie paid for the purchase of the place to the executors of Dame Alice Stynard that is to sey to John Pounce, Will^m Beaufizth, and Thomas Moore, C^{ll}.

The following items occur in the accounts of Richard Fleming and Nicholas Marshall during their period of office as wardens of the Company.

First, they paid to Lancaster heraude of armes for deuysyng, yevyng, and exemplifieing of armes to the said felauship belongyng, as hit appereth by wrytyng under his seall	xxiii ^s	viii ^d
Paid to Thomas Fermor for making and wrytyng of the same, also of a suplica'e'on to the Kyng	iii ^s	iiii ^d
It'm for iii yerds of reed tarteron, le yerde ii ^s x ^d	viii ^s	vi ^d

In 1494, 9 Hen. VII. Peter Draper, John Bate, Robert Wylkynson, and John Paxman, citizens and Ironmongers of London, by deed dated the 25th May, demise to Thomas Parker, Henry Hede, Thomas Munde, Robert Byfield, Roger Bartelot, and other citizens and Ironmongers of London, all those lands and tenements, &c. in the parish of All Saints

It'm for i yerde di. of blewe tarteron le yerde ii ^s viii ^d	iiii ^s	
It'm for iii yerds di. white tarteron le yerde ii ^s ii ^d	vii ^s	vii ^d
It'm for vii frenge	vi ^s	viii ^d
It'm for iii poles for the baners	ii ^s	
It'm for peynting of the baners	xiv ^s	viii ^d
It'm for seyndyng of a man to the Kyng by Will. Corbet	ii ^s	
It'm for lernyd counsaile at the purchase making	xxvi ^s	viii ^d
It'm for cost at Taverns dyu's tymes to them	iii ^s	vi ^d
It'm to the Alderman and to the bedill at y ^e possession taky'g	ii ^s	vi ^d
It'm for brede and ale at our posses'on takyng		xx ^d
It'm for making and wrytyng of our evidences	xiii ^s	iiii ^d
It'm for Barge hyre at twoo tymes	xiii ^s	
It'm they paid for certeyng stuff to the foresaid place belongyng, that is to sey, for I table and ii p' tressils	iii ^s	vi ^d
It'm for i cuppe borde with one almyere	iii ^s	viii ^d
It'm i oyster borde		xii ^d
It'm for x stoles	iii ^s	iiii ^d
It'm for i fire forke, i p' tongs, ii p' andyrans, and i rake	xi ^s	vii ^d
It'm for i p' bedbords in the chambr		xx ^d
It'm for i caudron in a furney in the kechen		vii ^d
It'm for i watertankard		xxii ^d
It'm for i morter and i pestill	ii ^s	
It'm for vii candlesticks	iii ^s	iiii ^d
It'm for i almyer for torchis		xx ^d
It'm for alle the blak hangyng for the halle ii p' the gret chambr alle y ^e bank-yes [bankers] and xi cusschens w ^t arees [arras?] cost	xxvi ^s	viii ^d
It'm for i chest in the boterye, bounden w ^t yron	ii ^s	
It'm for i bred chest and i pipe in the botery	ii ^s	viii ^d
It'm an't [antient?] clothis, that is to sae, ii of blak . . . of gold upon villvet, ii p'sell blak selk	xx ^s	
It'm a vestment, dyu's an't clothis, all the cablets, with the skrene in the p'r	xxxiii ^s	iiii ^d

[And other articles amounting altogether to £13 13s. 8d.]

Stanyng, in the ward of Aldgate, London, or elsewhere within the same city, which were formerly of Alice Stiward widow, and appoint William Barnesby and John Stynte, Ironmongers, their lawful attorneys, to deliver seisin of the same.

It is clear from the foregoing evidences that the premises purchased from the executors of Alice Stiward, or some portion of them, were converted into a hall by the ancient guild of Ironmongers, which was probably the first hall they possessed. It would also appear that this building was subsequently enlarged by the addition of a tenement belonging to Thomas Pattershall and Nicholas Poole, described in another set of deeds, and in which the Hall is distinctly mentioned.

In 1394, 18 Ric. II. Thomas Pattershall and Nicholas Poole, clerks, by deed dated the 11th Sept. grant to Richard Moordon, Ironmonger, and John Boxton, Pewterer, citizen of London, a certain annual rent of 40s. sterling, to be received from all that their tenement, with a garden adjacent, and appurtenances, which William Badby, of London, holds of them, and inhabits, in the parish of All Saints Stanyngchurch, in the ward of Aldgate, London, situate between the tenement of the Hospital of St. Mary without Bishopgate, of the east and north parts, and the tenement of John Fynden, saddler, and the garden of William Rook, of the west part, and the highway leading from Fenchurch Street towards Aldgate, of the south part.

In 1493, 8 Hen. VII. Geoffrey Downes, at the instance of John Tyse, of Spaldwick, in the county of Hunts, gentleman, and by deed dated the 12th of February, grants to John Shaa, citizen and goldsmith of London, Reginald Bray knight, Richard Higham gentleman, Bartholomew Reed, Ralph Latham goldsmith, and Henry Wodecock, those 40s. sterling of annual fee or quit rent, &c. issuing from all that tenement which was formerly of Thomas Pattershall and Nicholas Poole clerks, and now belonging to the mystery of Ironmongers of London, situate in the parish of All Saints of Stanyngchurch, in the ward of Aldgate.

On the 4th June in the following year, John Shaa, citizen and goldsmith of London, by deed of the same date, sells to William Sealter, John Halthede, and William Page, the aforesaid rent charge of 40s. per annum, then described as going out of a tenement called Ironmongers' Hall.

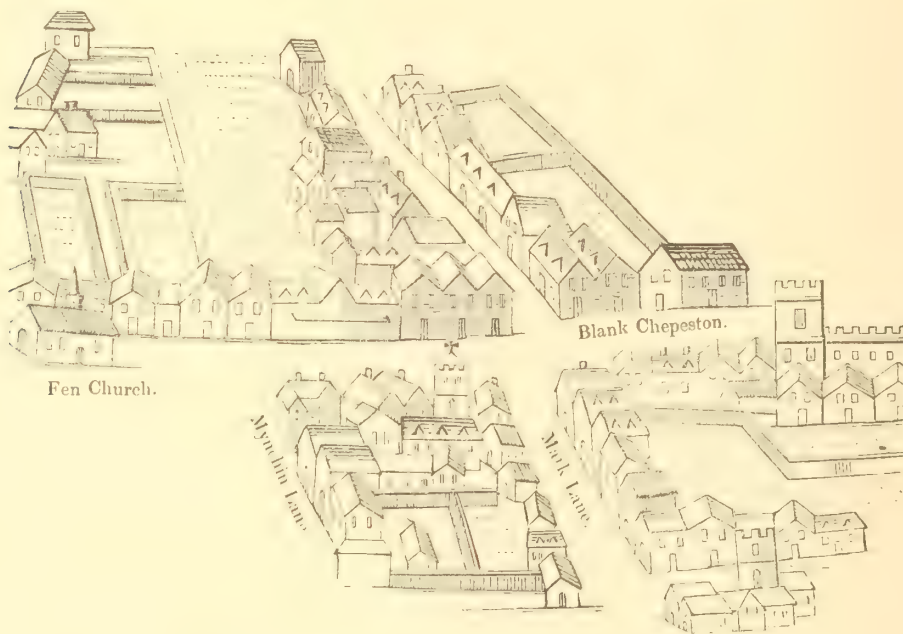
We have further evidence of the existence of the Hall at this period

in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Allhallows Staining, in which the following entry is made under the date of 1494, as cited by Malcolm :—

“ Payd for a kylcherkyn of good ale, whiche was drunkyn in the Yryn-mongers Hall, all chargs born 12*s.* 2*d.*”

Upon what occasion this ale was “drunken” is not mentioned. The Hall then in being was entirely rebuilt in Queen Elizabeth's time, so that the present building (observes Malcolm) is the third, or perhaps the fourth, erected since the original charter of incorporation was granted.

The subjoined engraving represents the Ironmongers' Hall as laid down in a copy of Aggas's map, which is the only delineation, after a very careful research, that I have been able to discover of any edifice of former times.



[“Blank Chepeston” in the above plan is probably a typographical error, and should be read Blanch Apleton. “This Blanch Apleton was a manor belonging to Sir Thomas Roose, of Hamelake, Knight, the 7th of Richard II. standing at the north-east corner of Mart-lane, corruptly termed Marke-lane. In the reign of Edward IV. all basket-makers, wire-drawers, and other foreigners were permitted to have shops in this manor of Blanch Apleton, and not elsewhere within the city or suburbs thereof.”—Vide Stowe, ed. 1842, p. 57.]

It is clear from this plan, if we may rely on the accuracy of its detail, that the approach to the Hall at that time was through the garden from the way now occupied by Leadenhall Street, and that the principal front then lay towards the north, the part abutting on Fenchurch Street presenting only a blank wall, with something which has the appearance of a pent-house extending to nearly the whole length of the building.*

This description, however, can only apply to the first erection, as we are led to infer from some incidental notices that the Hall, as rebuilt in 1587, was constructed on a different plan, and had its principal entrance towards the south, like the Hall of the present time.

In the Company's accounts for the year 1540-41 there is a charge for certain—

Reparaçons done of owre Halle and the howse there by.

Iĥm, payed ffor a loode of tyells	.	.	.	.	v ^s	iiij ^d
Payed ffor a c. of harte lathe	.	.	.	.		v ^d
Payde ffor di. a m. of spryggs	.	.	.	.		iiij ^d
Payde vj tyelle	.	.	.	.		iiij ^d
Payed ffor vj. lode of lyeme	.	.	.	.	iiij ^s	—
Payd ffor a lodde of sonde	.	.	.	.		vj ^d
Payd to ij. tyellers ffor viij. dayes	.	.	.	.	x ^s	viij ^d
Payed to the sarvaunts allso ffor viij. dayes	.	.	.	.	vj ^s	viij ^d
Payed ffor reparaçons another tyeme ffor a lodde of lyeme	.	.	.	.		viij ^d
Payde ffor xx. brycks	.	.	.	.		iiij ^d
Payd ffor carryage a weye of a lodde of rubbyshe	.	.	.	.		ij ^d

S^m xxix^s iiij^d

Some notices of the interior arrangements of the Hall are obtained

* The following explanatory note is printed with Aggas's map :

“ Londinum Antiqua. This plan shews the ancient extent of the famous citie of London and Westminster, as it was near the beginning of the reign of Q. Elizabeth. These plates for their great scarcity are reingraved, to oblige the curious, and to hand to posterity the old prospect. whereby at one view may be seen how much was built of this populous city and parts adjacent at at the time Randulpus Aggas, in his ‘Oxonia Antiqua,’ published A.D. 1578, says, ‘near ten years past, the author made a doubt whether to print, or lay this work aside untill he had first London plotted out.’ ”

from the Inventories of the Company's goods which are taken annually on the induction of a new warden into office.

In the "Inventory of all the Landes, Platte, Juells, and Goods that belongeth unto the Company or Mystery of the Iremongers, the last daye of Maye, in the yere of o^r Lord God 1556, Master Robert Downe being then our M^r, and Alexander Avenon and Xp̃fer Drap Wardens at the making hereof," mention is made of the "Cownting Howse," the "Courte Chambar," the "lytell spence behynd the Courte Chañi," the "ymnard garrat," the "greate garrat," the "parlar joyned rownd a bowght," the "buttry," and the "Hawlle." Amongst the articles of furniture described in the inventory are the following :—

A shuet of vestemētts of clothe of gold.
 A herse cloth of gold, in a box.
 Another of black worsted wth a wyght cros of Brygges satten.
 A supar altar of stone.
 6 doss. of wooden trenchers.
 A boke to give one othe, w^t a cŷfyx apon yt.
 A doss. sylver spones, w^t lyons, waying xvj. ounces; the gift of Mr. Downs.
 6 quessyons of green say w^t ffethers.
 2 great carpetts for the ij. tables of tapestry worke, one of them leyned.
 ij. pes of tapestry that hang in the one end of the same Cort Chambar.
 1 small carpet for the wyndo of tapestry.

In 1557 the following entries occur for nails and other articles, which were probably required for some repairs about the Hall :—

Paid for j ^c of double x ^d nayls	.	.	.	.	xij ^d
for j ^c vj ^d nayles	.	.	.	.	iiij ^d ob.
for j ^c x ^d nayls	.	.	.	.	vj ^d
for ij. paire of henges for the dores, and ij. hokes,					
price all xij ^{lb} at ij ^d the pounce	.	.	.	.	ijs vj ^d
for iiij. paire of crosse garnetts	.	.	.	.	iiij ^s —
for ij stocke lockes and ij. staples	.	.	.	.	ij ^s vj ^d
for j ^c Englishe x ^d nayles	.	.	.	.	vj ^d

At the quarter Courte kept the next working day after Sainte Markes day, being the xxvjth of Aprill, a^o 1557, it was concludid and accorded that the bedill of this Cumpany

should have and occupie the one of the new sheddys lately set up and buylded w^{out} the gate of this Halle (that is to wyte, the same of them that is next unto the gate of the same Halle), he yerely to pay therefore unto this Company thirtene shillings and foure pence, and to keepe and occupie the same in his owne handes, and not to lett or g^{ra}unt it oute to any other. And that the other of the same ij. sheddys shalbe letten and grauntyd by the wardens unto suche one of this Company as they shall thinke good and mete, at and by the like yerely rent of thirtene shillings and iiij^d: p^{ro}vyded alwayes, that the same tenaunt have not any leas made there of, but to occupie it for his yerely rent from yere to yere, nor yet that he doo graunte or let yt oute to any other.

In the year 1578, the wardens, with several other members of the Company, were directed to confer with some workmen, carpenters and bricklayers, touching the devising of a "platt" for the Hall, to be built with such rooms as shall be necessary for the same, and were empowered to agree for the finishing thereof "as best they can at ther discretion." Various meetings are recorded in pursuance of this order, but it does not appear that the business was proceeded in till the year 1585, when the Hall being found "ruinous and in great decay," it was ordered to be forthwith rebuilt, and a committee was appointed for advancing, surveying, and directing the works.

In the Company's Register or book of accounts of this period, we find an entry of the sums of money expended on this new Hall, which with the Kitchen adjoining and another tenement erected by Elias Jarman, to the cost of which the Company contributed, amounted in all to 587*l*. 11*s*. 6*d*.

Payments made by us Richard Wright and Robert Cutt, wardens, in the yere 1587, of the moneye received p contra, towards the building of the Hall:—

Paid, as neere as wee can gesse, for the chardge of the bricklayer, the some of	lij ^{li}	iiij ^s	ij ^d
To the plaisterer, and for all kinde of stuff therefor expended hitherto, the some of	xxx ^{li}	iiij ^s	ix ^d
To the joyner, for cutting of 4 armes and other worke about the plor	iiij ^d	x ^s	viiij ^d
To the carpenter, by virtue of o ^r agre ^{em} nt 120 ^{li} , and for other necessaries for carpentarye, 13 ^{li} 19 ^s 07 ^d	cxixxiiij ^{li}	xix ^s	vij ^d
To the mason, for his work	v ^{li}	vs	v ^d
To Jo ⁿ Eldred, for nayles as p bill	xiiij ^s	vs	x ^d

To the smythe, for his bill	iiij ^{li}	v ^s	
Paid to Mr. Robbe Cambell and Mr. Eve, being wardens, for the foote of this o ^r accompte	vij ^{li}	xviiij ^s	—
Sum ^a totalis, cclxxj ^{li} xviiij ^s			

Entered brieflie, because more charges are to be defrayed about the buildinge aforesaid, but the of all the pticulars at lardge to be kepte and entered when all the buildings is fynished.

Charges disbursed in and about the buildinge of the Hall, teñt and kitchen to the same adjoyninge, as hereafter followeth:—

Imprimis, paid for wages of workmen as appereth in a booke for that purpose pticularlie set downe, w ^{ch} booke remayneth on the file among th'acquittances, and is betwixt the firste and 10 th leaves thereof entered, the some of .clxxxiiij ^{li}	xiiij ^s	—	
I tm , paid for heare as in folio 14 of the same booke	xxiiij ^s	x ^d	
I tm , paid for slate, as in folio 14	vij ^s	ij ^d	
I tm , paid for lathe, as in folio 15	xj ^{li}	xviiij ^s	vj ^d
I tm , paid for bricke, as in folio 15	lj ^{li}	xij ^s	v ^d
I tm , paid for lyme, as in folio 16	xxiiij ^{li}	x ^s	vj ^d
I tm , paid for sand and loame, as in folio 17	v ^{li}	xv ^s	—
I tm , paid for tyles, as in folio 18	v ^{li}	vj ^s	vj ^d
I tm , paid for boards, tymber, and carrege, as in fol. 18 and 19	xlviij ^{li}	xviij ^s	vj ^d
I tm , paid to the smyth, as in folio 20	xiiij ^{li}	xiiij ^s	iiij ^d
I tm , paid to Elias Jerman, in p ^t of paym ^t of lx ^{li} , pcell of c ^{li} agreed by composiçon he shold have for the frame of the newe tenem ^t towards the streete adioyninge to the Hawle, w ^{ch} lx ^{li} he was behinde in o ^r tyme and paid in pte thereof, as in folio 20	lvij ^{li}	—	—
I tm , paid to the glasyer, as in folio 21	xv ^{li}	xv ^s	—
I tm , paid to the joyner, as in fol. 21	xxxviiij ^{li}	xv ^s	iiij ^d
I tm , paid to the mason, as in folio 22	xli ^{li}	xviiij ^s	xj ^d
I tm , for lead as in folio 23, and for casting of lead and soder togeth ^r , as in folio eodem	xliiiij ^{li}	vj ^s	j ^d
I tm , paid to the pavier, as in folio 23		ix ^s	ix ^d
I tm , paid to the paynter, as in fol. 23	xij ^{li}	xix ^s	—
I tm , paid to the upholster, and for div ^{rs} necesserye charges, as in fol. 13		xlviij ^s	iiij ^d

lĭm, delyvered to Elias Jerman iij. loade and 28 foote of tymber accordinge to Whitehands measure, after xxj^s viij^d the loade, w^{ch} cometh to 3^{li} 17^s, so there is paid to him in tymber iij^{li} to make up his 57^{li} abovesaid full lx^{li} and the xvij^s overplus he hath wrought out in wages.

lĭm, paid for nailes, as in folio 20 xxvij^{li} v^s —
 Summ^a.—Being the whole charge disbursed for
 building of the Hall teñt and kitchen, in o^r
 tyme v^clxxxvij^{li} xj^s vj^d

In 1590 hangings of tapestry were ordered to be provided for the Hall, and the wardens desired to inquire of some “hanginger” to view them and make bargain for the same, so they exceed not in value the sum of one hundred markes.

The next notice of any repairs or alterations which we meet with is in 1610, when it is ordered, “that whereas the Companie is minded to trime the Hall against the feaste daye ensueinge, that Mr. Skinner have warning given him for the trimminge, mending, and plaistering of this howse, and that the yard and all wⁱⁿ the Courte and the outside of the Hall to the streete be mended, plaistered, oyled, and collered.”

In 1629 there is also an order in the Court Minutes to treat for enlarging the Hall towards the garden six feet.

Notices of the GARDEN frequently occur in the wardens' accounts; the following entries may be given as specimens:—

1541. Paide ffor a gardener ffor a daye and a halfe ffor cuttyng of
 vynes and dressing of rosses xij^{li}
 To a gardener for v. dayes worke iij^s iij^d
 1556. To Chycken, the gardyner, for five daies and a halfe worke in
 the garden v^s vj^d
 ffor sedes to sowe the garden ix^d
 ffor Engleshe lavender to set the mase at sondry tymes . . xj^s vj^d
 ffor spike, margerom, and rosemary to set the border
 withall iij^s viij^d
 ffor camomyle and pynkes to set the banks w^tall viij^d
 1610. For a gardner 2 dayes to trymme up the gardeyne iij^s —
 For mowing the grass and cutting the hedges x^s

1634. For cutting the vine j^s, for nailes ij^d j^s ij^d
 Mowing the grasse plott and cutting the hedges against the
 feast daye ij^s vj^d

1656. There is an order of Court, “that whereas the Company hath lately been at a great charge in repairing of their garden, w^{ch} lyeth in very good condition, and that the same might soe continue they doe order that noe pson whatsoẽr be pmitted to drye or whitene any cloths in the said garden, upon penalty of xx^s to be paid by the clark for suffering this order to be broken, or not being careful to see the same pformed.

1686. New sun-dials were set up in the garden.

1701. It was ordered that the wall be built upp at the north east corner of the Court roome, to pvent persons looking into the Compa^s garden out of the windows of ye new building taken for a tavern, and other mischiefs that may occur thereby.

1707. The gardner was directed to “cutt off the arme of the middle mulberry tree that hangs over the wall.”

1719. The Company “agreed with Mr. Longstaffe to plant lyme trees in Sir Rob^t Geffrey’s almshouses, about 80 in number, at 1^s 6^d each tree, free of all charges, 10 feet high at least, and in girth about the bigness of Mr. Longstaffs legg in y^e small part thereof, any failing within a year to be replaced; and agreed to sett so many new ones in Ironmongers’ Hall garden as shall be appointed at the same terms.”

In 1592, the following articles of furniture are mentioned:—

One great Bible in fol. of Barker’s printe.

One other greate Bible restinge in the handes of Mr. Est, of the guifte of Sir James Harvie.

Item, two cubbordes with a deske to sett plate on.

Item, 8 iointe formes, shorte and longe, 9 ioyned stools and one broken.

Item, an yron backe in the chymney.

Item, one table w^h a frame, ij. tables wth v. tressells, and one carvinge table made w^h ioints.

Item, one old banner w^h the Iremongers’ arms, one old bann^r w^h S^r Xp̃fer Draper’s armes.

Item, v. pavises, one of the K. armes, one of the Cytties armes, one of S^r Alexander Avenon’s armes, one the armes of the Companie, and the other of the M’chant Adventurers.

Item, 50 small scutthions of wood w^{ch} did hang on both sides of the old Hall, and 22 then standing thereby.

“At a Courte on the 8th August, 1604, it was ordered for the better keeping in memory of the names of such persons as heretofore have bine

good benefact^{rs} to this Companie, that M^r Wardens shall cause to be sett upp in the windows of the Coñio' Hall of this misterie, the pictures of Mr. Alderman Gamage, Mrs. Margaret Dane, and such others as are not all reddie sett upp there."

In 1609, Thomas Halwood had permission to make a "vault under the yard, and a waye out of the gallarie to the Hall leads, and the demise of the same as part of his house, covering the same with a slatt head and leaded; that he have no dore out of his gallerye unto the leads; that the gallery shall be part of the demise, and the same not lightened, and the lights as they are."

At a Quarter Court at the Hall, xj. August, 1629.

Natha. Glover, painter, exhibited a bill concerning the oyling and paynting of the houses towards the street side, and within the Hall, and the clerkes houses, and for painting the wainscott about the foreyard and staires going upp to the Hall in walnut tree couler, the some of 41^{li}, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For oyling and painting the houses towards the street side, w th the windowes, gates, and posts	12	0	0
For oyling and painting the cullumes, railes, and ballasteers in the yard, with the timber worke	15	0	0
For oyling and painting the cullumes that support the Hall, and counting-house in the garden, and for oyling, &c. the windowes and timber there	10	0	0
For coulouring the wainscott aboute the yarde and going up the Hall staires in walnut tree coulour	4	0	0
The total chardge by his bill is	41	0	0

w^{ch} is considered to be overated, and thereupon the Company offered him xxx^{li} for the performance of the above said worke, w^{ch} he accepted of, and promised to undergoe the same accordingly.

In connection with the history of the Hall, we find in the year 1640, "that Edward Cocke, painter, having made two pictures, the one of Mr. Thomas Michaell and the other of Mr. Thomas Lewen, who were good benefactors to the Company, demanded for the same 5^{li} a peece, but the Court did not hold them to be so much worth, and subsequently paid for the same vj^{li} x^s."

In the same year, there is another payment made to Cocke after the same rate, for the portraits of Sir James Cambell, Sir William Denham, Thomas Hallwood, Margaret Dane, and Rowland Helin; and the Court further agreed with him to make two pictures more of the King and Queen's Majesties of the same size at iij^{li} v^s each :* and in 1654, it was further ordered, that the Master and Wardens with Mr. Hunt " doe pvide Mr. Thomas Thorald and Mr. Ralphe Handson's pictures, that they may be sett up in the Hall with the rest of the good benefactors."

We again refer to the inventories, as the only source from which any information relative to the internal arrangements and economy of the Hall can be obtained. The following is a copy of the inventory taken in 1643, when William Saracold and Robert Haies were confirmed Wardens.

In the Linen Chamber.

- 4 long cushions of cloth of gould.
- 1 long and 2 short cushions, of Mr. East's gift.
- 6 tapestry cushions, of Mr. Bright's and Mr. Gammag's gift.
- 1 cupboard cloth, with a white crosse linnen of buckrome.
- 1 barge cloth of blew, with the Comp^{as} armes in 3 places.
- 1 old bagge of buckrome.
- 1 new greene cupbord cloth fringed.
- 1 new greene carpett for y^e Court-roome.
- 1 chest with silk flaggs, ensignes, &c.

In the Chest of Lynnen.

- 2 damaske table cloths.
- 6 diap table clothes.
- 5 diap towells.
- 1 plaine carvinge cloth.
- 1 plaine carvinge cloth for y^e yard.
- 1 fringed cloth.
- 1 skreene cloth.

* In 1719 the pictures were cleaned and repaired by Mr. Bellwood for 10s. each. In 1782 they were again cleaned, and the frames new gilt, at a charge of 50*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

11 dozen and 8 diap napkins, 9 wanting.
 2 dozen and 1 napkins, whereof 1 doz. and 7 worne.
 1 long window cloth.
 1 dresser cloth for the chitchen.
 1 cupboard clothe.
 1 short diap clothe.

In the Press of Pewter.

10 seaven-pound dishes, 14 platters of the 2nd sort.
 45 platters 3^d sort, 5 of the 4th sort, and 50 of the 5th sort.
 35 platters of the 6th sort, 24 of the 8th sort, 19 of the 9th sort, and 8 pastry plates.
 37 round plates, 10 dozen of trencher plates, 6 flaggon potts.
 10 dozen of sawsers, wanting 11.

In the Greate Chest.

5 peeces of tapestry hangings for the Hall.
 1 peece of tapestry for the upp end of the parlo^r, of Sir James Cambell's giift.
 3 greene cotton coochers.

In the Gallary.

11 old crescitts.
 3 wooden moulds for the playstering.

In the Armory.

10 russett armors, 10 head peeces.
 20 long pikes, 40 swords with belts.
 40 russett murrians.
 30 musketts, 30 moulds, 30 bandaliers, and 30 rests.
 20^{lbs} muskett bullets.
 19 barrills of 73^{lbs} of powder.
 58 old daggers.
 8 bundles of match.
 23 flaskes, 6 pickaxes, 3 spades, 3 shovells.
 1 halbard, 2 iron crowes.
 4 sheaves of arrows, 1 axe.
 6 old sacks, a rope for y^e iron hooke.
 1 old carpett.
 26 old pikes.

In the Hall.

2 long tables with frames.
 2 long table boards behinde the skreene.
 1 bench along the windowe.
 3 frames aboute the long table.
 1 cupboard with wainscott.
 2 foot benches.
 1 carving table, with a foote.
 Banner staves.
 Fire shovell and tonges.
 1 paire of iron andeirons.*
 2 curtain rodde of iron.
 1 old short ladder.
 6 great skutchins and fifty small.
 2 carpetts of Mr. Easte's and Mr. Brown's guift.
 2 greene silke curtaines for the window.
 1 wainscott seate for the wardens.
 21 joynte stools, 2 shorte formes of deale.
 1 bench cloth fringed on both sides.
 7 pictures of benefactors.
 2 pictures, one of the king and another of the queene.
 4 wainscott formes, 4 new hatches.
 1 livery cupboard of wainscott.

In the Parlor over the Court Roome.

1 long table with a frame and tressell.
 1 long settle made faste to the wainscott.

* And-irons, or fire-dogs.—Many specimens of these ornamental castings are given in a paper by Mr. M. A. Lower, entitled, "Historical and Archæological Notices of the Iron-works in the County of Sussex," and printed in the 2d volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections, Lond. 1849. "The series of the Sussex andirons ranges from the end of the fifteenth century to that of the seventeenth or later." The devices are various, and sometimes elegant; some terminate with a human head and human bust: most of the andirons are decorated with one or more shields, which, previous to the Reformation, are charged with the sacred monogram, and after that period with the armorial bearings of the families for whom they were cast, and other devices. Fosbroke mentions a pair of andirons at Machen Place, in the county of Monmouth, that weighed 300 lbs., "which were sometimes employed in roasting an ox whole, with a large table on which it was served."—Vide Encyc. of Antiq. vol. ii. p. 728.

- 2 old forms, covered with new cloth.
- 12 low stools of blew cloth with buckrome covers.
- 6 chaires of Red Muscovia lether with buckrome covers.
- 1 new suite of course tapestry hangings, of the guift of Mr. Robert Cambell, aldⁿ, deceased, cont. 5 p^s.

In the little house neere y^e Parlor.

- 1 standard, wth 1 yard and 1 ell therein.
- 1 iron beame w^t scales, and 1 p^r of scales more.
- 2 piles of brasse weights compleate.
- 2 2-q^r and 2 seaven-pound waights of leade, and 1 q^r of hundred in brass.
- Wooden mallett, 1 p^r of iron andirons, and 1 p^r of tongs.

In the Buttery.

- 1 bread beame w^t 2 ptiçons and cover.
- 1 old wainscott table wth a board at the bottome.
- 4 shelvs by the side of the buttery.

In the Counting-house.

- 1 great chest w^t 4 locks and keyes.

Boxes containing writings, &c.

- A box wth the supscripcon of Woodstreete, 9^t. 16 p^s.*

A box wth theis Writings:

- A charter from King Edward the 4th.
- A charter from King Phillipp and Queene Marye.
- A charter from Queene Elizabeth.
- A box with 2 charters from King Henry 8th of 12 houses of Sir Will^m Denham.
- A box concerning St. Giles, 9^t. 4 p^s.
- A box wthin where leases in force are.
- A box wherein is written Allhallows Steyning, Love Lane, Old Jurye, and Silver Streete.

* *i. e.* containing sixteen pieces.

53 evidences concerning the Hall.

13 acquittances and pap for rent.

A box with 4 bonds.

A box with the pattent of the Compa^s armes.

A box written upon Sainte Olave, Bread Street, 9^t 55 p^s.

A box w^t this su^pscrip^cion: St. Leonarde, Eastcheape; and it is the will of Mr. Fend, butcher, w^t a copy thereof, 9^t. 17 p^s, concerning the X^pofer in Eastcheape.

An exemplifica^cion upon a pleading tempore Phil. & Mary.

A bundle of controversies by concealment.

A little money-box for the poore.

A booke of parchment wherhin the Compa^s ord^{rs} are written.

Then follows an enumeration of the Company's plate, with the names of the donors, and in most instances the weight attached, amounting altogether to upwards of seventeen hundred ounces, and consisting of the following articles: 4 basins and ewers parcel-gilt, one white basin, 2 livery pots, 2 stopes, 12 gilt cups and covers, 6 gilt salts and covers, 1 white salt, 1 gilt tankard, 5 nests white beer bowls, 6 nests white wine bowls, 2 flat bowls, 1 ale-pot which came from the lottery, 1 small white trencher salt and cover, 41 gilt spoons, 11 white spoons with lions' heads, 16 spoons parcel-gilt with heads, 8 spoons parcel-gilt with arms, 2 flat gilt bowls, 1 small gilt cup and cover, 1 caudel pot, 1 spout pot, and 1 white beer bowl.*

The calls made upon the Ironmongers' Company by the Government of the country for contributions and loans of money compelled them on several occasions, as we have before noticed, to dispose of almost every article of plate in their possession, and the only ancient specimens which have been preserved consist of a mazer, a pair of hour-glass salt-cellars of the early part of the 16th century, and a mounted cocoanut or hanap.†

* The Company's present service of plate, though not equal to that of the Goldsmiths' or perhaps some other of the twelve Companies, is, notwithstanding, highly respectable and sufficiently ample for their largest entertainments, nor is it deficient in articles of considerable beauty and elegance, amongst which we may notice the three capacious rose-water dishes and ewers of silver gilt, a pair of large branch silver candlesticks, formerly in the possession of his Royal Highness the late Duke of York, and the four standing or Livery Cups of noble dimensions, and of which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

† Cups of this shape are generally termed Hanaps, but the term seems applicable to almost

The most curious of these pieces is the mazer, which exhibits the true form of that early drinking cup, and is simply a saucer-shaped bowl made of maple wood without foot or stand of any kind, having in the centre or



every kind of vessel. Hannapus, hanappus, hanaphus ; vas, patera, crater, ex Saxonico hnæp, hnæppa ; calix patera. Glossar. Ælfrici, cap. de Vasis, &c.—Hanappi argentei superaurati : Du Cange. See also Lye's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Mounted cocoa-nuts, like this belonging to the Ironmongers' Company, are frequently called "standing nuts."

The Company have a second mazer, but greatly inferior to the one described above.

bottom of the bowl a small enamelled shield of the Company's arms, and mounted with a deep silver-gilt rim, on which is an abbreviated Latin inscription that in extenso would read thus:—

Ave Maria gratia plena, Dominus tecum, benedicta tu in mulieribus ;
et benedictus fructus ventris tui.*

Bowls of this form are still common in the East, where they are used as drinking cups.†

The term mazer, supposed to be derived from the Flemish *maeser*,‡ maple or a knot of the maple wood, has been generally given to bowls and goblets constructed of wood, and Ducange cites several authorities to the same effect,§ but observes himself that with respect to the material there is no settled opinion, and that an ancient gloss has the true notion, which asserts that mazer cups were the same as what the Latins called *murrhina*, which word by various corruptions became at length converted into *mar-drinum*, *masdrinum*, *mazerinum*, &c.

This subject, however, has been relieved from much of its obscurity by some admirable notes contributed by Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A., to the author of a paper on Archbishop Scrope's indulgence cup, read at the meeting of the Archæological Institute at York, in 1847.

“The mazer, the favourite drinking vessel used by every class of society in former times, was called *murrus* from a supposed resemblance to the famed myrrhine vases of antiquity. The mazer was however formed of wood, especially the knotty-grained maple, and esteemed in proportion to the quality of the veined and mottled material, but

* In annūciatiōe et visitatiōe Marie Virg. Missale ad usum insignis ecclesie Sarum. 1527. fol. xvii. xxxii. See also St. Luke, i. 28, 42.

It has been customary for many years past to display this relic of former times on the side-board of the Ironmongers' Company by placing it on one of the (reversed) hour glass saltcellars, as represented in the engraving.

† Communication from Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A.

‡ Mazer poculum ligneum, a Belg. *maeser*, mazer tuber ligni aceris ex qua materia præcipue hæc pocula confici solebant.—Skinner.

§ Somner says, the mazer was made of maple; Dolmer that cups made of maple were in request among the Norwegians; Bruno asserts that the mazer was a wooden scyphus; and by Desiderius Casinensis it is called a wooden cup. Vide Du Cange.

especially the value of the bands and rings of precious metals, enamelled, chased, or graven, with which the wood was mounted."

"No slight diversity of opinion has existed amongst antiquaries in regard to the precise nature of the mazer, and the material of which such bowls or cups were formed. The terms *cyphus murrinus* and *murreus*,* *cyphus de murra* or *murro*, frequently used in the descriptions of such vessels in ancient inventories, have led some to consider the mediæval mazer as analogous in some respects to the celebrated myrrhine cup of the classical ages. Bishop Kennett in his MS. glossarial collections, remarks that a mazer was 'a drinking cup or bowl, so called from the matter of it, which Mr. Somner thinks was maple, but most other authors think it was of some precious stone or earth, perhaps the same we now call porcellane.' This opinion may have been confirmed by the fact that some such vessels appear to have been accounted of so high a value as to render the supposition that they were formed of a material of small intrinsic value, such as wood, highly improbable. This high estimation seems, however, to have been due to the bands and ornaments of precious metals (*crusta* and *circuli*), enriched with gems and enamels, employed in the decoration of the mazer; as also to the quality or rarity of the wood, the beauty of the curious streaks and knotty grain wherewith it was marked, or as termed in the old French *madré*, and the medicinal properties attributed to it. It is possible, that some of the *cyphi de murro* of mediæval times may have been formed of other material or even of fictile ware. The precise nature of the myrrhine cup of the ancients has never been satisfactorily ascertained, and it seems reasonable to conclude that, in the middle ages, vessels of wood highly esteemed at that period were, from some supposed resemblance or analogy to those of a remoter period, designated as *murrini*."†

Several mazer bowls similar to those in the possession of the Ironmongers' Company are known to exist:‡ they seem to be of various dimensions. Archbishop Scrope's indulgence cup, preserved in the treasury of York Minster, and before alluded to, is, I believe the largest specimen

* Sir Richard de Scrope, lord of Bolton, bequeathed to his son the Archbishop "*meliozem ciphum de murreo, scilicet maser*."

† Notes by Albert Way, Esq. F.S.A., appended to an account of Archbishop Scrope's mazer bowl by Robert Davies, Esq. F.S.A.

‡ There is one in the possession of Mr. Shirley which belonged to Alderman Fletcher, the Oxford Collector; another is preserved in the institution called Bird's Hospital or Edward the Sixth's hospital at Saffron Walden, precisely similar to the specimen belonging to the Ironmongers' Company.—Letters from A. Way, Esq. F.S.A. See also an account of a scyphus formerly belonging to the monastery of Rochester, in the 23rd vol. of the *Archæologia*, p. 393.

which has yet been discovered, but considerable magnitude is sometimes ascribed to them.*

A mighty mazer bowle of wine was sett
As if it had to him been sacrificide.

SPENSER'S F. Q

All that Hybla's hives do yield
Were into one broad mazer filled.

B. JONSON, v. 217.

1662. The following entry occurs in Pepys' Diary under the date of the 28th Nov. 1662:—

“By ten o'clock at Ironmongers' Hall to the funeral of Sir Richard Stayner; here were all the officers of the Navy and my Lord Sandwich, who did discourse with us about the fishery, telling us of his Majesty's resolution to give 200*l.* to every man that will set out a busse,† and advising about the effects of this encouragement, which will be a very great matter certainly. Here we had good rings.”

1666. It is evident from the Minutes of the Court Books of this year that the Ironmongers' Hall, though not destroyed in the Great Fire of London, was nevertheless exposed to considerable danger; the Clerk, who resided on the premises, having found it necessary to employ persons to keep watch in the vicinity for several nights afterwards,‡ and to send away the writings and other valuables to a place of safety.§

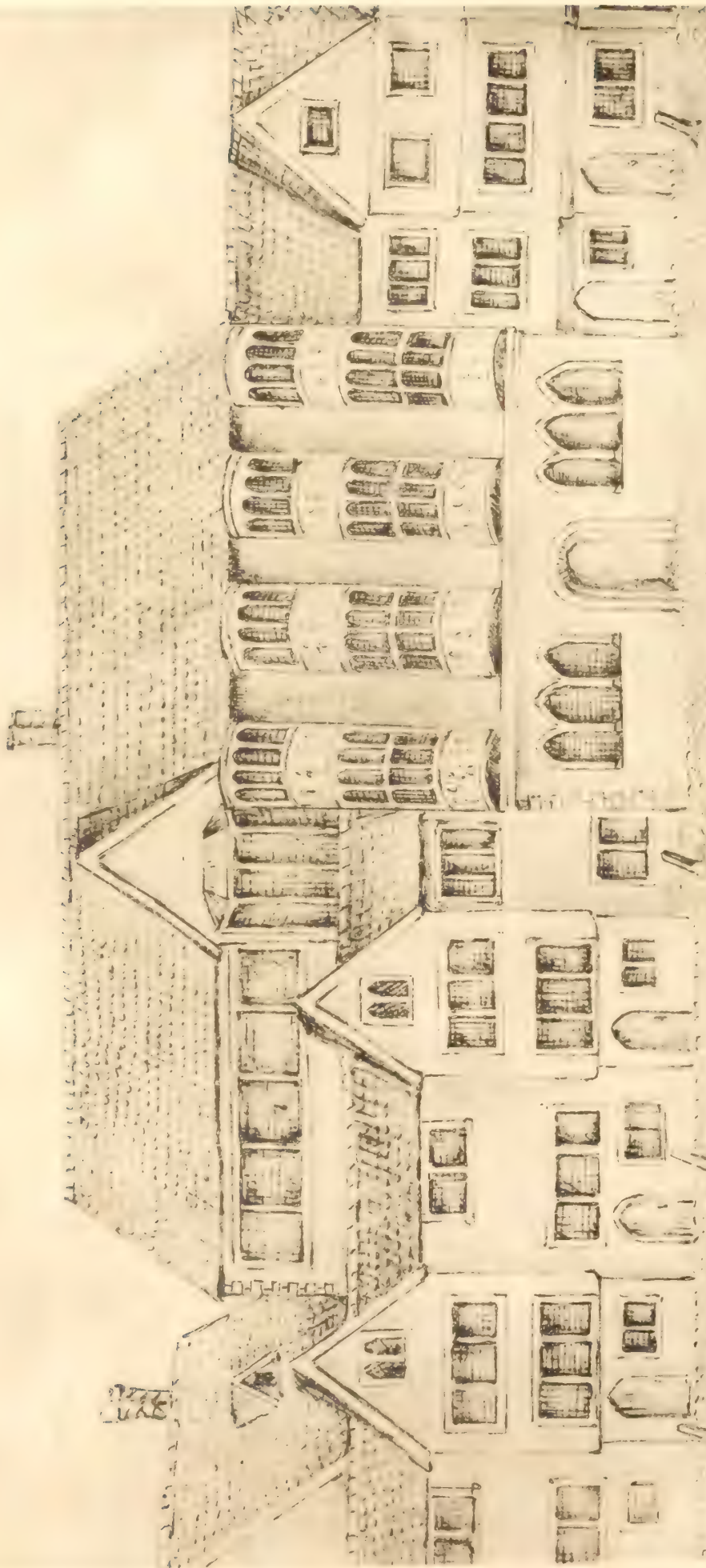
This fact is rendered still clearer by an engraved plan of the city of London taken shortly after the fire, formerly in the possession of Lord Coleraine and now preserved in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. A portion of this plan on an enlarged scale, representing the extent and

* Vide Nares's Glossary.

† “A small sea-vessel used by the Hollanders for the herring fishery.”—Pepys' Diary, vol. i. p. 182 ed. 1825.

‡ Vide Historical Evidences.

§ There is a valuable manuscript in the Library of the City of London, containing the original survey of the ground staked out after the Fire of London, by Messrs. Mills and Oliver, with a complete index of the whole, in five volumes folio.



THE OLD HALL OF THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

FROM A SEPIA DRAWING CIRCA 1740.

direction of the fire from the neighbourhood of Mark Lane towards Gracechurch Street, is here given, and distinctly shows that all the buildings adjoining and on the west of Ironmongers' Hall were destroyed. The positions of the public buildings are designated by numbers inclosed in shields or squares, which refer to a list at the foot of the map, those which were burnt down being distinguished by an asterisk.†



† No. 10 Ironmongers' Hall.

12 Clothworkers' Hall.*

16 Pewterers' Hall.

22 Bennetts Gracechurch.*

No. 29 Dionis Backchurch.*

51 Margaret Pattons.

120 Leaden Hall.

129 East India House.

I have to acknowledge my obligations to J. C. Melville, Esq. the Secretary of the East India Company, for his politeness in favouring me with a copy of the following note, preserved in his office and appended to a print of the old East India House in Leadenhall Street, which escaped destruction in the Great Fire of London.

The earliest information relating to the establishment of the East India Company is to be gathered from the account of a meeting of London merchants, held at Founders-hall on the 22nd

In 1677, the Common Council framed an act for preventing and suppressing fires within the city of London, some of the provisions of which were as follow :—

Each of the four quarters of the city were to provide and have in readiness 800 leathern buckets, 50 ladders from 12 to 42 feet in length, as many hand-squirts of brass as would furnish two to each parish, 24 pickaxe sledges, and 40 shod shovels; each of the twelve principal companies were to provide 30 buckets, one engine, six pickaxe sledges, three ladders, and two hand-squirts, and the minor companies in proportion, according to their abilities; those least able were to keep portable engines “to carry up stairs into rooms or on the tops of houses.”

The aldermen and every other principal citizen being of the degree of a subsidy man were also to keep in their houses buckets and hand-squirts.

Notice was immediately to be given to the Lord Mayor on the breaking out of a fire, and the several officers of the city were to attend and receive his directions, amongst whom there was always to be one skilful engineer to superintend the blowing up of houses whenever it was necessary to do so in order to stop the progress of the conflagration.

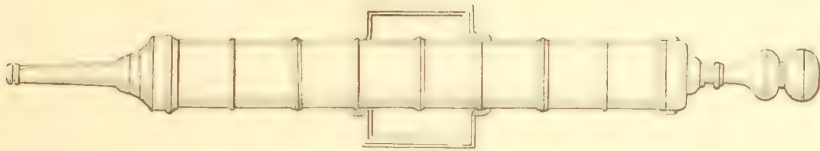
All persons were to remain at home unless called upon to assist, and every householder upon a cry of fire was to place a sufficient man at his door well armed, with a vessel containing water, and in the night time to hang out a light.

Several specimens of the hand-squirts mentioned in the foregoing act

of September, 1599. No Company was formed, however, until 1600, at which period business was transacted at the private houses of the directors and general courts held at the halls of various incorporated companies.

The first governor was Sir Thomas Smith (who was ambassador to Russia in 1604); at his house in Philpot Lane the affairs of the East India Company were principally conducted until 1621, when the regular establishment was at Crosby-house in Bishopsgate Street (then belonging to Lord Northampton); here it remained till 1638, when the Company removed to the house of Sir Christopher Clitherow, at that time governor, and in 1648 they went into the above house, then Lord Craven's (adjoining to Sir Christopher's) in Leadenhall Street. A total change of this front took place in 1726, and a new building was that year in progress, which new building remained till 1796, when the elegant structure which now (1850) adorns the metropolis was commenced.

are still extant; there are four in the vestry room of St. Dionis Backchurch, in Fenchurch Street, and another in the church of St. Catherine Cree, Leadenhall Street. The hand-squirt, which is represented in the engraving below, consists of a brass barrel or tube about 9 inches in circumference and $27\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, including the nozzle, with two strong side handles in the middle of the tube; the length altogether, with the handle, being $33\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The barrel will contain about an ordinary bucket-full of water, which is propelled by a wooden piston or rod, precisely in the manner of a common syringe; but we are at a loss to comprehend the efficiency of such a machine in a conflagration of any extent.



1672. "Notice being taken that since the rebuilding of severall halls in London there hath not ben many Funeralls out of this by reason of the 30^s extraordinary charge layed thereon since the Fire; It is therefore ordered, that from this tyme each Funerall shall only pay 50^s amongst the officers for their attendance, and the Master and Wardens to be invited to each Funerall."

A further order respecting funerals appears in the Minutes of April 1678, which directs, "that in future 40^s shalbe taken for all Funeralls of Strangers out of the Hall, and of all Freemen half that same that are members of this Company, which is to be distributed amongst the Company officers as followeth: unto the clerk 10^s, the upper beadle and his wife 10^s, to the carnon* 5^s, and if he be desired to attend 10^s, which is five shillings over and above the 40^s; to the butler, porter, and under beadle 5^s each of them. The Master, Wardens, and Clerk to have the same service as the rest of the guests have, and their successors after them."

From these regulations respecting funerals we turn somewhat abruptly

* *Sic.*

to the festive enjoyments of the living; the next entry that claims any notice being two bills of fare which occur in the memoranda of 1687.

A Bill of Faire for View and Search Day, being y^e 11th of March, 168⁶₇:—

A sirloyne of beef.	4 barrels of oysters.
A breast of veale.	Oranges and lemmons.
A double pole of ling.	2 gallons of Canary.
Five dishes barrell codd. .	4 gallons of clarrett.
A side of salmon.	1 gall of white wine.
Twelve dabbs, twelve whittings.	Sallads, one quart of oyle.
2 quarts of oysters.	Some gudgeons or smelts.
1 quart of shrimps.	

Bill of Fare for the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers on their Election Day, the 7th of July, 1687:—

First Course.	4 dishes of cream and sullabubbs.
4 hammes and 24 chickens.	4 dishes of fruite.
2 grand salletts.	4 dishes of tarts.
2 sirloynes of beef, 1 clod.	Wine.
4 dishes of turkeys, 3 in a dish.	5 gallons Canary.
5 venison pattyes.	3 gallons Rhenish.
4 tongues, 4 erdders.	1 gallon clarrett.
4 dishes pulletts, 2 in a dish.	5 gallons white wine.
4 custards.	-----
	20 lbs. bisketts.
	4 lbs. waffers.
Second Course.	4 lbs. double refined sugar.
4 dishes ducks, 3 in a dish.	-----
4 Lombard pyes.	1 quar lamb, } for the musick.
4 dishes sturgeon.	2 rabbetts, }

At a Court on the 6th of March, 1694, Mr. Thomas Hatfield appeared, and desired he might have liberty to draw a lottery in the Company's Hall, entitled "The best and fairest chance att last," and that he would allow such consideration for the use of the said Hall as should be agreed on.

On the 20th of May following "Mr. Hatfield again appeared before the Court, and offered to pay after the rate of twenty-five shillings a-day for the use of the Hall, which was after the rate of a guinea a-day as guineas went

on the 6th of March last,* when the members present agreed to accept the said offer, and not to insist on any consideration for y^e tyme of ꝑparaçôn of y^e Hall and before the beginning to draw ; whereupon eight guineas were paid to Mr. Warden Pattle in part, and five tickets for the use of the Company, the numbers whereof were, 13,571, 13,572, 13,573, 13,574, 13,575.”

In 1699 the Court directed all the “implements of warre in the armorie” to be disposed of, which, according to the inventory of this year, consisted of the following articles: “10 suites of armour for footmen, all compleate ; 30 head-pieces for the same ; 19 swords with belts ; 1 bundle of rests ; 22 match-lock musketts ; 1 fire-lock muskett ; 21 collers of bandyliers ; 12 black bills ; 14 pikes, most unserviceable ; 3 halberts ; 1 iron crow ; 3 shovels ; 2 pickaxes ; 1 scoope shovell ; about 2^c of muskett shott ; about 10 bundles of match ; a barrel of powder in small casks ; several old flasks ; and several rusty daggers.”

At a meeting the 26th Jan. 1699, about selling the armour, “Mr. Thomas Saunders appeared to buy the same, and agreed to give for the musketts 2s. 6*d.* a-piece ; for the pykes, black-bills, and halberts, twelve pence each ; and for the head-pieces, back-pieces, swords, scabbards, and match, seaven shillings a hundred ; and for the shott twelve shillings a hundred ; and to meete Mr. Warden Browne on Wednesday next, and weigh and pay for y^e same ; w^h was done accordingly, and the said armour and things att the said prices came to eight pounds and eight shillings.”

Some repairs and alterations in the Hall are noticed under the same date. In the month of May it was ordered, that “y^e assent be levelled, and y^e musick room be made seven foot high ; y^e Company’s carved armes to be placed in the middle of y^e front of the musick roome, and that the Comp^s and Citty’s armes be placed in the great spaces wthin y^e Hall in the front.”

* In September of the same year the Clerk was ordered to receive guineas at the rate of thirty shillings each.

In the following year directions were given to dig below the foundation of the Hall on the east side going to be rebuilt, and that “Mr. Thomas Bowcher, carpenter, shoare upp the Hall and building over the Court roome as he shall find convenient, and board the outside between the quarter; also that a vault four feet square, where a vault much larger is now fallen in, under y^e assent of y^e Court roome, be made.”

In 1701 it was ordered, “that the Court roome ceiling be made noe higher than so as the passage out of y^e Hall into the back parlour be made even without a stepp upp, as now is. That Mr. Upton do make the Court roome as large for length that it can be made without any lobby, and that he wainscot the whole roome in such manner as y^e front pieres.”

1707. “The Court agreed with Mr. Jonathan Mayne, carver, for a lyon and unicorne to be putt upp in the Court roome for two guineas, and ordered that the same be gilded and painted at the Company's charge.”

EXTRACTS FROM THE INVENTORY OF 1707-8.

In the Court Room.

Three charrs with covers, for y^e Master and Wardens.

A leather carpet.

The room wainscotted round, and seated wth benches all covered with green.

Two Spanish tables att y^e upper end of the roome.

One green carpet.

A marble footpace.

A fire-hearth and dogges, with shovell and tongues.

The Queen's armes carved att y^e upper end of the roome.

Three old chaires for y^e Master and Wardens, covered wth green say.

A table of Mr. Hanson's gift.

A partiçon of railes and bannisters, wth 2 painted pineapples and a lyon and unicorn on y^m.

A clock and case.

In the Hall.

Three long tables with frames.

One long table behind y^e hangings.
 A bench along y^e window, and another behind y^e side table.
 Two pictures, the one of King Charles the First, y^e other of his Queen.
 Five pieces of tapestry hangings.
 A pair of andirons.
 A back to y^e chimney.
 A pair of tongues, a fire shovell.
 A wainscott settle for the Wardens.
 Nine pictures of Benefactors.
 A picture of Mr. Leat, deceased.
 Six large wainscott forms, 2 small ones, and 2 cov^d wth green.
 A settle at the lower end.
 A fire-hearth, doggs, &c.

Implements belonging to the Barge.

2 large barge cloths, all compleat.
 16 blew caps, 16 blew coats, for y^e watermen.
 The Comp^s armes carved in wood, and painted, for the stern of the barge.
 A chest of flaggs and ensigns, and 16 blew cushions.

A cupboard wherein the Company's books are, viz.

Virgill's Buchollicks, &c.
 Stow's Chronicle of England.
 Book of Martyrs, in 3 vols.
 Willis's Synopsis.*
 Fraud and Oppression detected.

* The title of this book is as follows :—

“Synopsis Papismi; that is, a generall view of Papistrie, wherein the whole Myserie of Iniquitie and summe of Antichristian Doctrine is set downe, which is maintained this day by the Synagogue of Rome, against the Church of Christ. Together with an Antithesis of the True Christian Faith, and an Antidotum or Counter-poyson, out of Scripture, against the Whore of Babylon's filthy cup of Abominations, confuted by Scripture, Fathers, Councels, Imperial Constitutions, Pontifical Decrees, their own Writers and our Martyrs, and the consent of all Christian Churches in the world. Divided into five books or centuries, that is to say, so many hundreds of Popish heresies and errours. Now the fifth time published by the authoritie of his Majesties Royal Letters Patent, with addition of a Preface, truly relating the life and death of the learned and laborious Doctor Andrew Willet, the author of this and many other worthy works. By Peter

An English Bible, in foll°.

Stow's Survey of London.

Gulielmus's Heraldry.

A Statute Book, wth y^e Company's arms on it.

Howell on the Citty of London.

Y^e Common Places of Peter Martyr's disputes.

1719. The Master acquainted the Court that one John Turney, an undertaker for funerals, had lately buried one Mrs. Mason from the Hall, but had refused to give the Master, Wardens, and Clerk, each a ring, &c. according to his agreement, the persons invited being served with gloves, hatbands, and rings; when the Court ordered that the said undertaker be compelled to perform his engagement as the Master and Wardens should direct.

1720. It was ordered “that the gentlemen merchants and traders to the Bahamia Islands have liberty to have and continue their meetings and courts in this Company's Hall and back parlor from weeke to weeke only, and att all such tymes as this Company doe not use the said Hall and parlour for their entertainments or otherwise; and that the said Bohamia Company have also the use of the two new garretts over y^e said back parlour, for their clerks to write in. In consideraçon whereof the Bohamia Comp^y are to pay this Company after the rate of twenty shillings a weeke, to be accompted from the twentieth day of June last, being the first time of their holding a court or meeting at this Hall.”

It was further ordered that if the Company of Russia merchants meet at Ironmongers' Hall any more, that they agree with this Company to pay a certain rent in respect thereof, and that the said Russia Company have notice to that effect.

Smith, Dr. in Divinity.” London, 1634, folio, 1352 pages. On the first leaf of this book is the following memorandum:—

“1681. This booke of Doctor Willet's Synopsis was given to the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers by Henry Walker of Petersham, in the county of Surry, and surrogat to the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and a member and brother of the said Company of Ironmongers, and an antient minister of the Gospell, and sometime Professor of the Hebrew at the Academy at Whitefryers; and Ordinary at the Assises in Surry, appointed by the Bishop of Chichester.”



The Ironmongers' Hall.

b. 1. v. 45.

1723. Mr. Elderton requested permission to have the use of the Hall some time before Easter week, for the purpose of a ball, which request was allowed, on condition of his paying thirty shillings to be distributed amongst the officers, as in the case of a funeral. In 1731 the use of the Hall was granted to Mr. Topham, dancing master, for the same purpose, and on the same terms.*

In 1736, it being put to the vote whether the Clerk's house should be repaired or rebuilt, the Court determined on the latter course, and the Committee of Supervisors were directed to obtain plans and proposals for the same. Directions were also given that the front of the Hall next the street be plastered, painted, and glazed, and the back front of the same next the garden and the sideboard window new glazed with crown glass.

It is very doubtful however whether this resolution of the Court, so far as regards the rebuilding of the Clerk's house, was carried into effect, for in the year 1745 the Company determined with all convenient despatch to pull down the Hall and buildings contiguous thereto, and erect a new Hall and Clerk's house, at the expense of about 5,000*l*.

Plans and estimates were obtained accordingly, and it would seem that the merits of the several designs were so nearly equipoised that the committee had some difficulty in making their choice, for, "the said several plans being balloted for, that submitted by Mr. Holden was fixed upon."

Mr. Holden was appointed surveyor, and Spier and Dowbiggen contracted to execute the works for the sum of 5,500*l*. and the old materials.

The new Hall was opened in February, 1750,† and a ball given on the occasion. Amongst the items of expense were a hogshead of port wine, ten dozen of Lisbon, half a chest of oranges, and half a hundred lemons.

The following description of the new Hall (being the one now standing) is given by Malcolm :

The basement is rustic, with a large arched door in the middle and a window on each

* By a Resolution of Court in 1814, it was settled "that this Company do not in future let their Hall for any purpose whatever."

† Some of the entries in the inventory about this period afford us a glance at the social habits of the members—amongst other things are mentioned two gilt tankards, five tobacco dishes, and a wainscot box for pipes.

side. Each wing has two others. The centre of the front is adorned with four Ionic pilasters. Over the door a Venetian window, and another, circular, within an arch. The spaces between the outer pilasters have windows with pediments, and others over them, circular. Each wing has two arched windows and two square attic. The cornice, pediment, arms, and carving in the tympanum, the vases, balustrades, and quoins on the extreme lines of the building, are all in good proportion, and form a very neat and elegant front, which is of Portland stone.

On ascending the steps we enter a large vestibule divided by six Tuscan columns into avenues, with apartments on the left, an entrance to the Court room on the right, and the stairs of the Dining Hall in the front. On one side [of the vestibule] is a door into a court (or quadrangle), formed of excellent apartments for the Clerk, his offices, and the kitchen.

At the north end of the Court-room, in a small niche, is a statue of Edward the Fourth; an easy, pleasing little figure, and does credit to the carver.*

An oval, geometrical staircase, at the east end of the Hall, leads to the withdrawing-room, in which is an elegant chimney-piece, and at the north end a niche with a small statue of Sir Robert Geffery, Knt., Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in the year 1686.

The State-room is entered through a large folding-door adorned with Ionic ornaments, a divided pediment, and very good bust. Against the west wall are the Master's and Wardens' chairs, behind which the King's arms are placed, amidst some extremely beautiful carvings. On the north side stands a grand beaufet, with Ionic columns and pilasters. The room has a fire-place on the same side, and another under the orchestra at the east end, which latter is supported by two pillars.

A cornice encompasses the room over the windows, from which a semi-oval ceiling rises, richly stuccoed with the Company's arms, satyrs' heads, cornucopias, palm-branches, flowers, scrolls, and three large panels inclosed by beautiful borders. The ceiling is of sky-blue, the ornaments white, as are the walls, but the carvings are gilt.

A window on the north side contains a small whole-length in painted glass of "Sir Christopher Draper, Mayor." He holds a roll of paper in one hand and his gloves in the other. "T. C. hoc fieri fecit anno 1639." A very tolerable performance, and the colours (except the face) clear and bright, particularly the robe and yellow of the niche.†

The statue of Sir Robert Geffery is now placed at the south end of the

* 1750, July 26. Paid Mr. Rackstraw for the figure of King Edward, 6*l.* 6*s.*

„ Aug. 20. Paid Mr. Rd. Horton, cook, for the dinner 13 Feb. last, on the opening of the Hall, 65*l.* 19*s.*

† Londinium Redivivum, vol. ii. p. 34. Lond. 1803.

Court-room. The carvings at the west end of the Banqueting-room, the beaufet, the pillars supporting the orchestra, and the portrait of Sir Christopher Draper in stained glass, were removed during the repairs and decorations which were made in 1845.

In 1817, the foundation of the Hall having been found in some places defective, and the roof much decayed, a considerable sum was expended in repairs. In 1827 a light corridor, connecting the grand staircase with the Drawing-room, was constructed for the greater convenience of introducing visitors, the only access to the Drawing-room for visitors previous to this time being by the stone staircase near the Court-room; and in 1829 the Court and Drawing-rooms were considerably enlarged and improved, and four columns and pilasters of scagliola Sienna put up in the latter.

1833. William Beekford, Esq. of Bath, presented to the Company a marble statue of his father, the late Mr. Alderman Beekford, who was admitted to the freedom and livery of the Ironmongers in 1752, and served the office of Master in the following year. This elegant specimen of art, executed by Moore, was originally placed in Fonthill Abbey. On its becoming the property of the Ironmongers' Company, it was put up, rather disadvantageously, at the west end of the Banqueting-room, but has subsequently been removed to a niche on the landing of the principal staircase.

1845. Notwithstanding the extensive repairs of the Hall in 1817, and subsequently in 1827 and 1829, it was found that a considerable outlay was again required; and, the subject being referred to a committee for consideration, they deemed it advisable to recommend to the Court, not only to effect the necessary reparation, but also to alter materially the style and decorations of the interior. This proposition being discussed, the subject was again referred to the committee for the purpose of obtaining plans and estimates; and a set of designs, executed by Mr. James Caporn, was shortly afterwards submitted to the Court, and generally approved,* but considerations of economy ultimately induced the adoption

* The designs prepared by Mr. Caporn were retained by the Company.

of a less decorative style. It must however in fairness be remarked, that this modification of the first design has given great satisfaction, and elicited very general admiration.

The Hall was re-opened on the 8th of June, 1847, when a ball was given to the friends and families of the Court, at which upwards of four hundred persons were present.

The following able remarks on the present style of the banqueting-room have been kindly communicated by my friend, George Russell French, Esq. :*—

The banqueting-room, which is 70 feet in length and 29 feet wide, was, in the year 1845, entirely re-decorated in the manner which is usually known as the Elizabethan, and in which so many of the mansions of England are built. The styles called in England the Elizabethan, in France the Renaissance, and in Italy the Cinque Cento, mark the transition from the Gothic in those respective countries, and therefore there is in such styles that general likeness, although differing from each other in details, which causes the names to be used indiscriminately by casual observers. A practised eye, however, familiar with the Tudor architecture of England, the Flamboyant of France, and the Gotico-Tedesco and Palladian of Italy, the precursors of the Elizabethan, the Renaissance, and the Cinque Cento periods, will easily recognize the peculiar shades of difference. In a word, each of the last-named styles may be briefly described as a mixture of classic and Gothic features, blended also with the arabesques of the middle ages; and thus it is not uncommon to find in one building columns and entablatures of every order of antiquity, accompanying the mullioned windows and tracery of the Gothic style.

In the classic orders, more especially in those of the Greeks, severe rules and arbitrary regulations defined the proportions and details of buildings; but in the Elizabethan and corresponding styles the artist is less restricted, and conventional propriety is not rigidly adhered to; and if in these styles the purity of classic architecture, and the geometrical symmetry of the Gothic, are not attained, yet the richness of embellishment and the variety of ornaments employed often combine to produce a picturesque effect, which is highly pleasing to most general observers.

For a banqueting-room, such as this of the Ironmongers' Company, the style adopted is perhaps as appropriate as any which could be selected, since it admits of the introduction of heraldic embellishments, otherwise out of place, because out of date, in the purely classic styles.

The principal entrance to the room is from the great staircase through folding-doors, set in a lofty portal, supported by Roman Ionic columns, adorned with arabesques, and above the pediment is the effigy of Saint Lawrence, the patron saint of the Ironmongers' Company.

A highly carved panelled dado, eight feet high, is carried entirely round the room, having in the upper compartments the emblazoned arms of the Masters and Benefactors of the Company, so far as they could be found, from the year 1351 to the present time.

At the west or dais end is placed a massive carved frame in three divisions, supported by four male and female colossal caryatid figures, with looking-glass between them. In the pediment is a shield containing the Company's arms, and above are the present royal arms of England. At the east end of the room is the music gallery, richly carved, and supported by four cantilever brackets, beneath which is a chimney-piece designed in the elaborate manner peculiar to the Elizabethan period, and supported by four terminal figures.

The ceiling, another feature upon which the artists of the Elizabethan times delighted to exhibit their fertile fancy, is a very splendid specimen of that period. It is divided into thirty-five compartments or panels, separated from each other by richly moulded bands or ribs. Twenty of these panels are filled in with arabesque tracery, and from five of the fifteen pendants are suspended chandeliers of richly cut glass. In the angles of the coved part of the ceiling are placed the arms of the Company, and above the cornice are arranged shields, supported by lizards, containing the arms of those monarchs who conferred charters on the Ironmongers' Company, and also the arms of the twelve principal Companies of the city. The rich mouldings and elaborate tracery of the ceiling are subdued by the delicacy of the colours in which it is finished, the prevailing tints being white and gold, judiciously relieved by a partial hightening of blue and red.

The room is lighted by windows on the south side, and the north wall is almost entirely covered with the portraits of benefactors and distinguished members.

The Drawing-room is 57 feet long and 20 feet wide, the semi-circular ends being divided from the rest of the room by scagliola columns of the Grecian Ionic order, supporting an appropriate entablature; the ceiling is formed into sunk panels, with a deep coving round the room. This room is lighted by five French casement windows towards the inner court.

We find nothing in the records of the Ironmongers' Company after the re-opening of the Hall that requires to be noticed in this portion of our book until the month of January 1861, when the Court, adopting a suggestion of Mr. Thomas Howard, determined on giving a Conversa-

zione * or evening entertainment, to consist chiefly of objects of art and manufacture, and to which the families and friends of members should be invited.

The committee appointed to carry out this measure, becoming sensible of the difficulty of the task which they had undertaken, wisely resolved on seeking external aid, and several friends, gentlemen distinguished for their archæological knowledge and acquirements, were invited to join them as honorary members.† By these means a clear and successful mode of operation was adopted, and it soon became evident, that, instead of an entertainment to be limited to our own members, we were preparing an Exhibition that would involve great responsibility, and to which, from its extent and variety, the public must necessarily be admitted.

Contributions with a most liberal spirit flowed in from all parts of the country, and the choicest collections of the nobility were placed at our disposal.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort contributed a fine picture, and was pleased to express his entire approbation of the measure, and her Majesty graciously allowed the Cellini shield and six rare and beautiful swords to be sent from the archaic treasures of Windsor Castle.

All the arrangements were satisfactorily completed by Wednesday the 8th of May, and on the evening of that day the hall was thrown open to a select but numerous company of between seven and eight hundred ladies and gentlemen, who remained to a late hour, and, greatly to the gratification

* An illustrated Catalogue in royal quarto of the articles exhibited at the *Conversazione* is in preparation by the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, and when completed will form a very beautiful and interesting volume. A copy of this book, so far as it is published, has been added to the Royal Library at Windsor Castle. In the Library of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort in Buckingham Palace (now Her Majesty's Private Library) is preserved the History of the Ironmongers' Company, presented by permission in 1861.

† The Honorary Members of the Committee were: Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., LL.D., F.S.A.; Bernard Bolingbroke Woodward, Esq. B.A., F.S.A., Librarian to the Queen; Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., M.R.S.L., F.L.S., F.S.A., &c; H. W. Sass, Esq.; George Scharf, Esq. F.S.A.; Richard Rivington Holmes, Esq. F.S.A.; and the Rev. James Beck, M.A. (cousin to our much esteemed clerk, S. A. Beck, Esq. whose indefatigable exertions on this occasion were beyond all praise).

of the Ironmongers' Company, appeared thoroughly to enjoy the entertainment that had been provided for them.

On the evening of Friday the hall was specially opened for the reception of the Honorary Committee, and a few friends and lovers of antiquity,* who had thus an opportunity of quietly inspecting the wondrous collection which many of them had been so instrumental in bringing together.

On Saturday morning punctually at 10 o'clock, by arrangement, His Royal Highness the Prince Consort honoured the Company with his presence, and remained for upwards of an hour carefully examining the principal objects of attraction, and on taking his leave was graciously pleased to inscribe his autograph in the Court-book, beneath which were afterwards inserted the names of the Committee who were in attendance. From 10 in the morning till 4 in the afternoon on Thursday and Friday and from a little after 11 till 4 in the afternoon on Saturday the public were admitted by tickets, and upwards of three thousand persons had thus an opportunity of inspecting the collection.

The great responsibility which the Company felt in having so large an amount of wealth committed to their care, and the irreparable nature of the loss had an accident occurred, compelled them to limit the exhibition to three days, which otherwise might have been extended much longer for the gratification of the public.

A description of the *Conversazione* appeared in most of the daily papers and in several of the periodicals of the year; and, as some particulars

* Among the company who assembled on Friday evening the 10th of May we may notice the following: Sir Frederic Madden, K.H.; John Winter Jones, Esq. F.S.A.; Alexander John Beresford Hope, Esq. M.P., F.S.A.; Charles Octavius S. Morgan, Esq. M.P., M.A., F.R.S., V.P.S.A.; John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A.; Rev. Thomas Hugo, M.A., F.S.A. &c.; Augustus Wollaston Franks, Esq. M.A., Dir. S.A.; B. B. Woodward, Esq. B.A., F.S.A.; George Scharf, Esq. F.S.A.; J. J. Howard, Esq. LL.D., F.S.A.; Rev. James Beck, M.A.; H. W. Sass, Esq.; E. R. Jupp, Esq.; William Henry Hart, Esq. F.S.A.; R. T. Pritchett, Esq.; Arthur Ashpitel, Esq. F.R.A.S., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; Alfred White, Esq.; H. S. Richardson, Esq.; J. E. Gardner, Esq.; George Richard Corner, Esq. F.S.A.; William Chaffers, Esq. F.S.A.; John Franklin, Esq.; Robert Lemon, Esq. F.S.A.; H. Magniac, Esq.

of the objects collected together would be german to the character of this work, I subjoin the account that was given in the Athenæum, which, with an extract or two from the City Press, will be sufficient for our purpose.

A brilliant entertainment was given on Wednesday evening to lovers of art and virtue in the noble Hall of the Ironmongers' Company, in Fenchurch Street, City. Praise is due both to the Master and Wardens of the Company for the admirable manner in which everything was arranged and displayed to the best advantage. At the same time, the liberality of the contributors, including almost every known name among holders of Art, deserves recognition. The *coup-d'œil* on entering the lofty and spacious Hall from a moderately-lighted drawing-room and a dark gallery was very good. Almost all the civic corporations of England contributed their plate and insignia. The masses of gold heaped up at each end of the apartment, and lighted by chandeliers, presented the gorgeousness of the most brilliant scene that has ever been witnessed on the stage, with the charm, in this instance, that everything was reality. The effect of massive golden maces, wands and badges, arranged in radiating manner from the centre of the buffet, had the appearance of a golden sun rising from a sea of golden cups and chalices, whilst at the opposite end, with the Queen's magnificent Cellini Shield for a centre, were grouped larger and more solid masses of plates and dishes of elaborate workmanship. Six rare and beautiful swords, also from the Royal Collection, and various Corporation horns and specimens of metal-work, were ranged on a table below. Not only did those whose contributions to other societies we have frequently recorded in these pages freely repeat, and even excel, their former liberality, but on this occasion aid was received from new and hitherto unlooked-for sources. Among the latter, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster stand prominent. The great sword of Edward the Third and his shield, the shield, helmet, and saddle of Henry the Fifth, from Westminster Abbey, and a magnificent folio volume, from the Cathedral Library, excited admiration. This book is the missal of Nicholas Litlington, Abbot of Westminster, A.D. 1362, and contains on one page a representation of the Crucifixion, with numerous figures, surrounded by smaller scenes from the life of Our Lord, and bearing, in the lower border, two shields with the arms and initials of the abbot for whom the book was executed. A gilt cross, date, end of fifteenth century, recently obtained by the Duc d'Aumale from the Soltykoff collection, and a monstrance, dating early in the fifteenth century, also contributed by the Duc d'Aumale, were of singularly fine workmanship. Some enamels, purchased by Mr. G. Attenborough at the recent sale of the Soltykoff collection, also excited attention. The grants of arms and charters of the various Companies afforded interest to many, since a large portion of them were only brought to light by the spirited enterprise of the Company with which the Exhibition originated. This vast assemblage may be said to embrace many other large and well-known collections, many of them again being extensive selections from

still larger museums. Among these, for the choice quality and care with which everything had been selected, may be particularized the contributions of Mr. F. Slade, Mr. C. S. Bale, Mr. P. Howard, of Corby Castle, Mr. J. Henderson, Mr. Octavius Morgan, M.P., Mr. Beresford-Hope, and the Rev. F. Russell. Mr. E. Waterton's series of rings, although only a portion of his collection, formed an attractive feature in the centre of the room. The Duke of Buccleuch contributed some of the choicest of his miniatures, including several that formerly belonged to King Charles the First, and among them a black frame containing Henry the Eighth, his parents, his first two wives, and their children. This set is known as the Tudor miniatures. Mr. Magniac also sent some superb enamels and early paintings. A very curious collection, formed by Mr. G. Offor, of Hackney, exhibited Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress in nine different foreign languages, including Caffre and Chinese. Rare English editions also were included. Earl Amhurst contributed a superb gold and enamelled Saxon fibula. Curious guns of the eighteenth century were sent by Earl Stanhope from Chevening; and a great variety of armour, including a showy Renaissance helmet, and a sword temp. Edward the Second, found in the Thames, was contributed by Mr. J. W. Baily. The only contribution from the Goldsmiths' Company might be seen in a very small stone altar of Diana, found on the site of their present Hall whilst excavating for the foundations. Mr. Stacey Grimaldi exhibited some beautiful miniatures, by his father, after Sir Joshua Reynolds, and one also of Mrs. Fitzherbert, being a duplicate of the miniature which George the Fourth had buried with him in his coffin. The Secretary of State for India, the Society of Antiquaries, the Archaeological Institute, and the Surrey Archaeological Society, also contributed some of their choicest possessions. Mr. John Nicholl exhibited a collection of documents, &c., relating to the History of the Ironmongers' Company. The Corporation of London sent four volumes of special historical interest, namely, the *Liber Albus*, the *French Chronicles*, the *Liber Custumarum*, and the *Liber Fleetwood*. Some superb specimens of embroideries were hung in the drawing-room, and a few pictures occupied the walls of a lower apartment; among which a fine large triptych of the school of M. Grünewald, formerly in Lord Orford's Collection, contributed from Buckingham Palace by H.R.H. the Prince Consort, was prominent. A side gallery leading to the drawing-room was lined with some of the choicest and rarest proofs of engravings of all periods and schools, combined with autographs, chiefly from the portfolio of Mr. Felix Slade. In this same vestibule was displayed that rarity, the earliest known printed map of London, by Ralph Aggas, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. This relic is usually preserved in the Corporation Library at Guildhall, together with a most interesting series of autograph letters from distinguished personages, most of which, including even Shakspeare's autograph on the lease of a house in Blackfriars, were to be seen in the central hall on the occasion of the Ironmongers' Soirée.

FROM THE CITY PRESS OF THE 11TH MAY, 1861.

It used to be said that the wealthy companies of the City cared for little more than good eating and drinking, and that a gathering of special interest meant little else but that the cheer was of a more *recherché* description than ordinary. This stigma is fast departing, even from the mouths of persons who are most prone to find fault. If, indeed, anything can tend to remove an opinion at once so unworthy of the holders, and so opposed to the actual truth, it must surely be such an assemblage of objects of art on the one hand, and of guests so well able to appreciate the same on the other, as that which graced the hall of the Ironmongers' Company on Wednesday evening last. On our entrance the scene was of a character which well nigh exceeds description. It seemed as if the contents of scores of museums were ransacked for their choicest and best treasures, and the eye was at a loss to select objects for a more minute inspection. Every portion of the house was devoted to works of interest. In the entrance-hall were some magnificent works in iron, massive gates, chests, and machines of various kinds. The dining room was devoted to pictures, the drawing-room to engravings of various kinds, and a long corridor to portraits and autographs. But the aspect of the great hall surpassed all other parts of this marvellous display. It was one blaze of beauty, not only for archæological eyes, but for lovers of artistic excellence of every period. Plate of the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries, belonging to public companies and private individuals, matchless collections of ancient and mediæval jewellery, ivory carvings, arms of all ages, Indian ornaments, medals, glorious illuminated manuscripts, embroidery, china of all times and manufactures—indeed it would be almost impossible to say what department of art was not represented in this unrivalled exhibition. Words fail us to describe it worthily.

After paying our respects to the Worshipful Master, R. Birkett, Esq., who received his guests in the drawing-room with his accustomed urbanity, we looked round upon the distinguished company (upwards of a thousand in number) who were favoured with invitations to this true feast of reason. Of course, we cannot afford space for a list of names, having more valuable matter to communicate, but we may say that literature and art were well represented, and that a more thoroughly enjoyable gathering we never had the good fortune to see. Every one seemed most heartily to appreciate the superlative excellence of the exhibition, and none more so than the members of the Ironmongers' Company themselves. As soon as we were able we bent our steps to the great hall, and, as we sauntered among groups of ardent admirers of art, we specially noticed the following objects, the enumeration of which may give our readers some slight notion of the gorgeous nature and lively interest of the scene in which we were moving.

[Then follows a list of some of the articles exhibited, out of which we select those that are not mentioned in the Athenæum.]

Sword and scabbard, presented by James I. to the Corporation of Canterbury.

Dagger of James IV. of Scotland, taken from his body on Flodden Field, A.D. 1513; from the College of Arms. The cup and waggon of the Mercers' Company. Cups and salt-cellers of the 15th century, belonging to the Armourers' Company. Barber Surgeons' Cup, time of Henry VIII. Christ's Hospital Cup. Cups of the Girdlers' and Innholders' Companies. Royal Oak cup, time of Charles II., belonging to the Barber Surgeons.

Five loving cups, in the form of cocks, presented to the Skinners' Company by — Cockayne, esq. Model of the great bell at Moscow, on a malachite plinth, as standing in the great square at Moscow. The vellum book and warrant book of the Hon. Artillery Company. Charter of the prior and convent of Rochester, 1241, the property of the Ironmongers' Company. Grant from William FitzHelte, lord of the manor of Aldington, granting the church to the priory of Combwell, with seal of FitzHelte appended, date circa A.D. 1170.

Prayer-book of Lord Wm. Howard, created Baron of Effingham 1553, Admiral of England, Lord Chamberlain to Elizabeth, and General of her Fleet against the Spanish Armada.

Autograph letters of Wellington. Nelson's will, in his own handwriting, in which he says: "I leave Lady Hamilton a legacy to my King and Country, that they will give her an ample provision to maintain her rank in life, and I also leave to the beneficence of my country my adopted daughter," &c. A book of Hours of the 15th century, and the Holy Gospels of the 9th century, exhibited by the Rev. T. Hugo, M.A. A romance of Alexander, of the 14th century, by W. E. Wynne, Esq. M.P. A book of Hours of the 15th century, by Messrs. Boone. Miniatures of the Seasons, 16th century, by W. Maskell, Esq. A missal of Fratres Minores, 1469, by Messrs. Boone. A fine series of bookbinding, English and foreign, exhibited by Felix Slade, Esq.

Indian and Burmese idols, and works of Indian art in gold, silver, and ivory, by permission of the Secretary of State for India. A brass lectern of the 15th century, by A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq. Three silver-gilt Italian chalices, and one German ditto of the 16th century, exhibited by the Rev. T. Hugo, M.A.

An ivory triptych of the fourteenth century, found in the Minorities, by Rev. T. Hugo, M.A. A pax, silver gilt, of the fourteenth century, also by Rev. T. Hugo, M.A. A collection of Roman and Venetian glass, from the Dover Museum. Encaustic tiles, from the ruins of Chertsey Abbey. An antique collection of keys and spurs, by Thomas Wells, Esq. Six Seals of the Corporation of Maidstone. Bracelets, found in the interior of Africa, exhibited by E. Hawkins, Esq. A large collection of old Wedgwood ware, by A. Pellatt, Esq. One of fifty copies of the Portland Vase, also by A. Pellatt, Esq. An embroidered Pall, A.D. 1480; exhibited by the Merchant Taylors' Company. A fine collection of Chamberlains' Keys, by C. O. Morgan, Esq., M.P. Anglo-Saxon relics, from Fairford, Gloucestershire, by W. M. Wylie, Esq.

A monstrance, the property of H. B. Flower, Esq. A monstrance and chalice, by H. Magniac, Esq. Jewellery of the fifteenth century, by R. Phillips, Esq.

A staff of Dr. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, used by him on his way to execution; beheaded on Tower-hill 1535, for denying the supremacy of Henry VIII. as Head of the Church, exhibited by C. Eyston, Esq., of Hendred. The grace cup of Sir Thomas More, beheaded 1535, the property of C. Eyston, Esq. The mitre and grace cup of St. Thomas of Canterbury, exhibited by Cardinal Wiseman. A case of Rings, value 20,000*l.*, commencing with Egyptian and Etruscan times; the property of Edmund Waterton, Esq. of Walton Hall, Yorkshire. A jewelled pendant or reliquary, formerly belonging to Katharine of Braganza. A collection of Papal and other large Rings, chiefly of the 15th century, exhibited by C. O. Morgan, Esq., M.P.

A unique Norman helmet. A tilting helmet, time of King John. Two tilting helmets of Henry V. and Edward IV. An embossed helmet, time of Elizabeth. Two suits of real Norman chain mail, supposed to be the most perfect in existence.

The old Boar's Head sign, from Eastcheap. The Petition Crown-piece, by Simon; one of the only eight made: sold lately for 220*l.* A splendid collection of Greek, Roman, and Venetian glass, (one goblet value 420*l.*) exhibited by Felix Slade, Esq. A beautiful collection of maces, belonging to various corporate towns. The sword, mace, and purse of the City of London. A curious Anglo-Saxon fibula, belonging to Earl Amherst. The garters of Henrietta Maria of France, Queen of England. A complete set of Apostle spoons, silver, A.D. 1611. Sword, time of Edward II., found in the Thames, near Blackfriars-bridge. An inscribed sword, time of Henry VI., found in the Ouse, opposite Cawood Castle, Yorkshire. An anelace, richly engraved, time of Charles V. of Germany. An ivory group, by Fiamingo, exhibited by J. Jones, Esq. A splendid collection of ancient arms, by R. T. Pritchett, Esq. Ivory carvings of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, by A. J. Beresford Hope, Esq. and others. A beautiful collection of Dresden and Sèvres China, by H. Bohn, Esq. Two flint guns of the eighteenth century, by Earl Stanhope. A collection of Moorish, Persian, and Venetian inlaid metal work, by J. Henderson, Esq. A Greek mask, by E. S. Bale. Beautiful specimens of wood carving, by W. S. Rogers, the executant of the carving at St. Michael's Cornhill. A portrait, on enamel, of Jeanne d'Albret, by the Duc d'Aumale. Miniatures of Henry VIII. and Francis I., by H. Magniac, Esq. A very choice collection of miniatures, the property of the Duke of Buccleuch. A collar of monkeys' teeth, worn in battle by the Peruvian Indians. A collection of Persian bronzes. Two black jacks, or leathern pitchers, for ale, time of Richard II.; very rare. Professor Wheatstone's private or universal telegraph apparatus, and the automatic printing telegraph. Abdi's patent fuse. Specimens of aluminium, raw and manufactured. A curfew, exhibited by Henry Willett, Esq. A collection of keys found in the Thames. The appointment by Napoleon of Marshal Ney. Two chased daggers. The hunting cup of James I. with the inscription "Drink ye thrice full ere you sit down, to y^e Rose, y^e Thistle, and y^e Crown." The Seal of the Commonwealth, by Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.

By this time we began to feel overcome by the multitude of objects that demanded

our attention, and were not unwilling to escape to a refreshment tent, which had been erected in what is usually an interior quadrangle, where an abundance of ice, wine, tea, and coffee, &c. were waiting for our selection. Again we perambulated the rooms, loath to leave a sight that is little likely to be paralleled, and staying to catch another and yet another look of some never-to-be-forgotten treasure.

Thus, long past midnight, ended a day the proceedings of which will constitute an era in the history, not only of the ancient and wealthy guild of Ironmongers, but of the City Companies at large.



A LIST OF PORTRAITS IN THE IRONMONGERS' HALL.

In the Court Room.

THOMAS MICHELL, a benefactor circiter 1527; in a black gown and small ruff, with chestnut-coloured hair and heavy countenance. Painted by Cocke in 1640; probably a copy from some earlier picture.

NICHOLAS LEAT, an esteemed member of the Company, and Master in the years 1616, 1626, and part of 1627; habited in a black gown richly furred, deep ruff and ruffles, and dark beard and whiskers. This finely executed portrait was presented to the Company by his sons, Mr. Richard and Mr. Huet Leat, in 1631.

ROWLAND HEYLIN, a benefactor; Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1614 and 1625, and Sheriff of London in 1624. Expression pleasing, with white beard and whiskers; habited in a black gown, cap, and plain white collar; and a desk and papers before him. A good picture; painted by Cocke in 1640.

THOMAS THOROLD, a benefactor, Master of the Company in 1634, 1644, and 1645. White beard and grave countenance; habited in a scarlet gown, ruff, and gold chain. A very fine portrait; supposed to be by Cornelius Janssen.

JOHN CHILD, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1786. In a neat white wig, black livery gown furred, and a dark brown undersuit, with a paper of accounts in his hand. Painted by order of the Court in 1782, to mark their consideration for the services rendered by Mr. Child during the repairs of the Hall.

JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A. Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1859, in his livery gown; a three-quarter size of life by Middleton. Painted by order of the Court in 1851.

On the principal Staircase.

THOMAS HANBY, a benefactor, Master of the Company in 1775. Close powdered wig, florid countenance, and costume of the period. A copy from an original portrait, and presented to the Ironmongers' Company by the late John Hillman, Esq.

In the Banqueting-room.

THOMAS LEWEN, a benefactor, Master of the Company in 1535, and Sheriff of London in 1537. Habited in a scarlet cloak furred, small ruff, and flat hat. Painted by Cocke in 1640, by order of the Court.

SIR WILLIAM DENHAM, Sheriff of London in 1534, Merchant of the Staple of Calais, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company from 1531 to 1549. Habited in a grey cloak, rich crimson under-vest, gold chain, deep ruff, and beard. A fine portrait, painted by Cocke.*

MRS. MARGARET DANE, a benefactress, 1579. Habited in a scarlet robe, black cap and ruff, with jewels round her neck, and kneeling before a desk, on which is placed a book. Painted by Cocke in 1640, by order of Court.

ISAACK WALTON, made free of the Ironmongers' Company in 1617-18. A copy painted by Mr. Hughes from the original portrait by Houseman in the National Gallery.

THOMAS HALLWOOD, a benefactor, and Master of the Company in 1621. Habited in a dark gown, furred, with rich under vest, deep ruff, and ornamented lace cuffs to the sleeves. Painted by Cocke in 1640.

SIR JAMES CAMBELL, a benefactor, Sheriff in 1619, Lord Mayor in 1620, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1615, 1623, and 1641; "an aged pleasant-looking man, with white beard and hair;" grey cloak, rich crimson under-vest, gold chain, and ruff. A fine painting, by Cocke.

* The following notice of Cocke appears in Stanley's edition of Bryan's Dictionary of Painters :—

"Henry Cocke, portrait painter and copyist, flourished in 1640, as appears by several portraits painted by him in that year, for the worshipful Company of Ironmongers and now in their hall. They are copies of older pictures, as the personages whom they represent were dead long before the time they were executed, with the exception of Sir James Cambell, who sat to the artist. The portraits of the King and Queen's Majesties (Charles I. and Henrietta Maria, which the worshipful Court rated at the same price as their benefactors) no longer grace their hall: as they were no doubt copied from pictures by Vandyck, and Cocke was a clever hand at that work, they are probably rejoicing under the more famous name, and gracing more aristocratic walls."

This suggestion of the compiler of the Dictionary is probably correct, for when Captain Brewer in 1660 was called upon to restore the King's portrait, which had been committed to his care during the Commonwealth, he could not produce it, it having "through his means miscarried," and he proposed to take the old frame and cause a new drawing to be made at his own expense, which probably was done, as we find in the inventory of 1707-8 mention made of "two pictures, the one of King Charles the First, y^e other of his Queen." But these have also disappeared, and none of the present members of the Court have any recollection of them.

RALPH HANDSON, Clerk of the Ironmongers' Company, and a benefactor, circiter 1653; an old man with white hair, in a black gown and cap, with band and cuffs.

SIR ROBERT GEFFERY, Knt. a benefactor, Sheriff of London 1673, Lord Mayor 1686, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1667 and 1685. In his robes of office, laced band, and large wig, with square-toed shoes. "A full-length portrait, painted by Richard Phillips at the expense of the Company, but a very indifferent performance."

SIR SAMUEL THOROLD, Bart. 1738; in a full dress of the period. A fine portrait presented to the Company in 1800, by the Rev. Mr. Neale.

THOMAS BETTON, a benefactor and member of the Ironmongers' Company 1723; a fine portrait, the face handsome, with full flowing dark wig, and easy attitude.

SIR CHARLES PRICE, Bart. Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1798. This picture, which is considered to be an excellent likeness, was painted by an order of Court in 1846, and is a copy of the original portrait by R. Carruthers.

SAMUEL LORD VISCOUNT HOOD, admitted to the freedom of the Ironmongers' Company in 1783. This beautiful and highly finished portrait by Gainsborough was presented to the Company by his Lordship in 1784, as a testimony of his esteem and regard. His Lordship is represented in an admiral's uniform, one arm resting on the fluke of an anchor, and a telescope in his hand. A copy of this picture was painted by Mr. Wood in 1825, under the direction of the Ironmongers' Company, at the particular request of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.

EDWARD LORD VISCOUNT EXMOUTH, enrolled as a liveryman of the Ironmongers' Company in 1817; a fine full-length portrait, painted by Sir William Beechey, and purchased by the Company.

In the foregoing list of portraits I have made some use of a very elegant little work entitled "A Glance at the Pictures," compiled by our highly respected friend, Leapidge Smith, Esq., and presented by him to the members of the Court; and I cannot, in concluding this portion of the work, resist the opportunity of transcribing *verbatim* a very happy *jeu d'esprit*, which that gentleman addressed to the Master, and distributed to a few friends, after the final hanging of the pictures; which, in consequence of some mis-direction in the first instance, had not been arranged in the most judicious manner.

(In re the Ironmongers' Pictures.)

IRONMONGERS' HALL, June 8, 1848.

Dear Master,—After fretting, fuming, scowling, and growling, for two long years, I am now a happy, contented, and gratified FELLOW. Happy to see my OLD FRIENDS, "in

order due," harmonised and in harmony with each other, and all evincing positive delight at their improved situation. OLD RALPH looks at THE MASTER as he did when he wrote his expressive minute, "May God bless them all!" MRS. MARGARET DANE is most appropriately kneeling beside "the Altar-piece" as it has been sarcastically called! SIR CHARLES (who may now be *seen*,) properly takes the lead of a noble line, including the munificent BETTON, who looks as if he had forgiven the late decision of THE HOUSE OF LORDS. SIR ROBERT and his fellow Knights (CAMBELL and DENHAM,) flanked by LEWEN and THOROLD, seem prepared to enjoy all their dinners o'er again: and as to dear OLD ISAACK, he would be happy anywhere; but to be in a position to command a view of the whole body of his IRONMONGER FRIENDS is evidently most gratifying to the OLD PISCATOR; for he looks as delighted as if he had just enjoyed a glorious day's sport, and was breathing the pure atmosphere of his favourite meadows.

In the Court-room are "most grave and reverend Signors," who, altho' presiding over the business matters, yet have an eye to THE GOODLY COMPANY up-stairs, whom they hope some day to join.

When I took my leave, after seeing them in their respective places, methought they all smiled an approval, and even RADICAL BECKFORD no longer frowned upon me (for losing his remonstrance); and as to ST. LAWRENCE, he most condescendingly held out his gridiron, which I most reverently saluted.

On leaving the vestibule I could not but repeat OLD RALPH's motto "May God bless them all" (*i. e.* not the pictures, but the members).

I have the pleasure to be,

Dear Master,

Your most gratified and obedient Servant,

L. S.

THOMAS LANGTON ESQ.

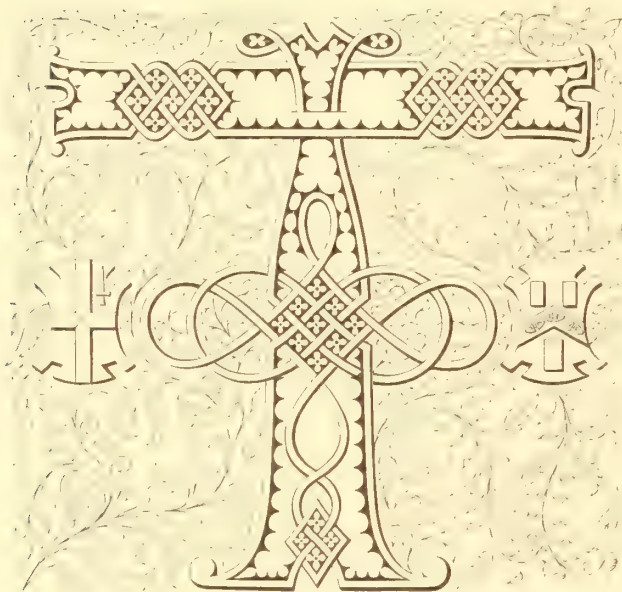
Master,

Ironmongers' Hall



MAY 9TH, ANNO DNI. 1609.

Whereas it is conceued we are not borne for ourselves but owe a dewtie unto God, as good disposers of his blessings, knowing assuredlie that the remembrance of just men lyve for euermore ;



THE COURT at this present, indue regard thereof, and the thankfulness of many blessings which God hath pleased by the hands of others to bestow uppon them, hath inacted and agreed, and recorded the same, as an act perpetually, that from henceforth a briebe be made of the names and guestes of such whom God hath rayased upp especial Benefactors of this Companie, and the same briebe to be well

and distinctlie redd in open courte, the first quarter court of everie yeare ; and if neglect thereof doe happen through improvidence of the Master and Wardens, or either of them, then the paine of fortie shillings to be assessed and leauied uppon them, for euery suche defaultie, by virtue of this acte, to the comon box of this Company, and the said order to remayne for ever in the books of ordinances as an act perpetuallie.

RIC'US HUNTER J^r. Clieus.*

* It is clear, from the signature of Richard Hunter attached to the entry of this act in the Ironmongers' books, that he was at that time clerk of the Company, which clears up a doubt expressed in the foot-note of page 348.

MISCELLANEOUS BENEFACTIONS.

1442. “Maister ADDYRLE, Iremonger, alderman, and Maior of London, gave the grete gilte cuppe, wth the blewe columbyne in the topp of the cov^r, weying by troy weight xlix. ounces, to do us worshippe, while it wolle last.”

1463. THOMAS DORCHESTER, by his will dated the 12th of May, bequeathed to the Company 40*l*. to keep and observe annually an “obite and anniv^sary for his sowle, with placebo and dirige, and masse and requiem solempney by note in the parisshe church of Seint Mary-at-hill.”

1478. ROBERT BYFIELD,* citizen and Ironmonger, merchant of the staple at Calais and some time Sheriff of London, gave to the Ironmongers' Company “ij. basyns of silv^r, weying by troy w^t c. v. unc^s, that they should do worship to God ev^{ry} yere in the chirche . . . and in other places where nede shalbe, and in no wise to be solde while they will last; and also he gave in redy money xx^{li}.” By his will, which was proved at Lambeth on the 24th of May, 1482, he appears to have resided at a capital mansion in Water Lane, Tower Street, part of which he bequeaths to his wife Johanna, and desires to be buried in the churchyard of St. Dunstan's in the East. He makes bequests to the churches of Cayham and Rotheley, in the county of Leicester, and directs the disposal of his property there, and in the parish of Apuldore in the county of Kent, and mentions his sister Elizabeth, the wife of Clarenceux, and his children William, Robert, Anne, and Johanna.†

1492. JOHANNA BYFIELD, widow, late wife of Robert Byfield, citizen and Ironmonger, by her will dated 15th January in this year, bequeathed to the Wardens and Commonalty of Ironmongers “to have her soul and the soul of her late husband in their remembrance among their devout prayers, two basons of silver wth garlands in the barrels of them, weighing 105 ounce^s, to do them and their successors worship.”

1500. “Maister JOHN BATE, Iremonger, and Felys his wyfe, gave a standing cupp gilte, with a cov^r weying by troy weight xlj. unc^s, and a grete and a large towell of diap^r, ther with to do God and us worship, and not to be solde while they will last.”

* Arms : Sable, five bezants in saltire, and a chief or.—Harl. MS. 6860; and Coll. of Arms.

† See a notice of Robert Byfield, page 36 ante.

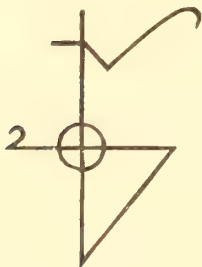
"Mystris FELYS BATE, late the wife of John Bate, gave ij. saltys with a cover of sylver, and pcell gylt, weying liij. unces di., the iij. day of November, a^o M.v^c."

"JOHN LAWTRANS, Ironmonger, gave a grete maser, which hath Sent Lawrans in the botom, weighing le troy lx. ounces iij. grs."

1505. "MRS. HEED, late the wyf of Maister Henry Heed, late of London, Sheriff, gave a stondyng gilt cup with a cover, weying xxv. unces and halfe."

"Mr. JOHN GUYVA gave a herse cloth richly embroidered."*

1516. "Maister RICHARD GRAY gave 5^{li} sterling for keeping for five years to come his obite in Saint Michael's in Queenhithe. He also gave 20^{li} sterling to be lent to five of the poorest and most honest persons of our craft, to each 4^{li} for two years, taking sufficient pledge of sylver plate, or gold, or suff^t surity to bring in the said money again."



1519. "THOMAS MYCHELL, Iremonger, gave to the ffelyshyppe of Yrmongers ij. yowrs, weying liiij. ownces, ij^{dwt.}, of silver and pcell gylt."

1520. "Master JOHN GYLES, some tyme master of our Company, gave unto the Company of Iremongers le 3 Novemb. a^o 1520, a stonding cuppe gylt wth a cover gylt, weying xx. unces and a qr. marked wth this mark in the margent, and ij. torches wthall, and a p^d weyght of brasse, wth the Ironmongars arms p^t upon."

1526. "Master HARRE STURGON, who died the 21 Aug. in this year, gave a black nutt, wth a cov^o of sylver, p. gylt, waying xxxiiij. ownces."

1531. ROBERT SMYTHE left by his will 110*l.* to the Ironmongers' Company, to be laid out in an estate to produce a clear yearly rental of 5*l.* on condition that they observe "one solemn obitt in the parish church of St. Bennet Gracechurch Street, on the 26. day of December, with placebo and dirige by note on the evening and mass of requiem by note on the morrow following, for the soul of Robert Smythe, citizen and Ironmonger of London, deceased, and Agnes his wife, &c. A^o 22 Henry VIII."

1534. ELIZABETH GYVA, by her will, dated 2d Aug. 1534, and 26th of Henry VIII. bequeathed a tenement containing four shops in St. Michael's Lane, in the parish of "St. Myhell in Crooked Lane, near Candlewick Street of London," to the Company of Ironmongers, on condition that they should at their own charges for 100 years after her decease keep an "obitt or anniversary solemnly by priest and clerks by note, with placebo and dirige, &c. in the parish church of St. Leonard, Eastcheap, after the manner used and accustomed in London for honest persons."

* As supposed, about 1515.

AGNES CAWSTON, widow, gave to the Company the lease of a piece of "voide grounde of the pettie cannons for 80 yeares."

1541. HUMPHREY BARNS, by his will, dated the 3d day of August, 1541, and the 33d of Henry VIII. bequeathed to the Company of Ironmongers "a tenement in Great East Cheap, in the parish of St. Leonard, called The Christopher; another tenement in Wood Street, in the parish of St. Peter in Cheap; and two other houses in Smith Lane in the parish of St. Margaret Patent," for the purpose of keeping two obits and other religious observances for the repose of his soul.

1544. Mr. HUGHE BYRDE gave "a carpet for the highe table in the parlour and one short carpet for the window in the Court room."

Mrs. ANN NEWELL gave "one plain table and one dossen of plain napkins."

1554. ROBERT DOWNE, Master, gave to the Company, on the 3d day of November, "ij. basins and ij. yewers of sylvⁿ, peell gilt, waying sevyn score and sevyntyne ounces."

JOHN FENE, "by his last will and testament, bequeathed to the Company lxxx^{li}."

1558. ROBERT HYCKES, citizen and Ironmonger, gave to the Company "one standing cupp with a cover, guilte, waying xxvj. ounces three quarters and a halfe."

1561. "WYLLYAM CLARKE, Ironmonger, gave by his will to the Company a standynge cuppe withe a cover, all gyllte, w^t this marke on the cover: the weight off the sayde cuppe is xxij. ounces ij. dwt."

1562. "April 27 this year, Maister BEREMANE gave to the Company a cupp w^t a cou^r, all guilt, waying xxviij. ounces ij. q^{rs}, in consideration whereof it was agreed that if he be su^moned for any matter, if he may conveniently come to the Hall with ease he muste, els he is pardoned."

WILLIAM JACKMAN "bequeathed to the Company iiij^{li} iv^s."

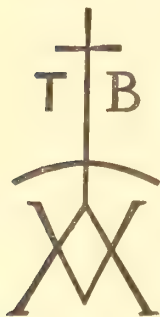
Mrs. AGNES LEWIN gave to the Company "two salts w^t a cover, all gilt, weighing lxv. oz."

1563. Mr. EDWARD BRIGHT and Mr. ANTHONY GAMMAGE gave to the Company "twelve cussyns of tapestry worke wrought withe silke and crewell, with the Ironmongers' armes wrought in ev^y of them."

1566. In an old Book of Orders under this date, at fol. 42, it is stated that Sir



CHRISTOPHER DRAPER “gave the land in the parish of Allhallows Steyning whereupon the Hall and two other houses are now built.” It had probably been conveyed to him and others in trust for the Company, in order to keep within the limits of the statute of mortmain.



1567. Mr. THOMAS BROWNE gave to this Company “one carpet of tapistry on the feast daye in the yere of o^r Lord God Mv^{cl}xvij. wth the Iremongers armes, the M^vchaunt Adventurers armes, and the said Mr. Tho^s Browne’s m̃k wrought in y^t, w^{ch} m̃k is here in the m̃gen hereof.

1573. WILLIAM DANE gave 10*l*. for a dinner at his funeral.

1571. Mr. CARR bequeathed to the Company the sum of 400*l*. and directed certain distributions to be made for a limited period of time to the parishes of Standon, in Hertfordshire, and Chipping Ongar and Doddinghurst, in the county of Essex; 7*l*. 10*s*. amongst five of the poorest scholars professing divinity in the University of Oxford; and the like sum to five poor scholars of Cambridge.

In the Company’s Accounts of 1591, the following entry occurs:—“To the p^rformance of Mr. Carres will and legacie this yere, being the last yere that the same bequest is fullie ended, to the pishes of Standon, Chipping Hunger, and Dodinghursts, xv^{li}.”

1573. JOHN CARR, Jun. gave “1 standyng cupp gilt, 48½ on^s; more, 1 table clo. of diã. of 6½ ells in length, 1 table clo. of diã. 5½ ells in length, 1 diã. towell of 5 ells in length, and three livery towels of diã.” By another entry under the same date we find that John Carr also gave to the Company the sum of 60*l*.

1576. Mr. Alderman HARDING gave the sum of ten pounds: viz. five pounds to the poorest of the Company, and the other five pounds to make the Company a dinner at his funeral.

1583. Mrs. CARR gave 10*l*. to the Company, with which the Wardens were directed to purchase a cup.

1604. Mr. WILLIAM GAMMAGE, who died during his year of office as Master, bequeathed to the Company “the sum of x^{li} to provide a dinner for the livery.”

1604. Mr. ROWLAND LEE, Ironmonger, gave to the Company “a cupp of silver and guilt, poiz. 31 oz. ½.”

Mrs. ANN FISHER gave “1 standing cupp silver and gilt.”

1605. WILLIAM GURNEY bequeathed the sum of 40*s*. for the poor almsmen of the Company.

1606. ROBERT EST, late citizen and Ironmonger, bequeathed to the Company “1 longe window pillowe, 2 side cushions thereunto belonging, of arras work w^t silke and goulde, a long damaske tablecloth, &c. and 10^{li} for a drinkinge at his burial.”

1607. Mrs. ANN SHORTUS, widow, gave to the Company a standing cup and cover, 20 oz.

1608. At a Court held the 11th July in this year, Mr. CHRISTOPHER CLETHROW, executor of the last will and testament of Mr. Henry Cletherow, deceased, delivered to the Wardens “1 gilt salt w^t a cover, weighing 52½ oz. and 15 pcell guilte spones, waying 27 oz.,” the bequest of the said Henry Cletherow.

Mr. ROBERT CHAMBERLAIN, deceased, bequeathed to the Company “2 basons and euars of silver pcell guilt, the one waying 96 oz. and the other waying 91 oz.”

1609. Mr. WILLIAM CHAPMAN bequeathed to the Company “3 silver cupps and a salt of silver, weighen together 36 oz.”

1616. Mr. GEORGE CHAMBERLEYN gave a standing cup with a cover, silver and gilt, weighing 39 oz.

1617. Sir THOMAS CAMBELL.—“Curia primo die Octobris.—Where it hath formerlye bene desired that a barge cloth should be provided, the same imbrothered; and where Mr. JAMES CAMBELL, executor to his father Sir Thomas Cambell, hath given 20^{li} to be bestowed in plate, and conceived better to be bestowed in the said cloth; but where he requereth that his father’s armes imblasoned might bee set on the side wth the Companyes, w^h is not thought meete: Mr. Warden Cambell offered to give unto the Company the value of the xx^{li}, either in plate or in a piece of tapestry for y^e further end of y^e upper parlour, at y^e election of y^e Company; but y^e Court rather made choice of tapestry, as more needful, which was delivered on the 15th of June in the following year, and consisted of 31 ells and $\frac{3}{4}$ Flemish, at 14^s 6^d per ell—23^{li} 14^s 6^d.”

Mr. WOODWARD bequeathed to the Company 200*l*.

1620. Received of Lady HARVEY 21*l* for a dinner on the 21st of March, being the day appointed for the funeral of Sir Sebastian Harvey.

Received from Mrs. COWLEY, “wydowe, one silver and guilt cuppe, with a cover, waying 29 oz., as the guift of Mr. Walter Cowley, deceased.”

1625. JEROME HAYDON bequeathed to the Comp^y x^{li} to be bestowed in plate; “in accomplishment of which his widow presented a faire white silver bason, waying 72 oz., the overplus of which plate she intended as a courtosie or remembrance from herself.”

1626. JOHN WHEELER gave the Company “x^{li} for a peece of plate, and ten pounds to be distributed at the next Court after his deccase to ten poor Ironmongers, or their widows.”

1628. The Clerk made request that the Company would accept of “a picture of Christ disputing with the Herodians, w^{ch} he bestowed on them, to remain to the Comp^y, w^{ch} the Court assented unto.”

THOMAS PARKE, citizen and Ironmonger, by his last will and testament, gave to the Company 40*l.* to buy a piece of plate. He is elsewhere described as Thomas Parke, Esq. of Westbeach, in the Isle of Ely.

1629. Mr. NICOLAS DENBY, of Gray’s Inn, gave to the Company 200*l.* for ever, on condition that they should allow to himself, aged 55, and his wife, aged 65, 20*l.* per annum, during the term of their two lives, and to the longest liver of them.

1631. “Mr RICHARD LEATT, and Mr. HUET LEATT, exo^{rs} of the last will and test^t of Mr. Nicholas Leatt, deceased, a worthie citizen and member of this Comp^y, presented to the said Comp^y their said father’s picture in oyle colour, as a token of their love, to remain in the Hall as a remembrance of their dear deceased father, w^{ch} the Court thankfully accepted.”

1635. ROBERT CAMBELL, citizen and Alderman of London, extract from the will of:—“Item, I give and bequeath unto the Company and Society of Ironmongers, whereof I am a brother, the sum of 30^{li} current money of England, 10^{li} whereof to make them a dinner upon the day of my burial, and the other 20^{li} to make a piece of tapestry hanging for the furnishing the upper parlour, which is already begun, by the legacy of Sir Thomas Cambell my father.”

1637. THOMAS WILLETTS, extract from the will of:—“Item, I give unto the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers of London the sum of twenty pounds, to be by them bestowed on a dinner for themselves, and such of the Livery of the said Company as shall go with my corps to the church at my funeral.”

1639. Mr. THOMAS CARTER gave to the Company, by his last will and testament, “xx^{li}, to be expended on a dinner for the Livery; and Mrs. Carter his widow, and her son Mr. Thomas Carter, gave 10^{li} for the poor of the Company.”

1639. THOMAS HANSON, extract from the will of, dated 20th Feb.:—“Item, my will and meaning is, that the corn money imprest on me to the Company of Ironmongers be laid out for a cup or bowl for the Company, if my executrix liketh thereof, with my name graven thereon, which I give them in remembrance of my love towards them.”

1639. Mr. WILLIAM DEYOS bequeathed to 20 poor members of the Ironmongers' Company 6s. 8*d.* each, to be paid by his executors to the Master and Wardens, with a view to their distributing the same at their discretion. He also gave to the Company a silver gilt cup with his name engraven thereon, of the value at least of 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as a small remembrance.

1640. Sir CHRISTOPHER CLETHROW, citizen and alderman, bequeathed to the Company 10*l.* for a piece of plate.

Mr. THOMAS LARGE, by his last will and testament, bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 50*l.*

1641. Mrs. ALICE HEYLIN, by her last will and testament, gave to the Company of Ironmongers, of which her late husband was a member, the sum of 100*l.*

1648. CHARLES SNELLING, by his last will and testament, gave to the Ironmongers the sum of 50*l.*

1657. Mr. JOHN GRUNDRY, *alias* GUNDRY, the Company's counsel, gave by his will one large standing cup and cover.

Mr. JOHN STEELE, citizen and Ironmonger, bequeathed to the Company 10*l.* for a piece of plate.

1658. JOHN LEWIS gave a standing cup and cover, weighing 58 oz. 13 dwts.

1661. Mr. HUGH NORRIS bequeathed to the Company 100*l.*

1662, May 13. JOHN BAPTISTA GUIATT gave to the Company "six silver and p^t p^l guilt spoones, weighing 11oz., for licence to alienate a house in Crutched Friars."

1663. Sir JOB HARBY, Bart. bequeathed to the Company 200*l.*; also the sum of 60*l.*, to be laid out in a basin and ewer of silver, for a remembrance.

1666. Ordered—"that Mr. JOHN HARMER'S legacy of 50^{li} be entered amongst the names of y^e Comp^s good benefac^s."

"Received of the execu^{rs} of Mr. GEORGE MARGETTS 1 silver tankard, being a legacy left by him unto this Company by his last will and testament."

1675. RICHARD YOUNG presented to the Company, "one large silver salt, containing 69 oz., and a caudle cupp and cover of silver, cont^s 31 oz. 1 d^t. in considera^on of his not serving either under or upper Warden or Master of the Company this yeare. and in consideration of being excused from that service in future."

“Mr. WM. WALKER acquainted the Court that his father had left the Company a legacy of tenn pounds to buy a piece of plate wth, w^{ch} he conceived would doe best in y^e Comp^s armes sett at large upon the porter's staffe, which the Court approved of.”

1671. Sir JOHN LEWIS, Bart. by his will, dated 21 June, 1670, bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 100*l.* besides the 5*l.* advanced for corn money, to be disposed of as they should see fit for the good of the Company; which sum was received on the 16th February, 1671, of his executors, Sir Thomas Foot, Sir Francis Roll, and Arthur Onslow, Esq.

1677. Mr. THOMAS GLOVER,* by his will, dated the 23d August, 1673, bequeathed to the Corporation and Company of Ironmongers 50*l.* in money, whereof 25*l.* was to be expended in a particular piece of plate at the discretion of his executors, on which was to be engraven, “The gift of Thomas Glover;” and the remaining 25*l.* to be employed by the Master and Wardens for the good and benefit of the poor of the said Company. The will was proved on the 29th October, 1677, by his brother, John Glover.

Mrs. ANN SANDYS, executrix of the will and testament of the late Mr. John Sandys, citizen and Ironmonger, delivered to the Master and Wardens the sum of 100*l.*, being a legacy left to the Company by the said John Sandys.

1680. “Mr. SAM. MORRIS p^{re}sented the Comp^y w^t an iron box guilt w^t 3 locks and keys, to putt the Compa^s seal in; when it was ordered for the future that one kee should remain w^t the present Master and his successors, and the other two keys to be delivered into the custody of the two antients of the Compa^y that shall be present at Court.”

1680. Mr. JOSEPH KING, deceased, bequeathed to the Company 25*l.*

1681. Mr. HENRY WALKER, a member of this Company, presented “a booke of Doctor Willett's Synopsis,” which they accepted with thanks, and ordered to be placed in the Company's Library.

1682. Extract from the will of NATHANIEL HUMFRYES:—“I give and bequeath unto the Master, Wardens, and Commonallity of the mistery of Ironmongers, London, the full some of tenn pounds, and all such some or somes of money as shalbe due from

* He was buried at St. Sepulchre's Snow Hill, where a monument is erected to his memory just above the door leading to the vestry, with this inscription:—“Thomas Glover, citizen and Ironmonger. Ob. 13 October, 1677, aged 45 years.” Arms: Sable, a chevron ermine between three crescents argent.

them to my executrix for corne money, to be by them employed for the use of y^e poor of y^e said mistery.”

1686. Capt. THEOPHILUS BARNARD, a member of this Company, “presented to the Master and Wardens, for the use of the said Comp^y, as his free gift, the sum of fifty pounds.”

1691. Mr. WILLIAM HIET, by his will, bequeathed to the Company of Ironmongers 40*l.* for the use of their poor members.

1692. CHARLES THOROLD bequeathed for the use of the Company 50*l.*

1694. Mr. THOMAS HEATLEY, clerk of the Ironmongers’ Company, gave to the Company, by his executor, “a piece of plate in the form of a standing cup or punch-bole, w^t a scollop rim thereon, w^{ch} rimme is to take off, or, being fixed on the said bole, becomes a monteth.”

Capt. WILLIAM WALKER, late Master, presented the Company with 30 knives and forks with silver handles for the Master’s table.

1694-5. Mr. JOHN YOUNG presented to the Company six pictures, viz. Democritus, Heraclitus, King James the First, King Charles the Second and his Queen, the Duke of Gloucester, and one other picture.

1700. Mr. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER presented to the Company two silver trencher plates, value 10*l.*

1706. Sir WILLIAM HUMPHREYS presented to the Company a standing cup silver gilt, on which are engraved the arms of the Ironmongers’ Company and those of Humphreys, and the following inscription:—“Ex dono Gulielmi Humphreys miles et nuper Vicecoñ Londini ad Societatem, 1706.”

1710. Sir GEORGE THOROLD presented to the Company a standing cup, silver gilt, inscribed—“The gift of Sir George Thorold, Knight Baronett, and Alderman of the City of London, and one of this Society 1710,” with the arms of the Company and those of the family of Thorold.

1712. RALPH LANE presented to the Company a standing cup silver gilt weighing 52 oz. 7 dwts. inscribed:—“Ex dono Radolphi Lane armigeri, 1712.” with a coat of thirty-two quarters and an impalement.*

* The quarters and impalement are as follows:—1. Per pale azure and gules, three saltires argent, *Lane*. 2. Sable, three escallop shells argent, *Strickland*. 3. Gyronny of eight argent and

1714. Sir THOMAS DUNK presented to the Company "their arms in silver for the head of a beadle or porter's staffe."

1718. On the 10th July in this year ROBERT EDWARDS, a worthy member of the Ironmongers' Company, presented them with "a silver monteth or punch-bowle, marked to weigh 78 oz. 12 dwts., and also a silver ladle, for being excused serving the office of Master."

1725. Mr. HENRY PALMER presented a gilt tankard.

sable, on a canton a covered cup, *Strelley*. 4. Argent, two bars azure, on the first an annulet, all within a bordure engrailed sable, *Parr*. 5. Argent, three water-bougets, *Roos of Kendall*. 6. Argent, a lion rampant, *Brus of Skelton*. 7. Argent, two bars gules, on a canton a lion passant, *Lancaster*. 8. Argent, a saltire gules fretty, *Crophull*. 9. Or, a fret gules, *Verdon*. 10. Or, a fesse gules, *Lacy*. 11. Or, a cross gules, a label of three points, *Bigot*. 12. Gules, a bend lozengy or, *Marshall*. 13. Per pale or and azure, over all a lion rampant gules, *Marshall Earl of Pembroke*. 14. Or, four chevrons gules, *Strongbow*. 15. Sable, three garbs argent, *Macmorrough*. 16. Or, six lions rampant, two, two, and two, *Ferrers*. 17. Vair, three pales or, on a chief gules a lion passant, *Evereux*. 18. Azure, three chevrons braced in base of the escucheon or, a chief of the last, *Fitz-Hugh*. 19. Argent, two bars gules, over all a fleur-de-lis, *Staveley*. 20. Gules, a bend or between six cross-crosslets, *Forneux*. 21. Barry of six argent and azure, on a bend gules three martlets or, *Grey of Rotherfield*. 22. Vair, a fesse gules, *Marmion*. 23. Chequy argent and azure, a canton gules, *Warren(?)*. 24. Barry, argent and azure, over all an eagle displayed sable, *Garnegan*. 25. Or, three chevrons azure, a chief vair, *St. Quentyn*. 26. Azure, three stags trippant or, *Greene of Green's Norton*. 27. Gules, a chevron or between three cross-crosslets, in chief a lion passant of the second, *Mablethorpe*. 28. Gules, a lion rampant between three crescents argent, *Salisbury*. 29. Argent, a chevron between three eagle's heads erased sable, *Quartering of Salisbury*. 30. Azure, a greyhound courant between three escallop shells, all within a bordure gules, *Heneage*. 31. Or, two bars azure, a chief quarterly, first and fourth azure, two fleurs-de-lis fesse-ways, second and third gules, a lion passant, *Manners*. 32. Gules, a fesse wavy and three piles of the same issuing from the chief and meeting towards the middle point, argent, *Isham*; impaling, Argent, on a fesse sable three bezants, in base a greyhound courant, and in chief two shields of arms, on the dexter side *Lane*, on the sinister *Parr of Horton* from the top of which last issues an arm habited suspending a marquess's coronet over the former.

The Lane cup was some time since exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, where it excited considerable interest, and a short notice of it by J. J. Howard, Esq. F.S.A. was printed in their Proceedings of February 28th, 1861, in which he observes, referring to the impalement—"The strange device in the impaled coat was probably intended to show the connection between the family of Lane and William Parr, Marquess of Northampton, brother to Queen Katherine Parr by the marriage of Sir Ralph Lane with Maud, daughter and co-heir of Lord Parr of Horton, uncle to the Marquess. In truth, however, the representation of the Marquess vested in the descendants of his sister Anne Countess of Pembroke."

1728. The Court were informed that Mr. JONATHAN WAGG intended to present the Company with the picture of Mr. Thomas Betton, deceased.

1731. Mr. GEORGE LAWRENCE presented to the Company a silver gilt tankard.

1770. Mr. Alderman SHAKESPEARE, Master, presented to the Company a pair of silver candlesticks with branches, and it was then ordered that two more silver candlesticks of the same pattern be purchased.

1771. Received of the executors of Mr. SAMUEL GUNSTON, 50*l.* bequeathed by him, to be distributed amongst such poor pensioners as were entered on the Company's books at the time of his decease.

1803. CHARLES PRICE, Esq. Lord Mayor, presented to the Company a handsome chandelier of considerable value.

1829. WILLIAM THOMPSON, M.P. Lord Mayor, presented to the Company a pair of handsome silver candlesticks.

1832. Mr. W. L. NEWMAN presented a View of the City of London lithographed by Robert Martin of Holborn, from the original taken by Wenceslaus Hollar in 1647.

1833. Mr. WILLIAM BECKFORD, of Bath, presented to the Company a very fine marble Statue of his father, Mr. Alderman Beckford before mentioned; vide page 453.

1837. Mr. THOMAS ANDERTON presented to the Company a copy of the Account of the Entertainment given by the City of London to the Prince Regent, the Emperor of Russia, and the King of Prussia, in the year 1814.

1840-1844. JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A., presented to the Company six MS. volumes in royal folio, entitled "Records of the Ironmongers' Company," compiled by himself from the original Court Books and other authentic sources of information.

1865. ROBERT WESTWOOD, Master in 1861, presented to the Company a standing or livery cup,* silver gilt, of the same size and pattern as their other standing cups, having

* The ceremony of the Loving Cup, as observed by the Ironmongers' Company from time immemorial, is as follows:—

Before the cloth is drawn or grace has been said, the several standing or livery cups, filled with a preparation of spiced Madeira, are placed before the Master and the two Wardens, and the toast-master then announces to the Company that "the Master and Wardens drink to them in a loving-cup, and bid them all a hearty welcome;" on which the Master rises, and, turning to

on the bowl between the Ironmongers' arms and those of Westwood the following inscription, "Presented by Robert Westwood to the Worshipful the Ironmongers' Company, in pleasing remembrance of an association for many years with the members of the Court, with an earnest wish for the honour and lasting welfare of the Company as well as for the happiness and prosperity of all connected with that worshipful Fellowship."

the gentleman on his right (who rises also), drinks to him, but not in any prescribed form of words, and, having wiped the rim of the cup with his napkin, places it in that gentleman's hand, who proceeds to perform the same ceremony with the person next to him, both standing as before.

The Wardens circulate their cups in the same way, and in this manner they pass to every person at the table, whether members of the Company or guests.



MASTERS OF THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

1463. RICHARD FLEMMING.

Constituted first Master of the Ironmongers' Company by the Charter of Edward the Fourth in this year; previous to which time, "and long before, the Company had no Master, but two Wardens only."

1464. NICHOLAS MARSHALL.

1481. JOHN PEKE.

It is stated in the Court Rolls of the manor of Norwood, in Middlesex, that in 1481 John Peke, Master of the Mystery or guild of Ironmongers, held his first court as lord of that manor.—Lysons's *Environs*, vol. iii. p. 321.

1497. THOMAS PARKER.

In an old vellum book belonging to the Company, containing at page 74 a petition of the yeomanry, it is stated that on the 13th day of December, 1497, a Court was holden in the Ironmongers' Hall, Master Thomas Parker then being Master, John Giles and Raufe Jonsone then being Wardens.

JOHN GYLES.

Noticed in the Company's records as being Master about this period, but the precise date is uncertain. No regular entries appear for some time to have been made of the election of Masters. From 1463 to 1531 five only, that I have been able to discover, are recorded.

1531. WILLIAM DENHAM.

Descended from the ancient and noble family of De Dinan in Britany. See some account of them in the *Biographical Notices*; arms, Gules, three lozenges ermine, two and one.—Harl. MS. 1048.

1532. WILLIAM DENHAM.

1534. WILLIAM DENHAM.

- 1536. WILLIAM DENHAM.
- 1541. WILLIAM DENHAM.
- 1547. SIR WILLIAM DENHAM.
- 1549. SIR WILLIAM DENHAM.
- 1554. ROBERT DOWN.
- 1556. ROBERT DOWN the elder.
- 1557. CHRISTOPHER DRAPER.

Descended from a family of that name at Flintham in the County of Nottingham. See some account and a short pedigree in Biographical Notices; arms, Argent, on a fesse between three annulets gules a mullet between two cups covered or.—Harl. MS. 1463.

- 1559. ALEXANDER AVENON.

Son of Robert Avenon or Adwenon of King's Norton in the county of Worcester. See some account and a pedigree in Biographical Notices.

- 1560. ALEXANDER AVENON.

RICHARD CHAMBERLIN.

Constituted Master by the Inspeximus Charter of Elizabeth, dated the 12th November, 1560. It does not appear from what cause Mr. Avenon was superseded in that office.—Biographical Notices.

- 1562. CHRISTOPHER DRAPER.
- 1563. ALEXANDER AVENON.
- 1564. CHRISTOPHER DRAPER.
- 1565. RICHARD CHAMBERLIN.
- 1566. ALEXANDER AVENON.
- 1567. CHRISTOPHER DRAPER.
- 1568. ALEXANDER AVENON.
- 1569. WILLIAM DANE.

See his epitaph, and some account of his family, in the Biographical Notices.

- 1570. SIR ALEXANDER AVENON.
- 1571. SIR CHRISTOPHER DRAPER.
- 1572. JAMES HARVEY.

Son of William Harvey, gentleman, of Cot-Walton in the county of Stafford.
—Vide Biographical Notices.

1573. WILLIAM DANE.
ANTHONY GAMMAGE.

Succeeded as Master for the remainder of the year in consequence of the death of William Dane.—Biographical Notices.

1574. SIR ALEXANDER AVENON.
1575. SIR CHRISTOPHER DRAPER.
1576. JAMES HARVEY.
1577. ANTHONY GAMMAGE.
1578. SIR ALEXANDER AVENON.
1579. SIR CHRISTOPHER DRAPER.
1580. JAMES HARVEY.
1581. SIR CHRISTOPHER DRAPER.
1582. SIR JAMES HARVEY.
1583. WILLIAM ROE.

Son of Thomas Roe, of Penshurst, and Lord Mayor in 1592, when he received the honour of knighthood.—See pedigree of this family in the Biographical Notices.

1584. WILLIAM ROE.
1585. RICHARD MORRIS.
1586. GILES GARTON.
1587. WILLIAM ROE.
1588. RICHARD MORRIS.
1589. WILLIAM ROE.
1590. WILLIAM ROE.
1591. ROBERT EAST.
1592. HENRY CLITHEROW.

Vide some account of the family of Clitherow, with a pedigree, in the Biographical Notices.

1593. WILLIAM SKIDMORE.
1594. ROBERT CHAMBERLIN.

Son of Richard Chamberlin, Master of the Company in 1560 and 1565.—Vide Biographical Notices.

1595. THOMAS CAMBELL.

Son of Robert Cambell of Fulsham in Norfolk; afterwards knighted, and Lord Mayor in 1610.—Vide Biographical Notices.

1596. THOMAS WADE.

1597. RICHARD WRIGHT.

1598. ROBERT CAMBELL.

1599. ROBERT CUTT.

Son of Robert Cutt, *alias* Cutts, of Wolverhampton.—Vide Biographical Notices.

1600. SEBASTIAN HARVEY.

Son of Sir James Harvey, Lord Mayor in 1582.—Vide Biographical Notices.

1601. JAMES ALKYN.

1602. THOMAS FETTIPLACE.

1603. WILLIAM GAMMAGE.

Son of Anthony Gammage, Master in 1573.—Vide Biographical Notices.

HENRY CLITHEROE.

1604. SIR THOMAS CAMBELL.

1605. ROBERT CHAMBERLAYNE.

1606. HENRY CLITHEROW.

1607. RICHARD WRIGHT.

1608. ROBERT CUTTS.

1609. THOMAS FETTIPLACE.

1610. RICHARD CHAMBERLAYNE.

1611. JEROME HEYDON.

1612. GEORGE CHAMBERLAYNE.

1613. SIR THOMAS CAMBELL.

1614. ROWLAND HEYLIN.

Some account of the family of Heylin is given in the Biographical Notices.

1615. JAMES CAMBELL.

Afterwards knighted, and Lord Mayor in 1629.

1616. NICHOLAS LEAT.

Alderman of London.—Vide Biographical Notices.

1617. WILLIAM CANNING.

Son of Richard Canning of Foxcote.—See pedigree of this family in Biographical Notices.

1618. CHRISTOPHER CLITHEROW.

He was afterwards knighted, and was Lord Mayor in 1636.—Vide Biographical Notices.

- 1619. THOMAS PARKER.
- 1620. THOMAS CORNWELL.
- 1621. THOMAS HALLWOOD.
- 1622. WILLIAM BUCKNAM.
- 1623. JAMES CAMBELL.
- 1624. CHRISTOPHER CLITHEROW.
- 1625. ROWLAND HEYLIN.
- 1626. NICHOLAS LEAT.
- 1627. WILLIAM CANNING.

Died during his year of office.

NICHOLAS LEAT, for the remainder of the year.

- 1628. THOMAS CARTER.
- 1629. BARNABY SMITH.
- 1630. RICHARD PEATE.
- 1631. ROBERT CAMBELL.
- 1632. ROGER HARVEY.
- 1633. ——— DEYOS.
- 1634. THOMAS THOROLD.

Son of William Thorold of Harmeston.—Biographical Notices.

1635. JOB HARBY.

Afterwards knighted, and created a Baronet in 1660.—Biographical Notices.

- 1636. WILLIAM HART.
- 1637. THOMAS WILLETT.
- 1638. HUGH WINDHAM.

Created a Baronet in 1641.— Vide Biographical Notices.

- 1639. SAMUEL GOTT.
- 1640. CHARLES SNELLING.
- 1641. SIR JAMES CAMBELL, KNT.
- 1642. SIR HUGH WINDHAM, BART.
- 1643. SIR JOB HARBY, KNT.

- 1644. THOMAS THOROLD.
- 1645. THOMAS THOROLD.
- 1646. CHARLES SNELLING.
- 1647. THOMAS WOODCOATE.
- 1648. JOHN WILSON.
- 1649. JOHN HARMER.
- 1650. ROBERT GRAVENOR.
- 1651. JOHN WILD.

One of the Captains of the City in 1633.—Vide Biographical Notices.

- 1652. EDWARD HONYWOOD.
- 1653. HUGH NORRIS.
- 1654. CHARLES THOROLD.

Son of Thomas Thorold, of London, merchant, who was Master in 1634.—
Vide Pedigree.

- 1655. HENRY HUNT.
- 1656. RICHARD TOOMES.
- 1657. JOHN LEWIS.

Afterwards knighted and created a Baronet in 1660.—Vide Biographical
Notices.

- 1658. RICHARD HUTCHINSON.
- 1659. HUET LEAT.

Son of Nicholas Leat, who was Master in 1626.

- 1660. ANTHONY WEBSTER.
- 1661. GEORGE MARGETTS.
- 1662. GEORGE POYNER.
- 1663. GEORGE DAVIS.
- 1664. WILLIAM WALKER.
- 1665. WILLIAM HAMMON.
- 1666. JOHN SAMPSON.
- 1667. ROBERT GEFFERY.

Afterwards knighted by Charles II. at Guildhall, 1676.—Vide Biographical
Notices.

- 1668. JOHN BREEDEN.

1669. NATHANIEL HUMFREYS.

Of Candlewick Street, son of William ap Humfrey, of Penrhyn in the county of Montgomery.

1670. WILLIAM HINTON.

1671. JOSEPH KING.

1672. CAPTAIN NICHOLAS ROBERTS.

1673. JOHN HARDWIN.

1674. NICHOLAS WILD.

Son of John Wild, Master in 1651.

1675. ROBERT WAKLYN.

1676. CHRISTOPHER FOSTER.

1677. HENRY FEWTRELL.

1678. SAMUEL MORRIS.

1679. RICHARD GLOVER.

Buried at St. Sepulchre's, near Newgate, with a monument. Arms: Sable, a chevron ermine between three crescents argent.—M. I.

1680. THOMAS AYRES.

1681. JOHN GRICE.

1682. BENJAMIN SKUTT.

1683. EDWARD MADOX.

1684. WILLIAM WALKER.

1685. JOHN BREEDEN.

Died in the month of August of that year, and was succeeded in his office by Mr. William Hinton, who was displaced by the charter of James the Second.

WILLIAM HINTON.

SIR ROBERT GEFFERY, KNT.

Appointed Master by the charter of James the Second.

1686. RICHARD YOUNG.

NICHOLAS WILD.

Master for the remainder of the year by request of Richard Young, who retired from that office.

1687. JOHN GRICE.

Removed from the office of Master by the King, and Mr. W. Walker appointed to succeed him.

WILLIAM WALKER.

1688. AMBROSE NICHOLAS.

Arms: Argent, on a chevron between three ravens sable two lions combatant of the field.—Harl. MS. 1086.

1689. CHARLES THOROLD; see *ante*.

1690. JOHN YOUNG.

1691. WILLIAM BRADFORD.

1692. NICHOLAS URAGE.

1693. CAPTAIN WILLIAM WALKER.

1694. GEORGE CAREW.

1695. THOMAS NICCOLLS.

His will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in 1706.—Vide Biographical Notices.

1696. THOMAS PATTLE.

1697. WILLIAM GUNSON.

1698. THOMAS PUCKLE.

1699. PETER WALKER.

1700. WILLIAM BRICE.

1701. JAMES RICHARDS, SENIOR.

1702. GEORGE FEWTRELL.

1703. CHARLES THOROLD.

1704. RALPH HARTLEY.

1705. SIR WILLIAM HUMFREYS, KNT.

Son of Nathaniel Humfreys, Master in 1669: admitted to the livery Aug. 18, 1685, and created a Baronet in 1714.—Vide Biographical Notices.

1706. JAMES WAGSTAFF.

1707. SAMUEL RICHARDS.

1708. SIR GEORGE THOROLD, KNT.

Created a Baronet by Queen Anne, 9th Sept. 1709.—Vide Biographical Notices.

1709. THOMAS DUNK.

1710. MAJOR THOMAS BRISCO.

1711. THOMAS BARSHAM.

1712. WILLIAM CHASE.

Of Edmonton; admitted to the livery June 26, 1685.

- 1713. MATHEW WOODMAN.
- 1714. RICHARD BARWELL.
- 1715. JOHN JACKSON.
- 1716. GABRIEL GLOVER.
- 1717. JOSEPH YOUNG.
- 1718. JACOB BRENT.
- 1719. JOHN COX.

Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery Nov. 14, 1693.

- 1720. THOMAS WALKER.

Of Clifford Street; admitted to the livery June 5, 1691.

- 1721. JOHN COOKE.
- 1722. GERVAS HANDLEY.

Of Newgate Street; admitted to the livery Nov. 14, 1698.

- 1723. THOMAS LEWIS.
- 1724. WILLIAM CHANCE.
- 1725. RICHARD CHASE.

Of Gracechurch Street, London, citizen and Ironmonger, afterwards of Much Hadham, in the county of Herts, made free of the Company by William Chase in 1696-7, and admitted to the livery 5 Sept. 1698. He married Elizabeth daughter of . . . by whom he had three sons: William, who died s.p.; George or Humphrey, buried at Knighton, com. Radnor; and Sir Richard Chase, youngest son, of Much Hadham aforesaid, Sheriff of Herts in 1731; and three daughters, the first married to . . . Price of Knighton, the second to . . . Stanley, and the third, Ann, to James Hibbins, M.D. of London.—George or Humphrey the second son married a daughter of . . . Jones, by whom he had two sons, who died s.p.; and one daughter, Elizabeth, heir to her uncle Sir Richard Chase, and wife of Thomas Patrick of Hart Street Bloomsbury, surgeon, living 1789. Arms: Gules, four crosses floy, two and two, barways argent, on a canton or a lion passant azure.—Berry's County Genealogies, Herts. p. 26.

- 1726. WILLIAM PARKIN.

Of Foster Lane; admitted to the livery May 26, 1699.

- 1727. JOHN LONDON.

Of Stoke Newington; admitted to the livery June 18, 1700.

1728. HUGH NORRIS.

Of Hand Court, Thames Street; admitted to the livery 27th September, 1698.

1729. WILLIAM BARWELL.

Of Watling Street; admitted to the livery May 28, 1701.

1730. THOMAS CAREW.

Of Sise Lane; admitted to the livery July 3, 1701.

1731. SAMUEL PALMER.

Of Aldermanbury; admitted to the livery 15th September, 1701.

1732. STEPHEN BOUGHTON.

Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery Aug. 23, 1705.

1733. ROBERT GODSCHALL.

Alderman of Bishopsgate ward; knighted 1735, Lord Mayor in 1741. See *ante*. Admitted to the livery Aug. 26, 1731.

1734. JOHN PURNELL.

Of Goodman's-fields; admitted to the livery 2nd October, 1707.

1735. HENRY TRENT.

Of Marsham Street; admitted to the livery 23rd October, 1706.

1736. DANIEL COCKERILL.

Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery April 26, 1711.

1737. JOHN CHILD.

Of Temple Bar; admitted to the livery April 29, 1712.

1738. SAMUEL WILKINSON.

Of St. Mary Overys; admitted to the livery Jan. 22, 1712.

1739. WILLIAM STRATTON.

Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery April 30, 1713. Arms: Gules, a chevron argent between three lions rampant or,—Old Escutcheon.

1740. DANIEL ROSBOTHOM.

Of Petticoat Lane; admitted to the livery Jan. 22, 1712.

1741. THOMAS CHAMFLOWER.

Of Fish-street Hill; admitted to the livery April 13, 1714.

1742. GEORGE SHUTE.

Of Laleham: admitted to the livery March 24, 1712.

1743. SAMUEL PENNANT.

Knighted at Kensington, 4th Sept. 1745; Lord Mayor, 1749.

1744. SETH AYLING.

Of Holborn Bridge; admitted to the livery Sept. 7, 1714.

1745. ROBERT ALSOP.

Alderman of Coleman Street ward, and Lord Mayor 1752.

1746. THOMAS HANDLEY.

Of Newgate Street; admitted to the livery Aug. 26, 1714.

1747. JOSEPH PRATT.

Of Queen Street, Cheapside; admitted to the livery Dec. 8, 1714.

1748. WILLIAM WOOD.

Of Without Newgate; admitted to the livery 26th Oct. 1714.

1749. JAMES PATTERSON.

Of Walthamstow; admitted to the livery July 1717.

1750. SAMUEL HANDLEY.

Of Newgate Street; admitted to the livery Nov. 14, 1717.

1751. JAMES LOCK.

Of Rood Lane; admitted to the livery Oct. 13, 1719.

1752. THOMAS BURDETT.

Of Gresham College; admitted to the livery Oct. 6, 1719.

1753. WILLIAM BECKFORD.

Great-grandson of Peter Beckford of St. James's Street, Clerkenwell, London;
Alderman and Lord Mayor of London in 1763, and again in 1770. See
a pedigree of this family in the Biographical Notices.

1754. JOSEPH HALL.

Of Bishopsgate Street; admitted to the livery Nov. 18, 1719.

1755. WILLIAM SITWELL.

Of Foster Lane; admitted to the livery April 8, 1723.

1756. HENRY COCKERILL.

Of Thames Street; admitted to the livery April 27, 1725.

1757. SAMUEL LONDON.

Of Basinghall Street; admitted to the livery April 26, 1728.

1758. JOHN MIDDLEMARSH.

1759. FRANCIS HAWES.

Arms: Azure, a fesse wavy between three lions passant or.—Old Escutcheon.

1760. NATHANIEL BENTLEY.

1761. JENNER SWAYNE.

1762. CHARLES WORRALL.

Argent, two lions passant guardant sable, on a chief of the last three covered cups of the field.—Old Escutcheon.

1763. THOMAS HOLMES.

1764. JAMES KIRKBY.

1765. JOHN CRUMP.

1766. JOHN NEWDIGATE.

1767. RICHARD HARWOOD.

1768. GEORGE PENGREE.

1769. JOHN SHAKESPEARE.

Admitted to the freedom of the Ironmongers' Company by translation from the Broaderers in 1767, and on the 23d of September following received into the livery, being elected one of the Sheriffs for London and Middlesex. Arms: Or, on a bend sable a tilting spear of the field.*—Escutcheon in the Hall. Vide Biographical Notices.

* John Shakespeare, Alderman of London, was buried at Stepney, 1775.—Lysons' *Environns*, vol. iii. p. 437.

1770. JOSEPH HORNBY.

1771. JAMES GIBSON.

1772. WILLIAM PRICE.

Of Charlton House, Wantage; buried at Farnborough, 14 Jan. 1792; youngest son of Petley Price, of Wantage aforesaid, and grandson of the Rev. Bartholomew Price, of Farnborough. Arms: Gules, a lion rampant argent.—College of Arms. Vide MS Records.*

1773. JOHN SMITH.

1774. JOHN COURSE.

1775. THOMAS HANBY.

Azure, three helmets or.—Old Escutcheon. See p. 464.

1776. CHARLES MATTHEWS

1777. JOHN HOWELL.

Sable, a cross or, a crescent for difference.—Old Escutcheon.

1778. JOHN FULLAGER.

1779. INGRAM FOSTER.

Quarterly per fesse indented argent and sable, in the first and fourth quarter a bugle-horn stringed of the last.—Old Escutcheon.

1780. WILLIAM SHEARWOOD.

1781. JAMES HAWKES.

Son of John Hawkes of Langford and Ulting, in the county of Essex. By his wife daughter of he had three sons. John, the second son, was admitted to the livery of the Ironmongers' Company 23d July, 1778, and died in April 1832. Samuel Hawkes of Long Acre, the third son, born Jan. 31, 1766, served the office of Master in 1827, and died Sept. 7, 1829. Arms: Azure, three bendlets or, a chief ermine.—Old Escutcheon.

1782. JOSEPH BALLARD.

* MS. Records of the Ironmongers' Company, in six volumes, compiled from their own archives and other authentic sources of information (*penes me*), in which there is a large collection of pedigrees of Masters and other distinguished members.

1783. JOHN UNWIN.

Of Hoxton Square, ob. 1803, aged 81. By his wife daughter of
 Collier he had one son, John Unwin, of Newington, co. Middlesex, who
 became Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1811. Arms: Azure,
 three fleurs-de-lis within a bordure engrailed or.—Escucheon in the
 Hall.

1784. JOEL OSELAND.

Sable, a fesse ermine between three crescents argent.—Old Escucheon.

1785. JOHN GRIFFIN.

1786. JOHN CHILD.

1787. THOMAS HAWES.

See ante.

1788. FRANCIS HAWES.

See ante.

1789. ASPLEY PELLATT.

Son of Apsley Pellatt of London and of the Friars, Lewes, in the county of
 Sussex, descended from an ancient family in that county. Arms: Or,
 two bars sable, on the first a bezant.—College of Arms. Vide Bio-
 graphical Notices.

1790. JOHN WARREN.

Son of Francis Warren of New Broad Street, London, merchant, and grand-
 son of John Warren, a Nonconformist minister of Coventry, in the county
 of Warwick. Ob. 1815, leaving two sons, John, who was on the Court of
 the Ironmongers' Company, and Thomas Pickard Warren, who served
 the office of Master in 1850. Arms: Checky or and azure, on a canton
 gules a lion rampant argent.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1791. LAWRENCE HOLKER.

1792. THOMAS SILK.

Son of Tobias Silk of Wandsworth, made free by patrimony in 1734. Arms:
 Per chevron or and azure, in chief two garlands vert, in base a moth
 volant argent.—Coll. of Arms.

1793. DONALD CAMERON.

1794. JOSEPH STANSFIELD.

Sable, three goats passant argent.—Old Escucheon.

1795. EDWARD BROWN.

Argent, three martlets in pale sable between two flanches of the last, each charged with a lion passant guardant of the field.—Old Escutcheon.

1796. JOHN WALKER.

Argent, a chevron between three crescents sable, on a canton of the last a dove argent with an olive sprig in its beak vert.—Old Escutcheon.

1797. WILLIAM CHAMPANTE.

Azure, a lion rampant or, holding in his dexter paw a lion's jamb erased argent.—Old Escutcheon.

1798. CHARLES PRICE.

Succeeded the celebrated John Wilkes, though holding opposite political opinions, as Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without, in 1797; was Lord Mayor in 1803; created a Baronet 2nd Feb. 1804 by George the Third, and represented the city of London in three Parliaments. He was the son of the Rev. Ralph Price of Farnborough, in the county of Berks, and descended from a very ancient family. Gules, a lion rampant argent; the badge of Ulster.—College of Arms and MS. Records, vol. vi. f. 26. Vide Biographical Notices.

1799. GEORGE PENGREE.

1800. JOHN PAUL SMITH.

His ancestor the Rev. Peter Smith, Rector of Winfrith, in the county of Dorset, who was born in 1651, married Dorothy, daughter of Seymour Bowman, and took the arms of that family: Or, a chevron between three bows strung in pale gules. John Paul Smith was the son of John Smith of Bucklersbury; and by his wife, Grace Loddington, left one son, Paul Kneller Smith of Kelvedon, in the county of Essex, who fined for the office of Master in 1838, married (1817) Charlotte-Matilda Cook, by whom he had three daughters, Charlotte, Emily-Harriet, and Matilda-Caroline, and one son, Horatio Austen, born 1823, and elected on the Court the 30th March, 1847.

1801. JOHN HAWES.

See *ante*.

1802. THOMAS DICEY.

1803. ROBERT SLADE.

Of Doctors' Commons, in the city of London, and of Walcot Place, in the parish of Saint Mary Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, a Proctor of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Surrey; died on the 26th of August, 1835. He was the youngest son of William Slade, a native of the parish of Blewberry, in the county of Berks, in which parish the family had resided for many generations. Mr. Robert Slade married Eliza, daughter of Edward Foxcroft, Esq. of Halsteads, in the parish of Thornton in Lonsdale, in the county of York, which property had long been possessed by that family, and passed by entail to his eldest son, Mr. William Slade, who died on the 10th of January, 1858, and was succeeded in the estate by his brother Mr. Felix Slade, the present possessor. Arms: Gules, three horse's heads erased two and one argent.

1804. CHARLES HOWELL.

Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, three boar's heads couped or; 2 and 3, Gules, a lion rampant regardant argent.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1805. THOMAS SLACK.

Azure, a cross pattée per bend sinister ermine and or, surmounted by a quatrefoil counterchanged.—Old Escutcheon.

1806. WILLIAM HENRY PRICE.

Only son of William Price of Charlton-house in Wantage; born 14 July, 1752; admitted to the freedom of the Company 28 April, 1774; ob. 27 Feb. 1826, and buried at Coln St. Dennis, co. Gloucester. He married Ann, daughter of Richard Stephens, of Farnborough, by whom he had issue one son, William, M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Rector of Coln Saint Dennis, living in 1844; and one daughter, Mary, who died unmarried in 1840, and was buried at Farnborough.

1807. EBENEZER JOHNSTON.

Of Bishopsgate Street, London, and of Lewes, in the county of Sussex, born Feb. 1747-8; second son of Ebenezer Johnston, a non-conformist minister, formerly of Dumfries in Scotland, but of Lewes aforesaid in 1741. Mr. Johnston married Mary, daughter of William Silver, Esq., by whom

he had three sons, Ebenezer, William, and John; and two daughters, Mary, wife of Daniel Whittle Harvey, and Anne, who died unmarried. Arms: Argent, a saltire sable, on a chief of the last three cushions of the field.—Old Escutcheon.

1808. WILLIAM RIGGS.

Gules, a fesse vairé between three dogs argent, each carrying in his mouth an arrow per bend, feathered also argent.—Escutcheon.

1809. JOSEPH HOWELL.

Son of John Howell, Master in 1777. Arms: see *ante*.

1810. JOHN JACKSON.

Of Dowgate Hill, in the city of London, Ironmerchant, son of Philip Jackson of Rainton Hall, in the county of Durham. Mr. Jackson married . . . daughter of . . . Vaughan of Southwark, by whom he had two sons, John and James, and other children. John Jackson the eldest son, of Harworth near Darlington, co. Durham, a member of the Court of the Ironmongers' Company, is living in 1865; by Penelope his wife, daughter of Benjamin Dunn of Broad Street, London, he had Laurence, son and heir, æt. 8 a°. 1842. Arms: Argent, a chevron azure between three eagles proper.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1811. JOHN UNWIN.

Son of John Unwin of Hoxton Square, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1783; he married Anne, daughter of John Howard of Sermon Lane, London, and died 29 November, 1836, leaving three sons, John, afterwards Master of the Ironmongers' Company; William, of Peckham; and Henry, of Great Berkhamstead, co. Herts, a member of the Court, and living in 1865.

1812. BENJAMIN WHITROW.

Azure, a bee-hive surrounded with bees or.—Escutcheon.

1813. THOMAS SCOTT.

Argent, three Catherine wheels sable, a bordure engrailed gules.—Old Escutcheon.

1814. RICHARD MOUNT.

Argent, on a mount vert a lion rampant gules, crowned or.—Old Escutcheon.

1815. THOMAS FOSTER.

See ante, 1779.

1816. THOMAS REEVES.

Of Ludgate Hill, son of . . . Reeves of Norwich, afterwards of Theobald's Road, London. By his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Davis of Wrexham in Wales, Mr. Reeves had two sons and two daughters; Thomas, born at Ludgate Hill, London, in 1788, and a member of the Ironmongers' Court, ob. s.p.; and John, a popular comedian, who died in 1838, aged 39. By his second wife, Fanny Lovell, Mr. Reeve had a numerous family. Arms: Argent, on a fesse wavy between three escallop shells sable as many eagles displayed of the field—Escucheon in the Hall

1817. JOHN BURDETT HOWELL.

Made free by Charles Howell, Master of the Company in 1804; and bore the same arms.

1818. GEORGE SILK.

Son of Thomas Silk, Master in 1792.

1819. SIR CHARLES PRICE, BART.

Son of Sir Charles Price, Bart. of Spring Grove, in the county of Surrey; born Sept. 1776; baptized at St Sepulchre, London; succeeded his father 19th July, 1818; married Mary Anne, daughter of William King of King Street, Covent Garden, by whom he had four sons; Charles Rugge, Frederick Pott, Thomas, Arthur James, and seven daughters. He died 26th April, 1847, and was succeeded by his son Sir Charles Rugge Price, the present Baronet.

1820. CHARLES STABLE.

Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1823. He bore, Argent, on a saltire gules five acorns or, on a chief of the second three mullets of six points of the field.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1821. STANLEY HOWARD.

Descended from the Howards of Berkshire. One of the direct ancestors of this family, also named Stanley, and a devoted Roman Catholic, was an adherent of James the Second, and followed that monarch into exile. His descendants subsequently became merchants and reputable tradesmen,

but passed over to the opposite extreme of religion, and adopted the opinions of the Quakers. Mr. Howard, the respected Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1821, was the first of his family who held communion with the Church of England. Arms: Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitchée argent.—Family Evidences; MS. Records, vol. vi.

1822. PETER TAYLOR.

Or, a chevron between two lions passant, tails erect, in chief, and an annulet in base sable.—Escucheon.

1823. JOHN FRENCH.

Son of the Rev. James French, Rector of Vange in the county of Essex and Chaplain to the Trinity House. He married Martha daughter of George Russell and coheir of her uncle George Wyatt, by whom he had two sons, George Russell French, Surveyor to the Ironmongers' Company (1865), and John, Captain of the 14th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. Arms: Sable, a bend between two lions rampant argent.—Old Escucheon.

1824. JOHN HAWES.

Arms: see *ante*.

1825. WILLIAM PARNELL.

Son of Thomas Parnell of Canterbury, by Elizabeth daughter of . . . Picard, and grandson of Robert Parnell of Sellinge, co. Kent. He married Ann, daughter of John Wontner, Esq. by whom he had three sons, Robert Thomas Parnell, William, and Henry, ob. s. p.; and three daughters, Maria, Amelia, and Matilda. Arms: Gules, two chevronels argent.—Old Escucheon.

1826. JOHN HILLMAN.

Son of John Hillman of London, and great-grandson of the Rev. John Hillman, M.A., a Prebendary of the collegiate church of Wolverhampton. He married Jane, daughter of . . . Hogarth of Berwick on Tweed, by whom he had four sons, John, James, George, and Francis, and three daughters, Elizabeth, Jane, and Mary Ann. Mr. Hillman died 19th of October, 1830, and was buried in the chancel of Christ Church, Newgate Street, with a monument. Arms: Gules, on a bend cotised or three roses of the field seeded of the second.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1827. SAMUEL HAWKES.

Of Long Acre, London, son of James Hawkes, who was Master in 1781. Born January 31, 1766, and died on the 7th of September, 1829. By his wife . . . daughter of . . . he had three sons, the Reverend Samuel Hawkes, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge; William Hawkes, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1852; and Robert James Hawkes, Master in 1857.

1828. ROBERT WESTWOOD.

Of Newgate Street, London, druggist; born 28 Sept. 1770; son of Benjamin Westwood and grandson of Marmaduke Westwood, citizen and apothecary, of Fenchurch Street (born April 27, 1698, died March 12, 1768, and buried at Wansted in Essex), which Marmaduke was the son of Benjamin Westwood of Cheapside, goldsmith, and grandson of Francis Westwood of Worcestershire, gentleman. Robert Westwood married Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Bion Bury, of London, apothecary, by whom he had three sons, Robert and William Henry, both subsequently Masters of the Ironmongers' Company; Alfred, born Oct. 16, 1807; and four daughters. Arms: Gules, four mullets of six points or pierced of the field, a canton ermine.—Old Escutcheon.

1829. WILLIAM THOMPSON, M.P.

Of London and Underly-Hall, Westmerland; born at Grey Rigg, Kendal, in the same county, on the 4th of January, 1792, where his immediate ancestors for the four previous generations, all bearing the christian name of James, resided. Mr. Thompson was educated at the Charter-house, and succeeded to his uncle William's fortune and extensive ironworks of Penydarren and Aberdare in Glamorganshire, and the Tredegar ironworks in Monmouthshire. He was elected Alderman of the ward of Cheap in 1821. One of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1822, and Lord Mayor in 1828. M.P. first for the borough of Callington, and subsequently for the City of London and borough of Sunderland, which last seat he vacated in 1841 and was returned for his native county, Westmerland. He married Amelia, second daughter of Samuel Homfray, Esq., by whom he had one daughter, Amelia, married to the Right Hon. Thomas Taylour, Earl of Bective. Arms, Azure, a lion passant or within a bordure argent.—Escutcheon and Banner in the Hall.

1830. THOMAS ATKINS.

Married Jane, daughter of John Shutt, of Walthamstow, in the county of Essex, by whom he had issue one son, Thomas Shutt Atkins, on the Court

THOMAS ATKINS—*continued*.

of the Ironmongers' Company ; and one daughter, Jane. Arms : Argent, a cross sable atressuré of half a fleur de lis between four mullets pierced of the second.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1831. EDWARD OSELAND.

Son of Joel Oseland, Esq. Master in 1784. See *ante*.

1832. ROBERT LEWIS.

Sable, a lion rampant argent.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1833. GEORGE KNIGHT.

Son of William Knight, of Foster Lane, London, citizen and ironmonger ; married Eliza Maria Reece, by whom he had three sons : George, who died young ; George, of Foster Lane aforesaid, on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company, who died in 1862 ; and Richard ; and two daughters, Eliza and Marianne. Arms : Argent, three pales gules, within a bordure engrailed sable, on a canton argent a spur-rowel downwards or.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1834. RALPH PRICE.

Of Sydenham, county of Kent, born 8th February, 1780, son of the first baronet, and grandson of the Reverend Ralph Price, rector of Farnborough and Leminge in the same county. Mr. Price married Charlotte Savery daughter of Thomas Carteret Hardy, by whom he had issue five sons : Ralph Charles, on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company ; George, second son ; Robert, an officer in the East India Company's service ; Frederick Adams ; and Francis Lysons ; and three daughters, Charlotte Mary ; Sarah Ann, married to Simon Adams Beck, Esq. ; and Laura Frances, the wife of Robert Still, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn.

1835. THOMAS HODGKINSON.

Of Snow Hill, London, wholesale druggist, born the 18th May, 1783, son of Sampson Hodgkinson, who was born at Lees, in the county of Derby, in 1748, and grandson of Thomas Hodgkinson, born 5th October, 1713. Mr. Hodgkinson married first Ann, relict of Captain A. Bissell, R. N. and daughter of John Eykyn, Esq. who died 25th Dec. 1813, and was buried at St. Sepulchre's ; and secondly Harriet, widow of . . . Deerham, by whom he had issue : Charles Eykyn Hodgkinson, R. N. who died on board H. M. S. Conway 11th Sept. 1840, on the coast of China ; and Thomas Hodgkinson, Captain in the Royal Navy, living 1865, and a member of the Court of the Ironmongers' Company. Arms : Argent, on a cross couped between four cinquefoils vert a cinquefoil of the first —Escutcheon in the Hall.

1836. WILLIAM WILD.

Formerly of Wood Street, Cheapside, and afterwards of Tindal Place, Islington, son of William Wild of Langley, in the county of Bucks, by Ann, daughter of . . . Blunt of Sipson, county of Middlesex; grandson of William Wild of Langley aforesaid, and great-grandson of William Wild of Sipson aforesaid. Arms: Argent, a chevron sable, on a chief of the last three martlets of the field.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1837. RALPH PRICE.

See *ante*.

1838. THOMAS HODGKINSON.

See *ante*.

1839. JOHN UNWIN.

Of Stoke Newington, son of John Unwin, Master in 1811. By his first wife, Mary Matilda, daughter of Edward Fountain of Denham, county of Bucks, Mr. Unwin had two children, Matilda, born 21st June, 1820, and John, born at Stoke Newington aforesaid in 1822. He married secondly Agnes, daughter of . . . Urquhart, Captain in the Army, by whom he had three sons: James, born 29th Oct. 1827, William; born in December, 1830, on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company; Robert, born Sept. 7th, 1832; and one daughter, Agnes, born 10th June, 1826.

1840. PHILIP GREEN.

Of North Brixton, county of Surrey, born in 1788, son of Philip Green of Upper Thames Street, London, ironmonger, and grandson of Robert Green, born in 1694, a merchant at Leeds, and buried at Felkirk in 1756-7, which Robert was the son of Joseph Green, born 1663-4, and grandson of Robert Green of Havercroft, in the county of York, who was married during the Commonwealth, Sept. 6th, 1655, before Sir John Saville, Baronet, at Wakefield, to Sarah Milner of Havercroft aforesaid, and died seised of lands and tenements at Ackworth in the same county of York. Mr. Green married Elizabeth, daughter of John Langton, Esq. of Maidenhead, by whom he had no issue. Arms: Vert, three stags trippant or.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1841. WILLIAM THOMPSON, M.P.

See *ante*.

1842. EBENEZER JOHNSTON.

Of Hanger Lane, in the county of Middlesex; son of Ebenezer Johnston, Master in 1807. He married Mary, daughter of John Maylin, Esq. by whom he had five daughters: Mary, married to John Jones, Anna, Caroline, Lucy, and Louisa.

1843. JOHN FEN HALFORD.

Of Dalston, in the county of Middlesex, born 1st June, 1777, son of John Halford of Broad Street Buildings, in the City of London, by Judith his wife, daughter of Thomas Fen, Esq. of Sudbury, in the county of Suffolk, Receiver General for that county, and grandson of John Halford of Market Harborough, in the county of Leicester. Arms: Argent, a greyhound stantant sable, on a chief azure three fleurs-de-lis or.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1844. JOHN BIRKETT.

Son of Richard Birkett, a member of the Ironmongers' Company, whose ancestors were respectable landed proprietors in the county of Westmerland. Arms: Sable, three garbs or within a bordure engrailed argent.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1845. DANIEL GREEN.

Of Finsbury Circus, born 1791, son of Thomas Green of Upper Thames Street, and cousin of Philip Green, who was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1840. Mr. Green married Elizabeth, daughter of . . . Saunders, by who he had issue seven sons: Daniel, on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company, John Saunders, Joseph Cottle, Robert Cottle, Philip, Thomas Bowden, and Edwin, all free of the Company by patrimony; and four daughters, Sarah Elizabeth, Charlotte, Eleanor, and Marianne.

1846. ROBERT THOMAS PARNELL.

Son of William Parnell, Master in 1825; see *ante*; elected on the Court 24th June, 1824. By Susan, daughter of Robert George, of Rochester, in the county of Kent, Mr. Parnell has issue four sons and four daughters: Robert George, John Bourn, Thomas, Alexander Howard, Susan Bourn, Ann, Charlotte, and Emma Louisa.

1847. THOMAS LANGTON.

Of Wandsworth, in the county of Surrey, son of Daniel Langton of the same place, and grandson of Ralph Langton of Maidenhead, county of Berks. Mr. Langton married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Watney of Wands-

THOMAS LANGTON—*continued*.

worth aforesaid, by whom he had five sons : Daniel, *ob. vitâ patris*; Walter, Thomas, and John, on the Court of the Company; and James, made free by patrimony in 1857; and three daughters, Ellen, Elizabeth, and Louisa. Arms: Quarterly sable and gules, over all a bend argent.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1848. THOMAS HOWARD.

Of the King and Queen Ironworks, Rotherhithe; son of Stanley Howard, Master in 1821. See *ante*.

1849. HENRY JAMES COMBS.

Of Lawrence Pountney Hill, London, and of Hollenden Farm, in the county of Kent; born at Stratford, in the county of Essex, 1783, son of John Combs, of London, and grandson of Archibald Combs, who was the son of John Combs of East Barns, in the parish of Dunbar, in the county of Haddington. Mr. Combs married Jane Knight, daughter of William Weston, of Wilsley Green, Cranbrook, in the county of Kent, by whom he had five sons: the Rev. Henry Combs, B.D.; John, on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company; William; James Weston; and Frederick; and six daughters, Jane Troughton, Joanna, Emma, Frances Mortimer, Miriam Ann, and Sophronia Elley. Arms: Sable, on a chevron between three combs argent a boar passant of the field, all within a bordure or. Crest: A crane with a sprig of clover in his beak, all proper, and in an escroll over the same this motto, "Deeds. not Words." Granted to Mr. Combs and his descendants by Thomas Robert Earl of Kinnoull, Lord Lyon King of Arms, on the 12th June, 1847.

1850. THOMAS PICARD WARREN.

Of Highbury-house, Islington, son of John Warren, Master in 1790. See *ante*. Mr. Warren married Wilhelmina, daughter of William Taylor, Esq., son of the Rev. Henry Taylor, vicar of Portsmouth and rector of Crawley, by whom he has issue: John Warren, B.A. and LL.B. Lond. eldest son, elected on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company in 1865; Edward, second son; and Thomas Picard; and two daughters, Mary Catherine, and Sarah Wilhelmina.

1851. JAMES BIRKETT.

Son of Richard Birkett before named and brother of John Birkett, Master in 1844; he died in 1861, unmarried.

1852. WILLIAM HAWKES.

Late of Kensington, in the county of Middlesex, son of Samuel Hawkes, Master in 1827 ; died 9th January, 1861, unmarried.

1853. EDMUND SHAW.

Of Fenchurch Street, son of the Rev. William Shaw of Elgin, in Scotland. He married Ann, daughter of Mr. David Thompson, of Kent, by whom he had issue two sons : William Morrice Shaw, on the Court of the Iron-mongers' Company, who died 21st Jan. 1861 ; Edmund, a surgeon in Australia ; and one daughter, Elizabeth Maria, wife of Mr. G. F. Clark, of the Stock Exchange. Mr. Shaw died 24th February, 1861. Arms : Or, a pine tree growing out of a mount in base vert, in the sinister chief point a lion rampant gules, on a canton argent a dexter arm couped at the elbow holding in the hand a dagger point upwards gules.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1854. WILLIAM HENRY WESTWOOD.

Of Newgate Street, London, and Oatlands Park, in the county of Surrey, second son of Robert Westwood, Master in 1828 ; he married Mary, second daughter of Edward Kingsnorth, Esq., of Kenardington, in Kent, by whom he has no issue.

1855. THOMAS ALEXANDER.

Of Upper Hyde Park Gardens, son of Lesley Alexander, of Newton Limavady, in the kingdom of Ireland.—Vide Biographical Notices.

1856. MALCOLM ORME.

Of Upper Belgrave Street, son of the late Major Orme of the East India Company's Service, and descended from the Ormes of Scotland. Arms : Or, two chevrons gules, in chief as many buckles azure, in base a horn of the last stringed of the second.

1857. ROBERT JAMES HAWKES.

Of Kilburn, in the county of Middlesex, son of Samuel Hawkes, Master in 1827. Mr. Hawkes was born 24 Aug 1800, and married Ann, elder daughter of Thomas Harrison, Esq. of Kensal Manor-house, in the county of Middlesex aforesaid, by whom he has issue two sons and one daughter : Edward, Walter, and Edith.

1858. PHILIP CHAMPION TOKER.

One of the Procurators of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, born 21st Nov. 1802, eldest son of Edward Toker, of the Oaks, in the parish of Ospringe, by Clarissa his wife, daughter of Philip Champion de Crespigny, of Doctors' Commons, London, some time Member of Parliament for Aldborough, who died in 1803; and grandson of John Toker of the Oakes aforesaid by Mary his wife, daughter of Thomas Buck, of Faversham, in the county of Kent, which John was lineally descended from John Toker, of the parish of St. Mary Briden, near the City of Canterbury, where he was buried the 16th November, 1672. Mr. Toker married 17th Sept. 1830, Eliza Jeannette, only child of Arthur Branthwayt, Captain in the 2nd Regiment of Dragoon Guards, by whom he has issue three sons, Edward John, born 21 Feb. 1832; Arthur Branthwayt, born 17th July, 1834 (on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company), and a captain in the army, who died on the 1st January, 1866, on his passage from New Zealand; and Alliston Champion, on the Bengal staff, and a lieutenant in Her Majesty's 18th Bengal Native Infantry; and five daughters, Eliza Clarissa Emilia, Grace Trent, Constance Phipps, Annetta Chatry de la Fosse, and Philippa Champion Orme. Arms: Vert, on a bend engrailed argent with plain cotises or three hearts gules. Crest: A heart gules, encircled by a ducal coronet argent, between two branches of palm proper. There is a pedigree of this family in the College of Arms.

1859. JOHN NICHOLL, F.S.A.

Of Canonbury Place, descended from the Nicholls of Essex and Hadham Parva, in the county of Herts, in which border parish the family have been chiefly located since the year 1558. Only son of John Nicholl, who was buried at Hadham aforesaid Dec. 24th, 1790; married Oct. 5th, 1822, to Elizabeth Sarah, daughter and heir of John Rahn, Esq. by Mary his wife, daughter of Joseph Miller, of Nash-hall, in the county of Essex aforesaid, and great-granddaughter of August Caspar von Rahn, who came into England in the suite of George the First; by whom he has issue three sons: Edward Hadham; John, second son, elected on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company in 1865; and Conrad Rahn, M.A. (of Oxford); and two daughters, Elizabeth, and Mary Augusta Gough. Arms: Quarterly sable and gules, a pheon argent, in the first quarter a falcon belled, also argent. Crest: On a wreath of the colours a demi-lion rampant guardant argent, gutté de poix, holding in his dexter paw a lily proper. —College of Arms.

1860. RICHARD BIRKETT.

Son of Daniel Birkett, and nephew of John Birkett, Master in 1844. Mr. Birkett married in 1842 Miss E. G. Maule, daughter of William Henry Maule, Esq. for many years of the Navy Pay Office, by whom he has issue three sons: William Henry, Daniel Maule, and Edwin Maule.

1861. ROBERT WESTWOOD.

Of Newgate Street, London, and Walton-on-the-Naze, in the county of Essex, eldest son of Robert Westwood, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1828. Mr. Westwood married Frances, daughter of Edward Kingsnorth, Esq. of Kenardington, in the county of Kent, by whom he has issue two sons: Robert Fleetwood, born July 20th, 1846; and William Bury, born Jan. 21st, 1851; and five daughters, Frances-Elizabeth, Anna Maria, Mary Ann, Eliza, and Ellen Augusta.

1862. JOHN WALKER BAILY.

Of Gracechurch Street, London, and Champion Park, Denmark Hill, Surrey, second son of William Baily, of Dulwich, formerly on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company, and great-grandson of Hugh Baily, of Canford Magna, in the county of Dorset. Mr. Baily married Marianna, daughter of Henry Marriot, Esq. of Chertsey, in the county of Surrey aforesaid, by whom he has issue two sons: Walker, and William Henry; and four daughters, Marianne; Ellen, married to the Rev. C. R. Scholfield, M.A.; Julia; and Susan, the wife of J. C. A. Bones, Esq. Arms: Or, on a fesse engrailed between three horse's heads erased azure as many fleurs-de-lis of the field.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1863. CHARLES COLLINS LUCKOMBE.

Of Snow Hill, London, and Radley Lodge, Wimbledon Park, Surrey; son of John Luckombe, Esq. R.N. formerly of Exeter, Devon. Mr. Luckombe was apprenticed to and for many years in partnership with the late Thomas Hodgkinson, Esq. who served the office of Master in 1835 and 1838.

1864. FRANCIS WILLIAM EVANS BARRON.

Of the Strand, London, and of Blackheath Road, in the county of Kent; son of Francis William Barron, of the Strand aforesaid, by Margaret his wife, daughter of William Evans, Esq. of Sloane Street, and grandson of Francis Barron, also of the Strand aforesaid. Mr. Barron married Isabella, daughter of Mr. John Jackson, of Leadenhall Street, by whom he has issue two sons: Francis John Barron, on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company, and Henry Stracey Barron. Arms: Azure, in chief two moons, the dexter decrescent, the sinister increscent, and in base a mullet argent. —Escutcheon in the Hall.

1865. ALFRED BROADHURST.

Of Fenchurch Street, and Camberwell in the county of Surrey, born 1797, son of William Broadhurst, of Kennington, by , daughter of Hamilton, and grandson of the Rev. Thomas Broadhurst, one of the Minor Canons of Chester Cathedral, from 1760 to 1780. Mr. Broadhurst married Anne, daughter of John Miller, of Kennington aforesaid, and granddaughter of Joseph Miller, of Nash-hall, in the county of Essex, by whom he has issue two sons, now living: Alfred William, on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company; and George Creighton; and one daughter, Mary Anne. Arms: Azure, fretty raguly or.—Escutcheon in the Hall.



MASTERS OF THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY.

(CONTINUED)

1866. WILLIAM BAILY.

Of Standon, Ockley, Surrey ; eldest son of William Baily, of Gracechurch Street, London, Ironmonger, and of East Dulwich and Standon aforesaid ; who was made free of the Company, by redemption, in 1814, elected on the Court in 1829, fined for the offices of Wardens and Master in 1848, and died 30th January, 1849. William Baily, the subject of the present notice, was born 13th April, 1807, elected on the Court in 1841, followed no calling, and died, unmarried, 24th June, 1876. Arms : Or, on a fess engrailed between three nags' heads erased azure as many fleurs-de-lys of the field.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1867. EDWARD HORNER.

Of May Place, Crayford, Kent ; second son of John Horner, of 20. Bucklersbury, London. Born 12th June, 1814, and educated at Dr. Burney's, Greenwich. For forty-five years head of the firm of Horner and Sons, Drug Merchants. Was made free of the Company, by redemption, in 1837, and elected on the Court in 1841. Married, (1) Anne, daughter of Jacob Herbert, Esq., Secretary of the Trinity House, by whom he has four sons : Edward, elected on the Court in 1873, Herbert, Francis, elected on the Court in 1886, and Leonard ; and five daughters : Maria, Frances Louisa, *m.* General Hayward, of H.M. 45th Regiment, Annie, *m.* H. D. Egerton, Esq., the Company's Agricultural Surveyor, Elizabeth, and Caroline ; and (2) Mary, daughter of Robert Wilding, Esq., by whom he has two sons : Charles Edward and Henry Duncombe ; and five daughters : Mary Emma, *m.*

Thomas Easton Devonshire, Esq., Gertrude Elizabeth, Constance Thorley, *m.* John Shuter, Esq., Marguerite Moreton, *m.* Frank G. Monkland, Esq., and Kathleen. For upwards of thirty years was a Director, and for ten years Chairman, of the Phoenix Gas Co., London. Is a J.P. for the county of Kent. Arms: Argent, a chevron gules between three bugle horns sable stringed of the second and garnished or.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1868. CAPTAIN THOMAS HODGKINSON, R.N.

Of Elm Leigh, Havant, Hants; son of Thomas Hodgkinson, Master in 1835 and 1838 (for important corrections to whose biographical notice on p. 501 of the History of the Company, as also for information supplemental to the present notice, see pp. xlvi. and xlvii. of the Appendix to the Second Edition of the same). Born 10th December, 1813, entered the Royal Navy in 1827, and served from 1838 to 1841 on the coast of Syria, during the war, and at the bombardment of Acre. Was First Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Excellent*, from 1847 to 1851, when he was promoted Commander; and retired from the Service with the rank of Post Captain in 1867. Elected on the Court in 1841. Was a J.P. for the borough of Portsmouth and county of Southampton. Married, in 1844, Jane, second daughter of Charles Wright, of the H.E.I.C.'s Civil Service, by whom he had issue three sons and four daughters. His youngest son, Capt. Harry Stewart Bruce Hodgkinson, H.M. Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, is on the Yeomanry of the Company. Died 23rd January, 1882. Arms: Argent, on a cross couped between four cinquefoils vert a cinquefoil of the first.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1869. GEORGE DAVIS HEATLEY.

Of Copshroves, Hazlemere, High Wycombe, Bucks; son of Richard Heatley, who fined for the offices of Wardens and Master in 1859 and 1862 respectively. Born June, 1815. Elected on the Court, 1841. Married, in 1852, Julia, daughter of Henry Teush Danvers, Esq., of Wanstead, Essex. Is a J.P. for the borough of High Wycombe. Arms: Vert, on a bend argent between two boars' heads erased or three mullets of the field.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1870. JOHN COMBS.

Of Bucklersbury and Camden Road, London, Solicitor. Born in 1817, the third son of Henry James Combs, Master in 1849, who died 20th March, 1860. Elected on the Court in 1847. Married, (1) Maria, daughter of John Tempest Weston, of Tenterden, Kent, by whom he had a son, *ob. inf.*, and daughter, Maria; and (2) Ann Miriam, eldest daughter of the Rev. George Mountjoy Webster, Rector of Codford St. Mary, Wilts, by whom he had two sons: John Mountjoy and Cyril Webster, M.A. of Wadham College, Oxford, who became free of the Company by patrimony in 1882; and three daughters: Miriam Jane, Edith Georgina, and Margaret Ann. Died 20th December, 1875. Arms: Sable, on a chevron between three combs argent a boar passant of the field all within a bordure or.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1871. JOHN BIRKETT, F.L.S.

Of 62. Green Street, Grosvenor Square; grandson of Richard Birkett, who was made free of the Company, by redemption, in April, 1787, and fined for the offices of Wardens and Master in 1814 and 1817; and only son of John Birkett (second son of the said Richard), Master in 1844 (died in 1859), by Mary Frances (died in 1815), eldest daughter of Mark Giberne, Esq., of Upper Clapton, Middlesex, a descendant of an old French family. Is a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, was President of the College in 1877, and for twenty-two years Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, Southwark. Married Lucy Matilda, fifth daughter of Halsey Janson, Esq., of Stamford Hill, Middlesex, by whom he has had seven sons and three daughters. His third son, Percival, was elected on the Court in 1886. Arms: Sable, three garbs or within a bordure engrailed argent.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1872. HORATIO AUSTEN SMITH.

Of Crabwood, Old Shirley, Hants; only son of Paul Kneller Smith, Esq., of Rivenhall Place, Kelvedon, Essex (who fined for the office of Master in 1838), by Charlotte Matilda, elder daughter of Thomas Theophilus Cock, Esq., of Fitz Place, Messing, in the same county; and grandson of John Paul Smith, Master in 1800. Born 1823;

elected on the Court in 1847; and married, in 1850, Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of James Durham, Esq., of Gloucester Place, Portman Square, by whom he has issue a son: Horatio Shaw, B.A. Oxon., *m.* Eugénie Julia, daughter of Charles Grenville Mansel, late Bengal C.S.; and two daughters: Adeline Mary, *m.* Aretas Akers-Douglas, Esq., M.P., Patronage Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Salisbury's Administrations, of Chilston Park, Maidstone, and Emily Austen. Arms: Or, a chevron between three bows bent in pale gules.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1873. HENRY GRISELLE, C.E.

Of the Regent's Canal Ironworks and 17. Montagu Square, London; fifth son of Thomas de la Garde Grissell and Ann Peto his wife. Born 4th July, 1817. Amongst the many important works executed by his firm at home and abroad were the bridge over the River Nene, the Yarmouth Bridge, the swing railway bridge over the River Stour, five important bridges over the Nile, the Calf Rock and Bahamas High Rock Lighthouses, the ironwork for the Houses of Parliament (of which his brother Thomas and Sir Morton Peto were the builders), and the gates of the Royal Exchange (these last, by an interesting coincidence, being designed by Charles Baily, Master in 1874). Elected on the Court in 1851. Was a Past Grand Deacon of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of England, Past Master of the Lodge of Antiquity, No. 2, and *Britannic*, No. 33, and P. Z. of the Saint James's Chapter, No. 2. Married, in 1844, Marian Greenwood, daughter of Edward Wells, Esq., of Wallingford, Berks, Banker, by whom he left seven daughters. Died 31st January, 1883. Arms: Or, two barrulets dancetté gules between as many greyhounds current sable.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1874. CHARLES BAILY.

Younger brother of William and John Walker Baily, Masters in 1866 and 1862 respectively. Born 10th April, 1815. Elected on the Court in 1851. An Architect, among whose independent works were the building of St. John's Church, East Dulwich, and the restoration of Barnard's Inn Hall, and of Leigh Church (with new tower), Kent. While principal assistant to the City Architect, London, he took the leading part in constructing the new roofing of the Guildhall, and in the building of the Corporation Library. Author of *Remarks on Timber*

Houses, and joint editor with G. R. French of the *Illustrated Catalogue of the Works of Art exhibited at the Conversazione held by the Company in their Hall, May, 1861*. Married Fanny, daughter of Edward Bean, of Camberwell, Surgeon, by whom he left four daughters. Died 2nd October, 1878. Arms: see *ante*, p. 509*.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1875. WALTER LANGTON.

Of Gatcombe House, Isle of Wight; son of Thomas Langton, Master in 1847. Elected on the Court in 1851. Married, in 1866, Letitia, daughter of William Pownall, of Staple Inn, London, and Reigate, Surrey; by whom he has issue five sons: Walter John, Ernest Charles, Herbert Francis, Stephen, and Alfred Pownall; and two daughters: Lilian Mary and Maud Letitia. Arms: Quarterly sable and gules, over all a bend argent.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1876. JAMES FRANCIS FIRTH.

Of 9. Mincing Lane, London, and The Green, Richmond, Surrey; son of James Francis Firth (for fifty-four years of the Town Clerk's Office, London) and Sarah Susannah his wife. Born 1st December, 1825. Elected on the Court in 1851. Married Mary Ann, daughter of Alfred Broadhurst (Master in 1865), by whom he has issue a son, James Francis, who was elected on the Court in 1886; and four daughters: Marianne Ellen, Louisa Susan, Alice Elizabeth, and Mary Carrington. Arms: Gules, a lion rampant holding a ragged staff argent.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1877. HALL ROKEBY PRICE.

Of the Stock Exchange, London, and Clementhorpe, St. Albans, Herts; fourth son of Thomas Price, of Clementhorpe, Yorks, Esq., by Eliza, daughter and co-heiress of Hall Plumer, of Stockton Hall, in the same county, Esq.; and grandson of the first Sir Charles Price, Bart., Master in 1798. Born 11th July, 1821. Elected on the Court in 1851. Married, in 1853, Fanny, daughter of Matthew Holland, of Sackville St., London, Esq., by whom he has two sons: Arthur Rokeby, who was elected on the Court in 1886, and Wilfrid Thomas Rokeby, one of the Yeomanry of the Company; and a daughter, Helen Ursula Rokeby. Is one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City

of London. In 1877 gave the Company upon trust £100 North British Railway, Edinburgh and Glasgow $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Preference Stock, to pay the yearly interest to a student at Oxford University, elected by the Court, who may intend to take Holy Orders in the Church of England as now established. Arms : Gules, a lion rampant argent.—Escutcheon in the Hall. (See also Biographical Notices of the Price Family, pp. 597 to 601.)

1878. JAMES THOMAS HORNER.

Of Norbryght, Godstone, Surrey ; the youngest son of John Horner, of 20. Bucklersbury, London, Drug Merchant, in which house he was born in February, 1816. Became junior partner in the business in 1837, and remained as such for over forty years. Was made free of the Company by redemption, in 1845, and elected on the Court in 1851. Arms : see *ante*, p. 510*.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1879. STEPHEN WILLIAM SILVER, F.L.S.

Of Cornhill and York Gate, Regent's Park, London, and Letcombe Manor, Wantage, Berks ; son of Stephen Winckworth Silver, of Cornhill. Married, (1) Ellen, daughter of Thomas Warlters, of Chancery Lane, and Heathfield, Addington, Surrey, by whom he had two daughters ; and (2) Sarah Constance, daughter of J. J. Miles, J.P., of Highgate, by whom he has two daughters and a son, S. W. Miles Silver. Was elected on the Court in 1851, after translation from the Livery of the Loriners' Company. Is one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, and has been for many years a Director of the London Life Association, and on the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society. Arms : Argent, on a chevron gules three crosses paté of the field.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

1880. JOHN OLIVER HANSON.

Of 8. Southwick Crescent, Hyde Park ; eldest son of John Oliver Hanson, Esq., for thirty years one of the Directors of the Bank of England, who, though free of the Company, never took up his Livery ; grandson of John Hanson, who was a member of the Court from 1800 to *circa* 1839 ; and great-grandson of William Hanson, who became free, by redemption, in 1757, and was admitted to the Court in 1758. Educated at Winchester, he subsequently became a partner in the firm of

Hanson Brothers & Co., Merchants, which was dissolved in 1866, after an existence of 150 years. Elected on the Court in 1851. Married, in 1854, Anne Lucy, eldest daughter of Thomas Hall Plumer, Esq., of South Lodge, Canons Park, Edgware, by whom he has two sons, John Currie and Ernest Plumer, both on the Yeomanry of the Company. Arms: Or, a chevron counter compony argent and azure between three martlets sable.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1881. NOEL WHITING.

Of Mincing Lane, London, and Lavender Sweep, Clapham Common, Surrey; the youngest son of Matthew Whiting, of the same place, and Elizabeth his wife. Born January, 1822. Was made free of the Company, by redemption, in 1847, and elected on the Court in 1857. Arms: Per saltire azure and ermine, over all a leopard's face or in the first quarter three bezants.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1882. FRANCIS JOHN BARRON.

Of Blackheath, Kent, and Tongham, Surrey; formerly of the Strand, London. Son of Francis William Evans Barron, Master in 1864. Elected on the Court in 1857. Married Celia Louisa Faulkner, daughter of Thomas Richard Harrison, Esq., of Russell Square and St. Martin's Lane, by whom he has had, that survive, five sons and four daughters. Arms: Azure, in chief two moons the dexter decrescent the sinister increscent and in base a mullet argent.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1883. WILLIAM BEVAN.

Of Bolton Gardens, South Kensington; only son of William Bevan, of Cardiff, Glamorganshire, Surgeon. Was admitted to the Freedom of the Company, by redemption, 26th April, 1853, and elected on the Court in 1857. For many years a partner in the firm of Wm. Bird and Co., Iron Merchants, in the City of London. Was a Director of the Gas Light and Coke Company and an Associate of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Married, in 1854, Margaret, eldest daughter of William Bird, Esq., J.P., of Crouch Hall, Hornsey, Middlesex. Died 30th April, 1888, aged 72. His eldest son, William, is on the Yeomanry of the Company. Arms: Azure, a dove argent beaked and legged gules between three annulets or each enriched with a ruby proper.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1884. ROBERT STEDALL.

Of Broad Street, Bloomsbury, and The Priory, Highgate, Middlesex, Iron Merchant ; son of Henry Stedall, of Croydon, Surrey. Born 1815 ; made free of the Company, by redemption, in 1855, and elected on the Court in 1857. Married, (1) Louisa, daughter of Valentine Sentance, by whom he had issue two sons and four daughters, of whom survive a son, Henry, elected on the Court in 1873, and a daughter, Louisa ; and (2) Maria, daughter of Rudolph Ackermann, by whom he had issue two sons, of whom survives Horace, elected on the Court in 1886 ; and five daughters : Marion, Constance, Florence, Laura, and Maud. Was Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the 19th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers from 1866 to 1881, when he retired with the rank of Honorary Colonel. Is a Magistrate for the county of Middlesex. Arms : Argent, on a chief sable three wolves' heads erased of the field.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1885. JOHN WARREN.

Of 95, Lancaster Gate, Hyde Park, London, and Handcross Park, Sussex ; eldest son of Thomas Pickard Warren, Master in 1850. Elected on the Court in 1865. Is B.A. and LL.B. of the University of London, one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London, and a Governor of the Royal Hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas the Apostle. Arms : Chequy or and azure, on a canton gules a lion rampant argent.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1886. JOHN NICHOLL.

Of The Hemnalls, Theydon Gernon, Essex ; second son of John Nicholl, F.S.A., Historian of the Company, and Master in 1859. Elected on the Court in 1865. Married in September, 1858, Marianne, daughter of George Rahn, Esq., by whom he has issue. His eldest son, John, was elected on the Court in 1886. Arms : Quarterly sable and gules, a pheon argent, in the first quarter a falcon belled of the last.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1887. EDWIN LAWRENCE.

Of King's Ride, Ascot, Berks, and 10, Kensington Palace Gardens, London ; born 2nd February, 1837, the youngest son of the late

Alderman William Lawrence, by Jane his wife, daughter of James Clarke, of Wymeswold, Leicestershire. Is a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, called June, 1867, and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners of Lieutenancy for the City of London. Elected on the Court in 1865. Married on 11th June, 1874, Edith Jane, younger daughter and co-heiress of John Benjamin Smith, who was for many years M.P. for Stockport. In April, 1888, gave the Company the freehold property known as Nos. 36 to 47. Harwar Street, and Nos. 7 to 24. Harriet Square, Kingsland, immediately adjoining the property held by the Company as trustees of Sir Robert Gelfery's Estate in Kingsland Road, whereon the Almshouses are erected, in trust, to apply the income for the relief of poor members of the Company and their children and widows, or for such public charitable purposes as the Company think fit. Arms: Ermine, on a cross raguly gules between in the first and fourth quarters a fasces erect surrounded by wreath of oak leaves proper a pair of compasses extended or.—Escucheon in the Hall. There is a pedigree of this family in the College of Arms.

1888. HENRY MAUDSLAY.

Eldest son of Thomas Henry Maudslay and Elizabeth Prime his wife, and grandson of Henry Maudslay, the celebrated Mechanical Engineer. Born 15th June, 1822. Took up the freedom of the Spectacle Makers' Company and of the City, 21st January, 1853; was made free of the Ironmongers' Company, by redemption in 1864; elected on the Court in 1865; and in 1878, on translation from the Spectacle Makers' Company, became Citizen and Ironmonger. For some years a partner in the firm of Maudslay, Sons, & Field, Engineers, of Lambeth. In 1846-7, designed and constructed the machinery for the Tobacco Manufactory at Xabregas, Lisbon; for which he was created a Chevalier of the Royal Portuguese Military Order of our Lord Jesus Christ. Was a Commissioner and Juror on machinery exhibited at the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1874-5, excavated 133 yards of the scarped rock foundations of Mount Zion, Jerusalem. Is a Life-Member of the Institutions of Civil and of Mechanical Engineers of England, and a past Vice-President of the latter; also a Life-Governor of the Royal Hospitals, viz. Christ's Hospital, Bridewell and Bethlehem, St. Bartholomew, and St. Thomas the Apostle. Arms: Sable, a chevron between three pickaxes argent.—Escucheon in the Hall.

1889. EDWARD HADHAM NICHOLL,

Eldest son of John Nicholl, F.S.A., Historian of the Company, and Master in 1859 (*page* 506). Born March 13th, 1829. Called into the Livery in 1873. Appointed Honorary Librarian in 1896. Married in 1863, Mary Amelia, second daughter of Daniel Roberts, D.C.L., of Ewell, Surrey, by whom he has issue two sons: Edward Walden, deceased, and Anthony, admitted to the Freedom by Patrimony 23rd February, 1888; and two daughters, Milicent, and Barbara. Escutcheon in Hall.

1890. JAMES LANGTON,

Youngest son of Thomas Langton, Master in 1847 (*page* 503). Born February 10th, 1836. Called into the Livery in 1873. Married in 1868, Charlotte Elizabeth, eldest daughter of William Evetts, of Tackley Park, Oxon, by whom he has issue a son: Spencer James, admitted to the Freedom by Patrimony July 13th, 1892, called into the Livery in 1898; and two daughters, Eveline Charlotte, and Rhoda Margaret. Escutcheon in Hall.

1891. WILLIAM HENRY BAILY,

Younger son of John Walker Baily, Master in 1862 (*page* 507). Born October 5th, 1841. Called into the Livery in 1873. Married Emily Ann, third daughter of George Dobree, by whom he has issue four sons: Seymour, born 1870, admitted to the Freedom by Patrimony in 1891, died 1893; John Knight, born 1872, admitted to the Freedom by Patrimony in 1893; George Malcolm, born 1874, died 1885; Geoffrey, born 1879; and two daughters, Dora Mary, born 1869, and Phyllis Lydia, born 1877. Died March 21st, 1894. Escutcheon in Hall.

1892. JOHN BIRKETT, F.R.C.S., F.L.S., F.R.Z.S.,

Master in 1871 (*page* 511). Elected Master for the second time in 1892.

1893. HENRY STEDALL,

Son of Robert Stedall, Master in 1884 (*page* 516). Born September 15th, 1844. Called into the Livery in 1873. Married Lucy, second daughter of Thomas Pemberton, of Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Staffordshire, a granddaughter of Ebenezer Johnston, Master in 1842 (*page* 503), and great-granddaughter of Ebenezer Johnston, Master in 1807 (*page* 496), by whom he has issue three sons: Bertrajn Pemberton, called into the Livery in 1895; Cecil Pemberton, admitted to the Freedom by Patrimony in 1894, and Leigh Pemberton; and three daughters, Edith Lucy, Dorothy Lucy and Marguerite Lucy. Held a commission for 23 years in the 6th Volunteer Battalion Rifle Brigade, from which he retired in 1889 with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Escutcheon in Hall.

1894. WALKER BAILY,

Elder son of John Walker Baily, Master in 1862 (*page* 507), nephew of William Baily, Master in 1866 (*page* 509), and of Charles Baily, Master in 1874 (*page* 512). Born March 14th, 1833. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. Called into the Livery in 1886; for some years Honorary Librarian. Died June 10th, 1896, unmarried. Escutcheon in Hall.

1895. EDWARD HAWKES,

Elder son of Robert James Hawkes, Master in 1857 (*page* 505), grandson of Samuel Hawkes, Master in 1827 (*page* 500), and great-grandson of James Hawkes, Master in 1781 (*page* 493), and nephew of William Hawkes, Master in 1852 (*page* 505). Born October 13th, 1844. Educated at University College School, Gower Street. An Underwriting Member of Lloyd's. Called into the Livery in 1886. Is unmarried. Escutcheon in Hall.

1896. PERCIVAL BIRKETT,

Third son of John Birkett, Master in 1871 (*page* 511). Born December 23rd, 1850. Educated at Haileybury College and London University. Called into the Livery in 1886. Married Violet, youngest daughter of Thomas Pemberton, of Heathfield Hall, Handsworth, Staffordshire, a granddaughter of Ebenezer Johnston, Master in 1842. (*page* 503), and great-granddaughter of Ebenezer Johnston, Master in 1807 (*page* 496). Escutcheon in Hall.

1897. ARTHUR ROKEBY PRICE,

Elder son of Hall Rokeby Price, Master in 1877 (*page* 513), and great-grandson of Sir Charles Price, Bart., Master in 1798 (*page* 495). Born in 1854. Educated at Rugby School. Called into the Livery in 1886. Is unmarried. Escutcheon in Hall.

1898. CHARLES DAVIS HEATLEY,

Son of Richard Davis Heatley, Merchant in Valparaiso, and grandson of Richard Heatley, who fined for the Junior and Senior Wardenships in 1859, and for the Mastership in 1862, and nephew of George Davis Heatley, Master in 1869 (*page* 510). Born at Valparaiso, January 14th, 1846. Educated at Rugby. Called into the Livery in 1886. Married in 1890, Constance, daughter of Murray Marshall, of Godalming, Surrey. Escutcheon in Hall.

1899. JAMES FRANCIS FIRTH, Jnr.,

Only son of James Francis Firth, Master in 1876 (*page* 513), and grandson of Alfred Broadhurst, Master in 1865 (*page* 508). Born in 1856. Called into the Livery in 1886. Married in 1881, Harriet Elizabeth Browning, a cousin of the late Robert Browning, the Poet, by whom he has issue three sons: James Francis, Robert Browning, and John Charles; and three daughters. Escutcheon in Hall.

1900. PERCY CHARLES FRENCH TATHAM,

Only son of Montagu John Tatham, of Doctors' Commons, a Proctor of the Ecclesiastical Courts, who was Senior Warden in 1865, elected Master April 30th, 1867, but excused from serving on account of illness. Born January 17th, 1845. Called into the Livery in 1892. Married first in 1870, Alice Elizabeth, second daughter of Edward Brainerd Webb, Civil Engineer, a Knight of the Order of the Rose of Brazil, by whom he had two sons, deceased, and four daughters, of whom three are surviving; and second in 1885, Ethel Agnes, second daughter of the Rev. Freeman Wilson, by whom he has two sons: Cautley, and Wolfstan; and two daughters. Escutcheon in Hall.

1901. JOHN NICHOLL,

Son of John Nicholl, Master in 1886 (*page 516*), grandson of John Nicholl, F.S.A., Historian of the Company, and Master in 1859 (*page 506*), and nephew of Edward Hadham Nicholl, Honorary Librarian, and Master in 1889 (*page 518*). Born at Homerton, London, October 1st, 1864. Admitted to the Freedom by Patrimony in 1885. Called into the Livery in 1886. Escutcheon in Hall.

1902. FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSON, F.S.S., F.S.A.,

Son of William Pitt Manson, Barrister-at-Law. Born at Muswell Hill, London, in 1850. Admitted to the Freedom by Redemption in 1879. Called into the Livery in 1892. Married in 1885, Rose Gertrude, third daughter of the Reverend John Bax Marriott, by whom he has issue three sons: Neville Borradaile, Thomas Claxton Alexander, and Cecil Murray, and three daughters. Escutcheon in Hall.

1903. HENRY DIGNAM BAILY,

Son of Henry Baily, a Member of the Livery, nephew of John Walker Baily, Master in 1862 (*page 507*), of William Baily, Master in 1866 (*page 509*), and of Charles Baily, Master in 1874 (*page 512*), grandson of William Baily, a Member of the Livery, cousin of William Henry Baily, Master in 1891 (*page 518*), and of Walker Baily, Master in 1894 (*page 519*). Born in London in 1860. Admitted to the Freedom of the Company by Patrimony in 1882. Called into the Livery in 1895. Is unmarried. Escutcheon in Hall.

WAR SERVICES.

Was Adjutant of Left Wing 18th Bengal Infantry in Bhútán Campaign, 1864—65 (Medal and clasp). Was Depy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. to Genl. Sir Herbert Macpherson, Commdg. the Indian Contingent in the Egypt expedition, 1882. Present at Tel-el-Kebir and subsequent pursuit to Zagazig. (Mentioned in Despatches; Brevet of Lt.-Colonel; Medal and Clasp; Turkish Bronze Star; 4th class Osmaniye). Commanded 18th Bengal Infantry and the Chindwin Field Force in the Burma Campaign, 1886—87. Present at occupation of Kindat and minor affairs. (Despatches; C.B.; Two clasps to India Medal). Received thanks of H.E. the Commdr.-in-Chief for "useful and efficient work performed in connection with Intelligence work in the Field." Granted a Good Service Pension in 1896 for "distinguished and meritorious service."

Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Honey, of London, by whom issue two sons, Henry Balfour and Allan Henderson, D.Litt. Escutcheon in Hall.

1906. BERTRAM PEMBERTON STEDALL,

Eldest son of Henry Stedall, Master in 1893, and grandson of Robert Stedall, Master 1884, and great grandson of Ebenezer Johnston, Master 1842, and great great grandson of Ebenezer Johnston, Master 1807. Born March 19th, 1869. Educated at Marlborough and Merton College, Oxford. Admitted to the freedom of the Company by Patrimony 1890. Elected on to the Livery 1895. Master 1906. Married in 1902, Violet Marion, daughter of Cecil Holmes, of Harrow, and widow of Edward Weatherall, of the Royal Fusiliers, by whom he has issue two sons, Oliver Pemberton, born 1903, and Marcus Bertram Pemberton, born 1905, and a daughter, Rosemary Lucy. Escutcheon in Hall.

1907. WILFRID THOMAS ROKEBY PRICE,

Second son of Hall Rokeby Price, of the Stock Exchange, London, and St. Albans, Herts, Master in 1877, and great grandson of Sir Charles Price, Bart., Master in 1798 and 1819. Born January 16th, 1856. Educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford. Admitted to the freedom of the Company by Patrimony 1877. Elected on to Livery 1904. Master 1907. Is a Solicitor of the High Court and member of the firm of Morgan, Price & Co., and Master of Arts, Oxford. Married in 1888, Emily Catherine, daughter of Frederick Charles Murray, of Woodcote Hall, Epsom, by whom he has issue two sons, Harold Rokeby, admitted to the freedom of the Company by Patrimony 1910, and Murray Rokeby, and three daughters. Escutcheon in Hall.

1908. GWYN VAUGHAN MORGAN,

Only son of Septimus Vaughan Morgan, of Harrington Gardens, London. Born August 3rd, 1872. Educated at Eton and Balliol College, Oxford. Admitted to the freedom of the Company by Redemption 1894. Elected on to the Livery 1898. Master in 1908. Is a Lieutenant of the City of London, and Master of Arts, Oxford. A partner in Morgan Brothers, Newspaper Proprietors, Cannon Street, London. Escutcheon in Hall.

1909. WALTER THOMAS HINDMARSH RADFORD,

Son of Joseph Radford, of London, and grandson of John Radford, of Billericay. Born November 25th, 1845. Educated in France, Germany, and University College School, London. Admitted to the freedom of the Company by Patrimony 1871. Elected on to the Livery 1898. Master 1909. Is Chairman of Durant, Radford & Co., Limited, London, and partner of Staley, Radford & Co., London. Married in 1873, Annie Louisa Maria, daughter of George Henry Wulff, of London, Merchant, by whom he has issue four sons, Walter Guy Wulff, admitted to the freedom of the Company by Patrimony 1898, elected on to the Livery 1904, Archibald Campbell, Maurice Clive and Basil Hallam, and two daughters. Escutcheon in Hall.

1910. ERNEST FREDERIC GEORGE HATCH,

Only son of John William Hatch, of London. Born in London, 1859. Translated from the Shipwrights' Company 1891. Admitted to the freedom of the Company by Redemption 1891. Elected on to the Livery, 1892. Master 1910. Married in 1900, Constance Blanche Godolphin, youngest daughter of the ninth Duke of Leeds, by whom he has issue a daughter, Marjorie Helen Ruth. Is Chairman of Hatch, Mansfield & Co., London. Director of Fine Arts Insurance Company, London. Treasurer of University College Hospital, London. Represented in Parliament, as a Conservative, the Gorton Division of Lancashire 1895 to 1906. Created first Baronet 1908. Escutcheon in Hall.

1911. ARTHUR BIRETT,

Sixth son of John Birkett, F.R.C.S., Master 1871 and 1892, and sometime President of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and grandson of John Birkett, Master 1844, and great grandson of Richard Birkett (*vide* John Birkett, 1871, page 511*). Born October 30th, 1860. Educated at Malvern College. Admitted to the freedom of the Company by Patrimony 1882. Elected on to the Livery 1898. Master 1911. Is a Solicitor of the High Court. Married in 1888, Lilian Edith, daughter of Frederick John Methold, of Thorne Court, Cockfield, Suffolk, by whom he has issue five daughters. Escutcheon in Hall.

1912. JOHN CURRIE HANSON,

Elder son of John Oliver Hanson, Master in 1880, born 1855 in London. Educated at Christ College, Finchley, made free by Patrimony 1876, elected on to the Livery 1892. Master 1912. Is a Solicitor retired. Escutcheon in Hall.

1913. SPENCER JAMES LANGTON,

Only son of James Langton, Master in 1890. Born at Blackheath 1871. Educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. Made free of the Company by Patrimony 1892. Elected on to the Livery 1898. Master 1913. Married 1898, Maud Elizabeth, second daughter of R. B. Croft, I.P.D., D.L., of Farnham Hall, Hertfordshire, by whom he has issue two sons, James Croft, born 1899, and Richard Henry, born 1901, and two daughters Violet Helionora and Elizabeth Angelina. Is a late Captain of the sixth Battalion Royal Fusilier. Escutcheon in Hall.

1914. THOMAS GOLDNEY,

Son of John Goldney, of Aylesbury, Bucks. Born May 8rd, 1850. Educated at Merchant Taylors' School. Made free of the Company by Redemption 1897. Elected on to the Livery 1904. Master 1914. Married in 1882, Beatrice Marian, daughter of George Frederick Cousins, by whom he has issue two sons, Alan Murray, made free of the Company by Servitude in 1901, and Philip Tom and a daughter Ida Beatrice. Entered the London Stock Exchange in 1867, became a member in 1872. Elected a member of the Common Council of the Corporation of London in 1901, was made Deputy Governor of the Irish Society 1912, and Chairman of the Coal, Corn and Finance Committee in 1908. Escutcheon in Hall.

1915. WALTER GUY WULFF RADFORD,

Eldest Son of Walter Thomas Hindmarsh Radford, Master in 1909. Born 1875. Educated at Eastbourne College. Admitted to the Freedom of the Company by Patrimony 1898. Elected on to the Livery 1904, Master 1915. Is a partner in the firm of Staley, Radford & Co., London, and a Director of Durant, Radford & Company, Ltd. Contested in January and December, 1910, the Chesterfield division of Derbyshire. Married in 1902, Amy Rosa, daughter of Richard Albert Pfungst, of the Stock Exchange, London, by whom he has issue a daughter, Joan Aimeé, and a son, Guy Richard Harold. Escutcheon in Hall.

1916. CHARLES EDWIN NOVERRE,

Of 14, West Cromwell Road, London, and Hill Side, Bawburgh, Norfolk, second son of Frank Noverre, of Norwich, descended from a Huguenot family formerly resident in Switzerland and Paris. Born March 3rd, 1845. Educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Norwich. Admitted to the Freedom of the Company by Redemption in 1899. Elected on to the Livery 1904. Master 1916. A Justice of the Peace for the County of London, sits as a Justice for the Royal Borough of Kensington, also for the Strand division. A member of the London Justices Licensing Committee, represents the Company on the Council and Executive Committee of the City and Guilds of London Institute. Is Chairman of the London Board of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society. Is Trustee and Member of the London Salvage Corps. President of the London Insurance Institute. Founder and Hon. Secretary Children's Convalescent Homes, Great Yarmouth. Married in 1870, Laura Rebecca, youngest daughter of George Gray, of Browick Hall, Norfolk, by whom he has issue a son, Francis Gray, born 1875. Escutcheon in Hall.

1917 & 1918. HENRY O'BRIEN,

Eldest son of Henry O'Brien, of Charleville, Ireland. Born January 13th, 1858. Educated at Prospect House School, Dover. Admitted to the Freedom of the Company by Redemption 1902. Elected on to the Livery 1904. Master 1917 and 1918. Is an Iron Founder trading in London and Rotherham, Yorkshire. Married in 1887, Annie Höfner, daughter of William Höfner, Esq., of Cloakilty, Ireland, by whom he has issue five sons, Henry William, admitted to the Freedom of the Company by Servitude of Henry O'Brien, October 5th, 1916, Dermot (killed in the Great War, 1914-1919), Robert Edward (died on Active Service during the Great War, 1914-1919), Terence, and Denis Patrick, and three daughters. Escutcheon in Hall.

1919. ROBERT WARD,

Fourth son of William Ward, formerly of Ringwood. Born 15th July, 1848. Educated at private school at Winchester. Admitted to the Freedom of the Company by Redemption 1902. Elected on to the Livery 1904. Master 1919. Was a Shipping Merchant. Formerly a Justice of the Peace for, and President of the Board of Trade and Pilot Commissioner of, British Columbia. Is a Knight of Wasa, 1st Class, conferred on him by King Oscar. Was Consul for Sweden and Norway for many years. Married 1876 to Mary Pauline King, daughter of Captain Edward Hammond King, by whom he has issue three sons, Robert Oscar Cyril (killed in the Great War, 1914-1919), Horace Edward, Victor Essendene, and four daughters. Escutcheon in Hall.

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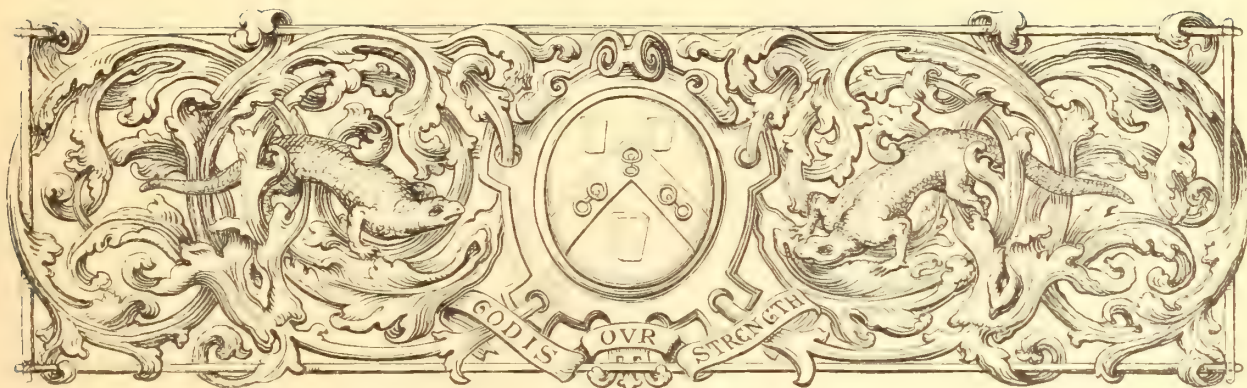
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BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTICES
OF
MEMBERS AND BENEFACTORS.



BIOGRAPHICAL AND GENEALOGICAL NOTICES.

SIR WILLIAM DENHAM.

The ancient and noble family of DE DINAN, so called from their castle of Dinan in Britany, came into this country with the Conqueror, where they have been subsequently distinguished by the names of Dinant, Dinham, and Denham. They had large possessions in Devonshire and Cornwall, and were the founders of Hartland Abbey. Sir Foulke de Dinan is mentioned among the barons by tenure in the time of William the First; Alan de Dynant in the reign of Henry the First; Hugh, Roland, and Geffrey, in the reign of Henry the Second; and Oliver Dinant, brother of Geffrey, in the reign of King John. Another Oliver de Dinant, of Cardinham, in Cornwall, was summoned to Parliament as a baron from 1295 to 1298. So also was his lineal descendant Sir John Dynham in 1466, the 6th of Edward the Fourth; and in 1485 he was appointed Lord Treasurer: he died about 1509, leaving no surviving issue, when it is supposed the barony became extinct.

SIR WILLIAM DENHAM, descended from a younger branch of this family seated at Wortham, in the parish of Lifton in Devonshire, where they continued for several generations, was the third son of Nicholas Dinham, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Westlake, and grandson of Otes Dinham and Agnes his wife, daughter and coheir of William Wortham.

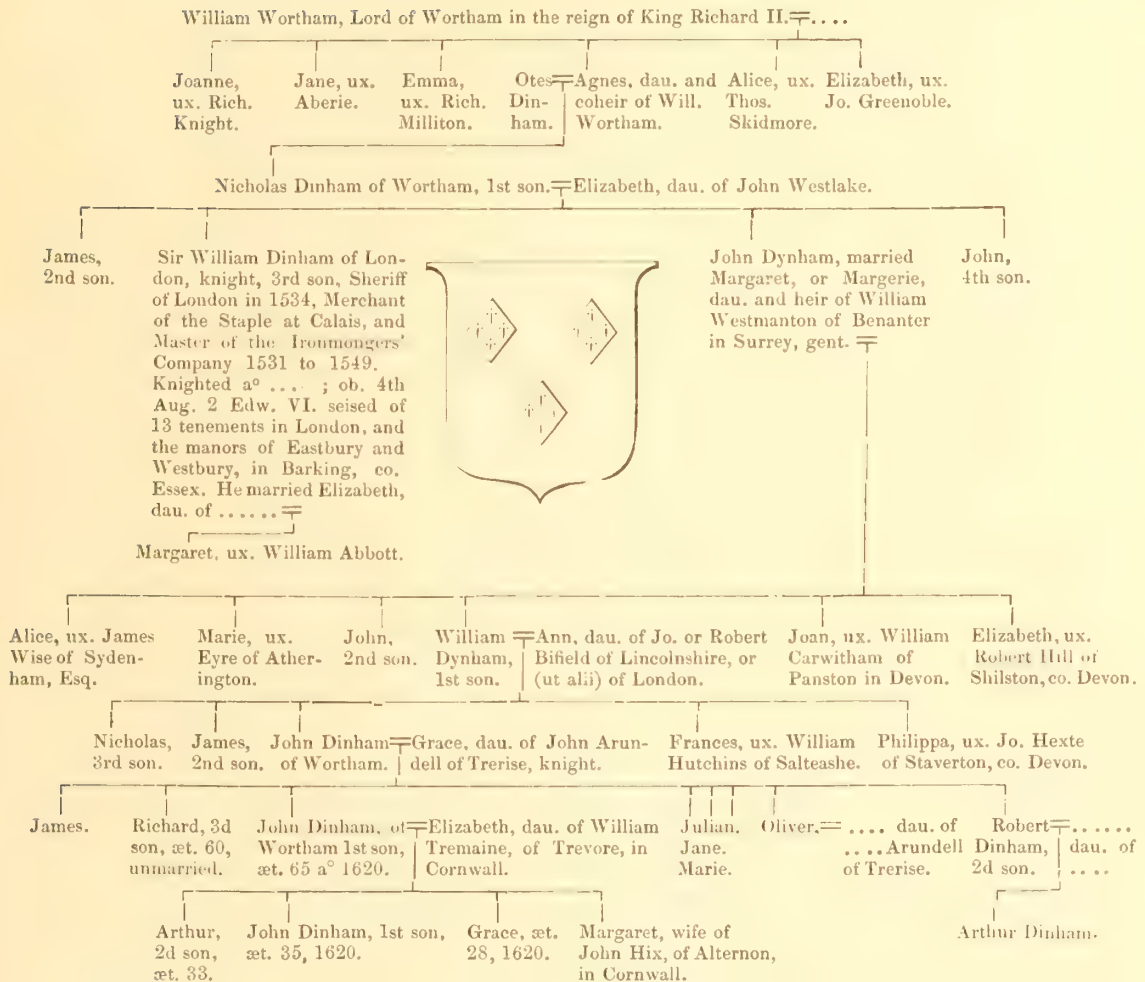
He was Sheriff of London in 1534, merchant of the staple of Calais, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company, with little or no intermission, from 1531 to 1549. He received the honour of knighthood some time between 1541 and 1547, and at the time of his decease, the 4th August, in the 2nd of Edward the Sixth, held thirteen messuages in the city of London and the manors of Eastbury and Westbury, in the parish of Barking, in the county of Essex, containing 1,200 acres of arable, 900 acres of pasture, 150 of meadow, 110 of wood, and 700 of heath and furze, with a portion of the tithes; all parcel of the possessions of the dissolved monastery of Barking. He left by his wife Elizabeth an only daughter, Margaret, who was married to William Abbot, and one natural daughter named Grace.

Sir Will^m Dinham, by his will, dated the 12th Sept. 1544, 36 Henry VIII. gave to the Master, Wardens, and fellowship of the Ironmongers' Company, and their successors for ever, thirteen tenements, with the letters patent of the King by which they had been conveyed to him as parcel of the estate of the dissolved monastery of Barking, in the county of Essex: namely, four tenements in the parish of St. Olave in the Old Jewrey; four tenements in Love Lane, in the parish of St. Olave aforesaid; four other tenements in the said parish of St. Olave; and one messuage or tenement with appurtenances set, lying, and being in Silver Street, in the parish of our Lady Staining of London; on condition that the Company should pay to him yearly during his life the sum of 20*l.* sterling, and from and after his decease yearly on the day of his death, or within three days thereof, keep "one solemn dirigie, obit, or añversary" in the chapel of our Lady of Barking, within the Tower ward of London, for the benefit of his soul, and the soul of Elizabeth his late wife, the souls of Nicholas Denham and Elizabeth Denham his father and mother, his children, and benefactors, and all Christian souls, and to pay to the Wardens and Commonalty of the Grocers' Company annually the sum of ten shillings.

Shortly before his death, having probably embraced the Reformed religion, he made another short will,* dated the 3d of August, in the 2d year of King Edward VI., in which he requests to be buried in the church of Barking, and appoints his executors his son-in-law William Abbott and his daughter Margaret Abbott, wife of the said William Abbott, and devises to him and her, and her heirs, all the lands and houses which he "minded that the Ironmongers should have, and all other lands and tenements, &c. whatsoever." He bequeaths legacies to the family of Breame, and 5*l.* to his kinsman James Denham, and commits Grace his bastard daughter to the care and keeping of the aforesaid William and Margaret Abbott.

* Deposited in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury.

PEDIGREE OF DINHAM.



This Pedigree is from the Visitations of Devon in 1564 and 1620. Vide Harl. MSS. Nos. 1080 and 6860, with some additions in the descent of Sir William Dinham from the Ironmongers' records.

Arms.—Quarterly, 1. Gules, four lozenges conjoined in fesse, and a bordure ermine. 2. Gules, a chevron between three lion's gambs ermine. 3. Per pale azure and or, a chevron engrailed between three lions rampant, the whole counterchanged. 4. Sable, five bezants in saltire, and a chief or. Crest.—A dexter arm bowed couped at the shoulder and resting on the elbow, draped or, ruffled argent, handed proper, holding a bundle of shreds sable.

Arms used by Sir William Dinham,—Gules, three lozenges, two and one, ermine.

In consequence of his second will, the Ironmongers were obliged to purchase the property before devised to them, as appears by a deed dated the 27th May, 1567, and the 9th of Elizabeth, in which Arthur Breame, Esq. cousin and heir to Sir William Denham, knight, late citizen and alderman of London, deceased, in consideration of 260*l.* sells to James Harvie, Anthony Gammage, and Edward Bright, citizens and Ironmongers of London, all and singular those houses, messuages, &c. with their appurtenances, within the City of London, which the said Sir William Denham lately purchased of King Henry VIII. as all and singular the houses, &c. in the Old Jewry, Love Lane, and Silver Street, London; and appoints James Dalton, of Lincoln's Inn, gentleman, and John Whitridge, citizen and Ironmonger of London, his true and lawful attorneys, to deliver seisin thereof.

The original arms of this family were, Gules, five lozenges conjoined in fesse ermine. The Dinham's of Wortham bore, Gules, four lozenges conjoined in fesse, and a bordure ermine; and Sir William Denham differenced the paternal coat still further by taking, Gules, three lozenges, two and one, ermine.* This last coat is sculptured on the monument of Sir John Dinham,† in Egham Church, Surrey, who died the 6th January, 1638. He was father of the Poet, and a baron of the Exchequer; but I do not find that he was related to the Dinham's of Wortham.

THOMAS MICHELL.

Thomas Michell, citizen and Ironmonger, by his will dated 3rd April, 1527, gave to the Company a tenement "called the Ship, in the parish of St. Mildred the Virgin, in the Poultry of London, in the ward of West Cheap, for a chantry priest to sing and say mass and other divine service for evermore, in the parish church of St. Oluff the King, in the Old Jewry, for the soles of Will^m and Agnes his father and mother, the soles of Ann, Margaret, and Margery their children, their friends' soles," &c. Also he gave and bequeathed to the Master, Keepers, or Wardens, and their successors, 27*l.*‡ sterling to the intent that they should for ever-

* Lysons' Mag. Brit. in Devon; Prince's Worthies of Devon; Morant's Essex, vol. i.; Nicolas's Synopsis; Visitation of Devon; MS. Harl. 1048; Coll. of Arms, &c.

† Sir John Dinham, Baron of the Exchequer, was the son of William Dinham, of London, gentleman. Funeral Certificate, College of Arms.

‡ Another account says that he gave The Ship and 140*l.* in money.

more, as long as the world should endure, find an honest secular priest, at their own charge, to say mass, &c., and to be called the chantry priest of the said Thomas Michell, and to pay the priest the annual sum of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* at four times in the year. He also gave “a crofte of lande, y^t is by estimaçon tenne acres, now divided into gardens, and builded with tenements, situate in Old Streete, in the parish of St. Gyles without Criplegate. The acre and woode adioyning was purchased of James Miller the 31 day of April, 1595.”

THOMAS LEWEN.



Thomas Lewen, Ironmonger and Alderman of London,* by his will, dated the 20th day of April, 1555, 1st and 2nd of Philip and Mary, devised his great messuage, with garden and appurtenances, where he dwelt, in the parish of Saint Nicholas Olave, Bread Street, in the ward of Queenhithe, and fourteen other messuages in the same parish, subject to a life estate to his wife Agnes, to the Master, Wardens, and Company of Ironmongers, and their successors, on condition that they should find an honest priest to perform mass for the peace of his soul, &c. in the parish church of St. Olave aforesaid.

And also to “permit four honest, sad, impotent, poor, aged, and decayed men of their craft for the time being to inhabit for their lives, behaving themselves honestly and quietly, four tenements, which the testator, as thereby declared, intended to erect in the churchyard of Saint Nicholas, and pay quarterly to each of them xx^d. towards their sustentation; and yearly to pay to two poor scholars, the one of Oxford and the other of Cambridge, towards their sustentation and maintenance, five pounds; that is to say, to each of them fifty shillings; and the said bequest to be paid quarterly.”

* Arms of Thomas Lewen: Argent, on a chevron engrailed gules between three crescents of the second, each charged with a bezant, as many estoiles or, and between them two lozenges of the field, each charged with a martlet sable, all within a bordure engrailed gules.—MS. Harl. 6860.

Thomas Lewen died the 29th June, 1555, and was buried at Saint Olave's aforesaid, with a monument to his memory, and that of Agnes his wife, who died the 26th October, 1562.*

The almshouses in St. Nicholas' churchyard, referred to in the will of the testator, being destroyed in the Fire of London, the Company appropriated four houses in Saint Luke's for the pensioners; and, these being burnt down in 1785, the Company erected four new houses in Brick Lane (probably on the site of the old ones), containing two rooms a-piece, with a small garden and yard attached to each, where the pensioners have continued to reside ever since.

The pensioners now receive ten pounds each per annum, instead of the 6*s.* 8*d.* originally bequeathed by the testator.†

The following notices of the funerals of Thomas Lewen and his wife are given in the Diary of Henry Machyn:—

The sam day [the first day of July 1555] was bered good master Thomas [Lewen], altherman, sum tyme shreyff of London, and [a hearse] with ij. whyt branchys, and xij. longe torchys, stayffe torchys, and iiij. greet tapurs, and xij. gownes gyffen unto xij. pore men of blake peneston,‡ and the compene of the Clarkes and mony prestes and armes of the body and the tapurs, and ther wher blake gownes, and after durge speysse-bred and wine; and the morow masse of requiem, and ther dyd pryche a frere of Grenwyche, and a grett dolle.—p. 91.

1557. The sam day (the xxix. day of June), at after-non was the ij.-yere myne § of good master Lewyn, Yrmonger, and at ys durge was alle the leverey; the furst, master altherman Draper; and after to ther plasse, and they had a kake and a bone a pesse,|| besyd the parryche and all comers, and wyne e-nowgh for all comers.—p. 141.

1562. The xxxj. day of October was bered good mastores Luwen, wedowe, latte the wyff of master Thomas Luwen, Yrmonger and altherman, and she gaff a xxiiij gownes to powre women, and she gayff mony blake gownes; and ther was the compene of the Clarkes, and a ij. dosen of skochyons of armes; and master Chamburlayn the shreyff and

* Strype.

† Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring concerning Charities, p. 234; and the Company's books.

‡ A kind of coarse woollen cloth; mentioned in stat. 43 Eliz. c. 10.

§ The two year's mind, or funereal commemoration.

|| A cake and a bun a-piece.

John Dune her servand was her sekturs,* and master Wylliam Draper oversear ; and there dyd pryche for her master Goodman the dene of Westmynster ; and all the crafte of the Yrmongers ther ; and after to her plase, for ther was a grett dener for as mony as wold cum, and after was sent spyse bred to evere howse and about the cette unto worshephulle men and women.”†—p. 294.

Thomas Lewen and his wife Agnes were buried in the church of Saint Nicholas Olave, in the ward of Queenhithe, with a monument which was “revived and beautified at the charge of the right worshipful Company of Ironmongers in 1623.”‡

ROBERT DOWNE.

Robert Downe the elder, citizen and Ironmonger, by his will, dated the 4th August, 1556, (3 and 4 Philip and Mary,) desired to be buried in the parish church of St. Mary Colechurch, London, where he was then a parishioner, and gave to the Master and Wardens and Commonalty of the Ironmongers “all that (his) tenement and messuage called the Horse Head, with the appurtenances, in the parish of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate, beneath the inn called The Saracen’s Head, together with the alley called the Horse Head Alley, w^t all the houses and tenements to the same belonging ; and also all that (his) tenement, with the appurtenances, called The Ship, in the parish of Saint Mildred in the Poultry ; § all which premises be now of the yerely value of ten pounds ; on condiçôn that the said Master, Wardens, &c. shall every year keep an obit within the parish churche of Colechurche aforesaid, and that 3^{li} 6^s 8^d be spent at the said obit.”

He also left 6*l.* for a dinner at his funeral, and two basons and two ewers of silver, which cost 50*l.* ; and his mind was at every dinner to be remembered with prayers and *De profundis* for his soul.

* Her executors.

† Machyn’s Diary, edited by John Gough Nichols, Esq. F.S.A. printed for the Camden Society, Lond. 1848.

‡ Strype’s Survey of London, vol. i. p. 211.

§ *Vide* the bequest of Thomas Michell, ann. 1527. The Ship in the Poultry had probably been conveyed to Robert Downe in trust for the Company.

THOMAS BROWNE,

citizen and Ironmonger, appears by entries in the Company's Court books to have served the office of Warden in 1557, 1560, and again in 1565. He was the son of John Browne, of Rayleigh, in the county of Essex; he married Gertrude, daughter and coheir of Cornelius Vander Delst, of Holland, by whom he had issue John, Edward, Cornelius, Thomas, Robert, Peter, Gertrude, and Audrey. A short pedigree of this family occurs in the Harl. MSS. Nos. 5810 and 5869. Arms: Gules, a griffin segreant or, a chief per fesse dancetté or and ermine.

SIR ALEXANDER AVENON,

son of Robert Avenon, of King's Norton, in the county of Worcester, was Sheriff of London in 1561, and Lord Mayor in 1569-70, on which latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was eight times Master of the Ironmongers' Company, between the years 1559 and 1578. Stowe mentions his burial at St. Peter the Apostle, at the corner of Wood Street, but the date of his death is not stated.

He appears by a pedigree preserved in the Harleian manuscripts to have had three wives; the first of whom was Elizabeth, daughter of John Slow or Slouz, of King's Norton, in Worcestershire, who died on the 7th July, 1570. The loss of this lady however was not long deplored, for we find by the registers of Allhallows Bread Street, as cited by Malcolm, that he married again in the month of October following. "Anno 1570, October 22, was married Sir Alexander Avenon, Lord Mayor, and Mistress Blundon, widow, by licence within his own house."* In the Visitation of London, she is described as Alice, daughter and heir of Thomas Hutchen, and relict of Blundell *alias* Blundon. A monument erected to her memory in the church of St. Lawrence Jewry is copied in Strype's London, by which she appears to have died on the 21st Nov. 1574.†

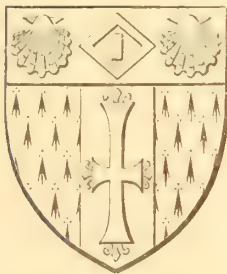
* Malcolm's Lond. Red. vol. ii. p. 12.

† Strype, book iii. p. 46. Her first husband was Hugh Methwold, of London, mercer, by whom she had two children; and by her second husband, John Blundell, of London, mercer, one son and eight daughters.

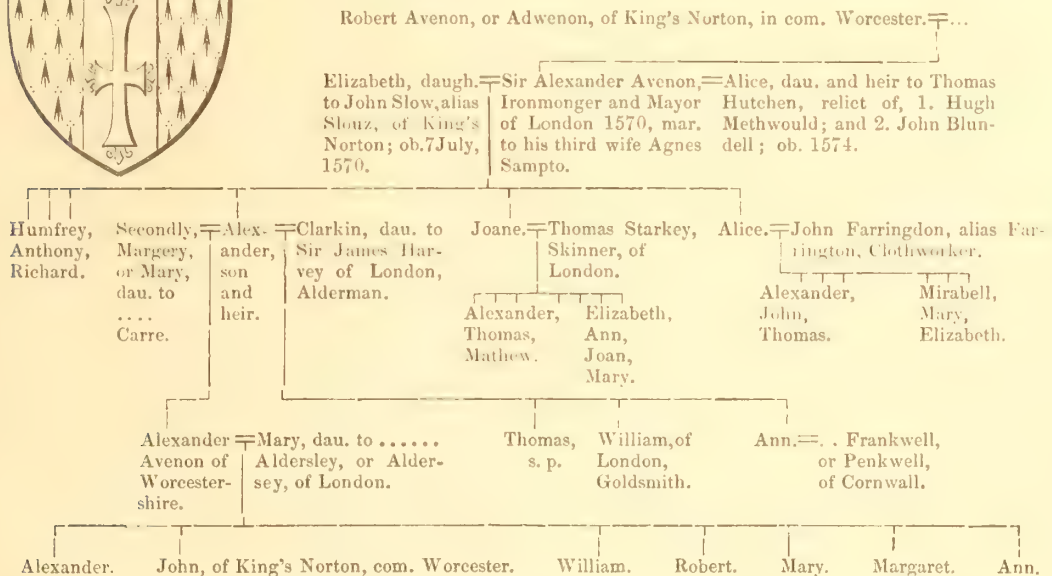
Sir Alexander Avenon's third wife was Agnes Sampto, who probably survived him.

Machyn, in his Diary, notices the funeral of Sir Alexander Avenon's daughter. "1652. The furst day of August was bered mastores Starke, the wyff of master Starke skynner, and the doethur of master Avenon shreyff of London, with a xvj. clarkes syngyng and a x. pore women in mantyll fryse gownes, master shryff the cheyffe morner, and after a xx. mornars in blake, boyth men and women, and master Busken mad the sermon."*

PEDIGREE OF AVENON.



ARMS.—Ermine, on a pale gules a cross formé flory or, on a chief sable between two escallop shells argent a mascle charged with a billet in the centre, also argent, sometimes or.—Visitation of London, MSS. Harl. 1463, 1464, 5810, 5860.

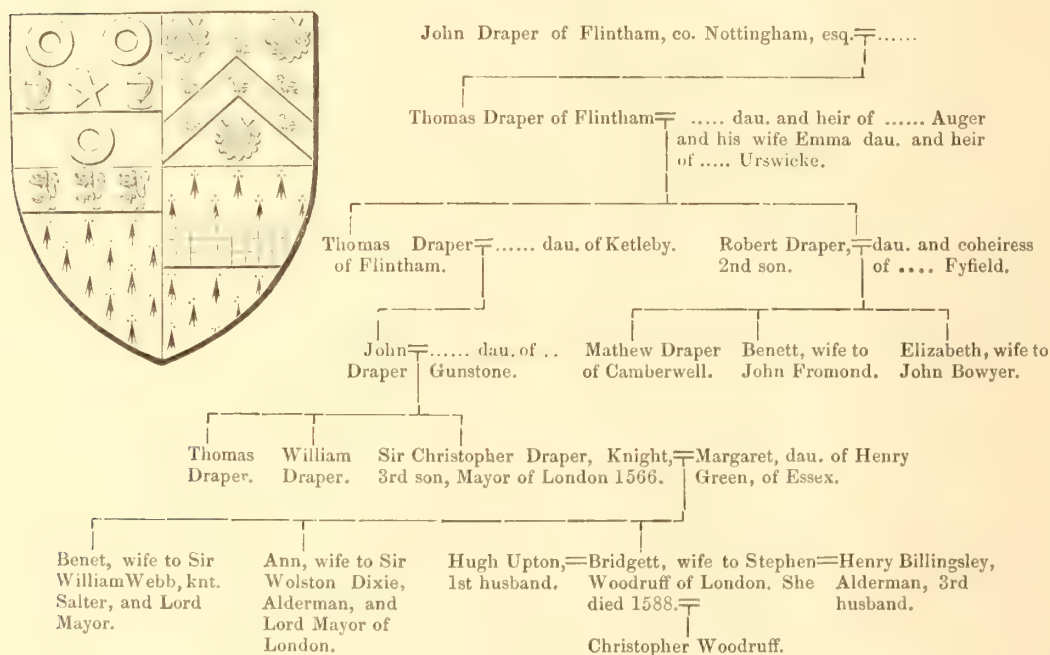


* Machyn's Diary, p. 289.

SIR CHRISTOPHER DRAPER.

Alderman of Cordwainer Street ward, Sheriff of London in 1560, and Lord Mayor in 1566, on which latter occasion he received the honour of knighthood. He was eight times Master of the Ironmongers' Company; first in 1557, and lastly in 1581. The date of his death is somewhat uncertain,* but at that time he is stated to have been 70 years of age. He was buried at the church of St. Dunstan's in the East, where, in the south aisle of the choir, a monument was erected to his memory by his wife Margaret, the daughter of Henry Green, of Essex. By this lady Sir Christopher had three daughters, who were all married to Lord Mayors; Benet to Sir William Webb, Ann or Agnes to Sir Wolstan Dixie, and

PEDIGREE OF DRAPER.

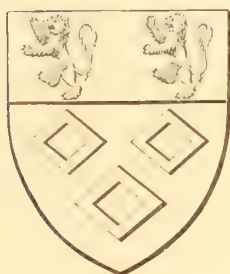


* He is stated by Stowe (reprint edited by W. J. Thoms, Esq. F.S.A. 1842) to have been buried in 1580, and the same date is given in Strype; but it is evidently incorrect, as he was certainly living in 1581, and was chosen Master of the Ironmongers' Company in the month of April of that year.

Bridget (after the death of her second husband, Stephen Woodruff, of London) to Sir Henry Billingsley.

There is a pedigree of this family in the Visitation of London, by Robert Cook, Clarenceux, 1568, with a coat quarterly; 1. Argent, on a fesse, between three annulets gules, a mullet between two cups covered or; 2. Argent, on two chevrons, between three escallops sable, six martlets or; 3. Ermine, on a chief azure three lions rampant or; 4. Ermine, a fesse chequy argent and sable. The first two coats are both for the name of Draper; the third and fourth quarters are for Aucher and Urswicke, introduced by the marriage of Thomas Draper of Flintham.—Harl. MS. No. 1463.

RALPH HANSON.



Ralph Hanson, Clerk of the Ironmongers' Company,* by will, dated the 9th January, 1653, devised certain messuages and gardens in Crutehed Friars, in the parish of Saint Olave's Hart Street, London, to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Ironmongers, to the intent that they should out of the rents and profits thereof make the following yearly payments:—

	£	s.	d.
To the master of the Free School of the parish of St. Saviour Southwark	1	0	0
To the usher of the same	0	10	0
To the churchwardens of the same parish, to be distributed to the poorest widows and orphans of the parish at their discretion	5	0	0
To an orthodox minister or preacher, such as the Wardens should appoint, for a sermon to be preached in the parish of Allhallows Staining on St. Mark's day	1	0	0
To the poor of Allhallows Staining, to be distributed in bread on St. Mark's day	1	0	0
To the clerk and sexton of the said parish, for cleaning the church	0	5	0

* Arms of Ralph Hanson: Argent, three mascles sable, two and one, on a chief of the second two lions rampant of the field.—Escutcheon in the Hall.

	£	s.	d.
To the churchwarden and rest of the vestry that day which are at church, for a dinner	2	10	0
To 20 poor ancient widows, or others of the Company of Ironmongers, yearly for ever, to every one of them 5s. a peice	5	0	0
To the Wardens of the Livery for their care and pains	2	0	0
To the 2 rent-gatherers of the Company 10s. a piece	1	0	0
To the Clerk of the Company, for his pains and care in keeping the accounts and register	2	0	0
To the Upper Beadle	0	10	0
To the Warden of the Yeomanry, towards the charges of making 2 suppers for the Yeomanry	2	0	0
To the four almsfolks of the Company of Ironmongers in Bread Street	4	0	0
To Christ's Hospital	2	0	0
To Bartholomew's Hospital	2	0	0
To Bridewell Hospital	2	0	0
To St. Thomas's Hospital	2	0	0
	<hr/> £35 15 0 <hr/>		

The above payments are regularly made, but the yearly bequest of 5*l.* to 20 poor widows has been increased to 40*l.* a-year.

The testator gave the residue of the rents and profits of the premises to be bestowed by the Master, Wardens, and Assistants of the Company of Ironmongers every year for ever in their good discretion for reparations, relief of their poor, and such other necessary occasions as the Court of Assistants should think requisite.

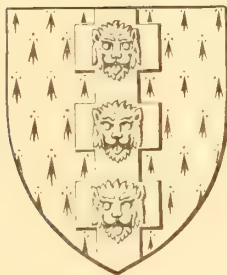
At the time of the testator's death, the property devised consisted of 16 houses, and it continued in the same state till the year 1794, when an agreement was entered into between the Ironmongers' Company and the East India Company for a lease of the premises for 21 years, to commence from Midsummer 1808, at the yearly rent of 300*l.* and renewable every 21 years for 378 years on payment of a fine of 500*l.* on each renewal.

In consequence of this agreement the whole of the houses were pulled down by the East India Company, and warehouses erected on their site.

The Ironmongers' Company usually vote from 150*l.* to 180*l.* out of

the rents arising from Mr. Hanson's estate in aid of Mr. Betton's funds: they also give an additional supply of coals to Sir Robert Geffery's pensioners, and add to their other small charities from the same source.*

RICHARD CHAMBERLIN.†



Richard Chamberlin was elected Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1560, and confirmed in that office by the Inspeximus charter of Queen Elizabeth dated the 12th November in the same year. He was again appointed Master in 1565, but did not long afterwards survive, and was buried, according to Strype,‡ in Saint Olave's in the Jewry, with the following epitaph:—

Here lyeth under this tombe the body of Richard Chamberlaine, Ironmonger, Alderman and late Sheriff of London, merchant adventurer, and free of Russia: who had two wives; Anne, the first, of whom he had issue eight sonnes and five daughters; of Margaret, his last wife, no issue: which Richard dyed the 19th day of November, an. Dom. 1566.

To the poore he was liberall,
and gave for God's sake,
But now his fame is plentifull,
and he an Heavenly make.§

He was like one of us,
according to our mould.
But now he is unlike us,
in Heaven where he would.

* Vide Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities, Lond. 1839, p. 239; and the Company's books.

“Upon an average a sum exceeding 500*l.* a year is given out of the general funds (of the Ironmongers' Company) in charities beyond what is specifically directed by wills or other instruments of donation.”—*Ibid.* p. 239.

† Arms: Ermine, on a pale bristled sable, three leopard's faces or.—MS. Harl. 6860.

‡ Strype's Lond. b. iii. p. 56.—A. M.

§ make, or mate, *i. e.* now an inmate of heaven.

His time was short, in sickness rare,
 as to all is known ;
 But now his time shall long endure,
 and never be cast downe.

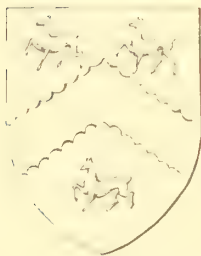
Mr. Richard Chamberlin resided in the Old Jewry, in the great messuage or mansion house which he there built, on the site of the premises leased to him by the Ironmongers' Company, and which the Company in the 10th of Elizabeth renewed to Robert Chamberlin, his son, for the term of two hundred years, with the like covenants of the former lease *verbatim*.—MS. Rec. vol. ii.

ROBERT BENNE.

Robert Benne, citizen and Ironmonger of London, was son of John Benne, yeoman of the Crown to Kings Henry the Seventh and Eighth, by, daughter of John Burrell, of Wormley, in the county of Hertford, Sergeant-at-Arms to the same monarchs ; and grandson of Henry Benne, of Saffron Walden, in the county of Essex.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Reginald Woodeson ; by whom he had two sons, Anthony and John. He bore, Argent, between a fesse dancetté gules three dragon's heads erased vert, langued gules.—Visitation of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, anno 1568.—MSS. Harl. 1463, 1464.

WILLIAM DANE.*



William Dane, alderman, and Sheriff of London in 1569, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1570, and again in 1573, in which latter year he died. He was the son of John Dane, of Stortford, in the county of Herts, by Alice, daughter of Peppercorne ; and married Margaret, daughter of Edmonde Kempe, citizen and mercer of London, by whom he had issue one son, who died young.

* Arms: Or, a chevron engrailed azure, between three hinds gules.—Visit. of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, a° 1568.—MSS. Harl. 1463, 1464.

Mr. Alderman Dane bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company ten pounds, to be expended in a dinner at his funeral; and was buried at the church of Saint Margaret Moyses, in Bread Street ward, where a monument was erected to his memory, with the following inscription:—

Beati mortui qui in Domino moriuntur.—Apoc. xiv.

To William Dane that sometime was
An Ironmonger; where each degree
He worthily (with praise) did passe.
By wisdom, truth, and heed was he
Advanc'd an Alderman to be;
Then Sheriffe; that he, with justice prest,
And cost performed with the best.
In almes franke, of conscience cleare;
In grace with prince, to people glad.
His vertuous wife, his faithfull peere,
Margaret, this monument hath made;
Meaning (through God), that as she had
With him (in house) long lived well,
Even so in tombes blisse to dwell.

Obierunt in Christo,
Ille Sabat. 5 Septemb. 1573, ætatis 56.
Hæc vero 18 Novemb. a° 1579.*

MARGARET DANE.



Margaret Dane,† late wife of William Dane, citizen and Ironmonger of London, by her last will, dated the 16th May, 1579, bequeathed to the Master, Wardens, and Company of Ironmongers, 2,000*l.* upon condition that the Master and Wardens, with six of the most substantial of the Company, should put in sufficient bond to her executors and the Lord Mayor of London, and six of the Grey Cloakes for the time being, that they should within 28 days after the receipt

* Strype's London, b. iii. p. 206.—A monument on the south wall.—A.M.

† Arms of Margaret Dane: Or, a chevron engrailed azure between three hinds gules.

of the money pay to 20 young men of the Company (retailers of linen cloth always to be preferred) being inhabitants of the city of London, to each of them 100*l.* for the space of three years, they giving sufficient security for the repayment; to the intent that the said Master and Wardens should lend it out again in like manner from time to time for ever; and in consideration of the benefit of the said 2,000*l.* the testatrix willed that the Company should distribute yearly the sum of 100*l.* in the following manner:—

To Christes Hospital, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, 10*l.* each.

To 20 poor maids, at their marriages, 10*l.* yearly.

To the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to each 5*l.* for the relief and bringing up in learning two poor scholars; the houses in which they should be brought up to be named at the discretion of her executors; the money to come amongst all the poor scholars of the said houses, that he that had it the one year should not have it again the next year.

To employ in bread and beef every year 10*l.* to be distributed at the discretion of the Master and Wardens, amongst the prisoners in Newgate, Ludgate, the two Compters, the Queen's Bench, the Marshalsea, the White Lion in Southwark, and the Convict House in Westminster; 5*l.* a-year towards the maintenance of a school to be erected at Bishop Stortford; and if the School should not be founded, then the 5*l.* to be distributed amongst the poor people of the said parish.

To provide and buy for the poorest people of the 24 wards in London 12,000 faggots every year, to be distributed to each ward, part and part alike, at the discretion of the Master and Wardens, twice a-year, at Christmas and Hallowtide; and to bestow 10*l.* yearly on a dinner to be made at the Hall on the day of her death.

And by a codicil to her will, dated the 2nd Sept. 1579, the testatrix directed that the interest to be paid by the young men for the sums to be lent to them should not be more than 5*l.* per cent. per annum.

“The sum of 2,000*l.* originally bequeathed was received by the Company in 1602, and from time to time lent out by them until 1647, when, from the disturbed state of the times, it is presumed that parties were unable to obtain sureties for the loans, and they ceased.” (Mr. Beck.)

“It is stated in an entry in the books of the Company under the date of 1748, that the money was taken by the Parliament during the Civil Wars, and sundry lords, and never repaid to the Court.” (Report of Commissioners of Charities, p. 235.)

Notwithstanding these circumstances, the Company continued to pay the different annual bequests from the time they received the principal, with some few exceptions, until the year 1833; when an information was filed against them in the Court of Chancery, at the suit of the Attorney-General; and by a decree made in the cause, and a scheme approved by the Master, in 1837, it was finally settled in the following manner :

That so much of the said sum of 2,000*l.* as shall remain after the payment of the relator's extra costs and the subsequent costs of this suit be set apart as a fund, to be called the "Loan Fund," bearing interest; and that the management of the said fund and all other matters incidental thereto be vested in the said Company for the time being.

The costs so allowed reduced the sum of 2,000*l.* to 1,855*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* sterling, which was invested in 1,997*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.* Reduced Three-per-cents, and constitutes the present Loan Fund.

This sum is to be lent to young freemen of the Company, occupiers and inhabitants of the city of London or the suburbs thereof (and such who may be retailers of linen cloth are to be preferred) in sums of 100*l.* and upwards (but not exceeding the sum of 300*l.* to each freeman) for five years, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, upon bond, with two or three good sureties to be approved by the said Company.

In case the whole or any part of the said sum applicable to loans shall not be required nor advanced by way of loan on bond, then the Company may lend out the same in sums not exceeding 300*l.* to any one freeman on mortgage of good freehold, leasehold, or other property of ample value, without sureties, at 5 per cent. per annum for five years.

The borrowers to bear and pay all necessary charges and expenses attending the making and executing the bonds and mortgages and all other matters relative thereto.

That a book be kept for all matters concerning this charity.

That once at least in every year, and immediately after any of the moneys are called in, notice shall be posted up in the Common Hall of the Company, and advertised in two or more of the London daily newspapers of the greatest circulation, that such moneys are ready to be advanced in the manner hereinbefore mentioned.

That when the whole or any part of the said trust fund shall be in hand, and not immediately required for loans, the same shall be invested in Exchequer Bills or some other convenient and tangible security, and the interest made therefrom, as also the interest to arise from the said loans, to be applied to or for the charitable objects and purposes hereafter mentioned, so far as the same will extend, rateably and in due proportion.

That a fair proportion rateably of the yearly sums of 10*l.* bequeathed to each of the said hospitals, viz. Christ's Hospital, St. Bartholomew's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, be paid to them respectively.

That a like fair proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* be paid and distributed at the discretion of the said Company for ever to 20 poor maids within every year at or on the respective days of their marriage.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* be paid to and equally between the two universities of Oxford and Cambridge for ever, towards the bringing up in learning of two poor scholars, the one to be in Oxford and the other in Cambridge, but so as that he that hath the benefit the one year should not have it the next year, but to come through the whole or as many of the poor scholars as may be; and, when all the poor scholars shall have partaken thereof, then to revert again in due order and regularity.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* be paid for ever to the governors, keepers or wardens of the several prisons of Newgate, Ludgate, Giltspur Street, Whitecross Street, Tothill Fields, Marshalsea, the Borough Clink in Tooley Street, and the King's Bench, in such proportions as the Company shall think fit, to be laid out in bread and meat to be distributed among the prisoners in the said prisons once in every year.

That a like portion rateably of the yearly sum of 5*l.* be paid for ever, to one of the churchwardens of Bishop's Stortford, in the county of Herts, to be applied towards the maintenance of the school there, or, such school failing, then to the relief of the poor people of the same parish not receiving parochial relief.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 25*l.* be paid for ever in equal shares to the officers of 24 of the wards of the city of London, to be laid out in fuel to be distributed among the poorest people of the said wards once in every year, at Christmas.

That a like proportion rateably of the yearly sum of 10*l.* given to the said Company in or towards a dinner to be made at their Hall on the day of the testatrix's death in every year be retained by them or applied at their discretion for charitable purposes.

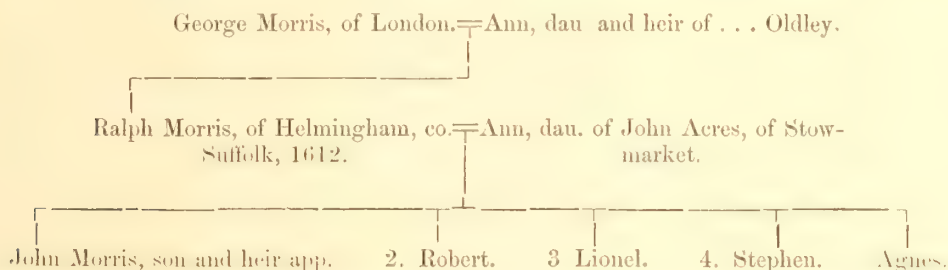
That all reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to the carrying out this scheme (except such as shall be properly charged to the said borrowers) shall be paid and borne out of the said trust funds, or out of any interest to be made therefrom, while in hand, and until the same shall be so lent out as aforesaid.

That the articles of this scheme shall be printed, and put up in the Hall of the said Company.

That the said book shall be open to the inspection of all or any of the members of the said Company at all reasonable times without expense.

RICHARD MORRIS.

Richard Morris was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1588, and several persons of the same name, probably his descendants, were admitted to the freedom at various times;* but we meet with no account of his ancestors in the Company's books; there is however a short pedigree of the family of Morris entered in Vincent's Visitation of Suffolk, to which there can be no doubt he was in some way related.



ARMS. Vert, a buck trippant or. CREST. A talbot passant gules, collared or. The same arms "Vert, a buck trippant or," are allowed to Lady Cockayne (daughter of Richard Morris) in the funeral certificate of her husband. The crest of the talbot was also used by Sir William Cockayne over his wife's arms.

* The following entries of admission to the freedom appear in the books of the Ironmongers' Company:—

1568. Thomas Morris, made free	. . . . .	By Richard Morris.
1635. Hugh Morris	. . . . .	By Nicholas Leat.
1644. Samuel Morris	. . . . .	By Raphe Ingram.
1677. Zachariah Morris	. . . . .	By James Godfrey.
1678, July 4. John and Joshua, sons of Samuel Morris	. . . . .	By patrimony.
1713, Nov. 24. William Morris, son of Joshua	. . . . .	By patrimony.
1718, July 10. Samuel Morris, son of Joshua	. . . . .	By patrimony.

Samuel 1644, Joshua 1678, William 1713, and Samuel 1718, were afterwards on the Livery of the Company.

PEDIGREE OF MORRIS.



MORRIS, —

Richard Morris, of St. Leonard's Eastcheap, London, Citizen and Ironmonger. Will dated 17 June and proved 24 Nov. 1592, in C. P. C.; bur. at St. Leonard's aforesaid. Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1588.

Matilda, living 1592. Administration granted in C. P. C. (circa 1598).

Awdrie, widow of . . . Pleasden; living 1592.

Richard, admitted free of the Ironmongers' Company by patrimony 15th Jan. 1576.

John Morris, of London, merchant, "brother to Lady Cockayne, now Countess of Dover;" living 1592 and probably 1639.

Henry Morris, living 1592.

William Morris, living 1592.

Ferdinando Clut-terbuck, living 1592.

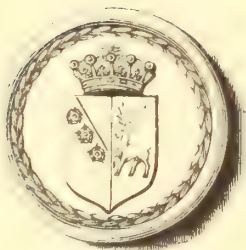
Beatrice, living 1592.

Thomas Morris.

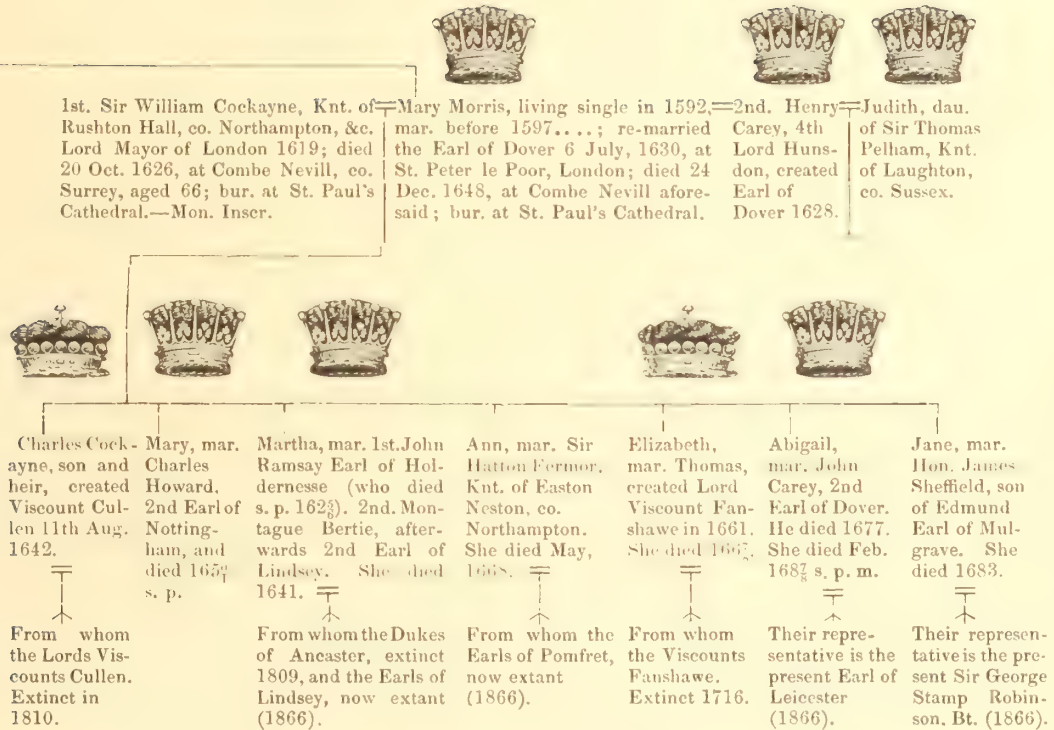
Margaret, dead before 1592.

Issue 1592.

Susan, wife of Edward Straton; died July, 1639. Funeral in Painter's Workbooks at Her. Coll. The arms used at her funeral were—Vert, a buck trippant or.



The seal of Mary, daughter of Richard Morris, relict of Sir William Cockayne, and second wife to Henry Carey, 1st Earl of Dover. Taken (with other seals) from the original letters at Rushton Hall, co. Northampton, by the Hon. William Cockayne in 1784, as appears by a memorandum of his (still extant) of that date. This memorandum with the several seals is now in the possession of G. E. Adams, Esq. Herald's College.



FUNERAL CERTIFICATE OF SIR WILLIAM COCKAYNE.

(Extracted from a Book marked "I. 23," page 12, in the College of Arms, London.)

"The right worshipfull *Sir William Cockayne*, Knight, Alderman, and sometime Lord Maior of the Citie of London, (sonne of William Cockayne, Citizen and Skynner of London, who was sonne of Roger Cockayne, of Badesley Ensor, in the county of Warwick, Gentleman,) departed this mortall life at his house at Combe Nevill, in Surrey, the twentieth day of October, Anno Domini 1626, and was from thence conveyed to his house in Broadstreete, in the parish of St. Peter the Poore, London, where his funerall was moste worshipfully solemnized, proceeding from thence on Tuesday, the twelfth day of December, 1626, to the Cathedral Church of St. Paul in London, and there, after his funerall rites and obsequies were performed, he was interred in the Isle on the South side of the Quier. There were borne in the proceeding of his funerall a standard and eight penons, vizt. a penon of his owne coate, a penon of his owne coate impaled with his wife's, a penon of the armes of the Company of Skynners, a penon of the armes of the Citie of London, a penon of the armes of the Marchaunts Adventurers, a penon of the armes of the East India Marchaunts, a penon of the Eastland Marchaunts' armes, and a penon of the armes of the Muscovia Marchaunts, and he was buried with a standing hearse.

"This worthy Knight was the first Governour of the Plantation in the north parts of the Kingdom of Ireland; he had also byn Governour of the fellowship of the King's Marchaunts Adventurers of the new trade of London; and at the tyme of his decease he was Governour of the Marchaunts of Eastland, and President of St. Thomas hospitall in Southwarke. He was a man in the trade of marchaundizing very expert and industrious, and in that faculty inferior to none in the age wherein he lived both for ampleness of Trade and sufficiency of Judgement, as it manifestly appeareth by the severall courses of large Traffique he managed into sundry Territories and Kingdomes. besides the adventures he had with some Societies ordered by a joynt government, as with the Marchaunts of East India and Muscovia. He was also chosen by the Citie of London one of the foure Colonells thereof in the tyme of Kinge James, amongst which he had the prime place. In all which severall places and employments, as also in sundry other waightie affayres wherein he was employed by Queene Elizabeth and King James of famous memory, by our now gratiuous Sovereigne Kinge Charles, by the State and the Citie of London, his deportment and cariage was such, that he gayned the favour and approbation of his Sovereigne, the good opinion of the State, and the love of men of the best ranke and quality. He married *Mary*, the daughter of *Richard Morris*, of London, marchant, by whom he hath yssue now livinge one sonne and sixe daughters, vizt. *Charles Cockayne*, Esquier, about the age of 24 years, as yet unmarried; *Mary*, eldest daughter, married to the right honourable *Charles Howard Earle of Nottingham*, by whom as yet he hath no yssue; *Anne*,

second daughter, married to *Sir Hatton Farmor*, of Easton Neston, in the county of Northampton, Knight, by whom he hath now issue 3 sonnes and one daughter, vizt. William, Mary, Hatton, and Charles; *Martha*, the third daughter of the defunct, was married to the right honourable *Sir John Ramsay*, Knight, *Earle of Holderness*, &c. lately deceased without yssue; *Elizabeth*, fourth daughter; *Abigail*, fift; and *Jane*, sixte daughter, all three yet unmarried. This funerall was directed by four officers of armes, vizt. Henry St. George, who attended for his father; Sir Richard St. George, Knight, Clarenceux Kinge of Armes; William Penson, Lancaster; Henry Chittinge, Chester, who served for Henry St. George, Richmond; and John Phillipot, Somerset, who served for Sir John Borough, Knight, Norroy. This certificate was taken by the said William Penson, Lancaster, and Henry St. George, Richmond, and the truth thereof testified by Charles Cockayne, Esquier, aforesaid, heire to the defuncte, by subscription of his name.

"(Signed) CHARLES COCKAYNE."

ARMS OF SIR WILLIAM COCKAYNE.—A shield of seven quarterings, viz.—

1. Arg. 3 cocks gu. crested, beaked and legged sa.
2. Arg. 2 bars vert.
3. Or, a fess gu. six fleurs de lis, 2, 2, and 2, counter-changed.
4. Arg. 6 lioncels rampant sa., 3, 2, and 1—a crescent gu. for difference.
5. Arg. a fess between 3 crescents gu.
6. Arg. a chevron gu. between 3 horseshoes sa.
7. Arg. 3 stags statant sa.

Over all a crescent sa. surmounted by a crescent or, thereon a crescent gu., all for difference.

CREST.—On a wreath of the colours a cock's head erased gu. crested and beaked sa. charged with a crescent or for difference.

ARMS OF LADY COCKAYNE.—The same seven coats as above, impaling, Vert, a stag trippant or, for "*Morris*," as thereunder is written.

Note.—The names of the seven quarters are not given in the certificate, but they are as under:—

1. *Cockayne*, of Ashbourne, co. Derby.
2. *Hertzhill*, of Pooley Hall, in Polesworth, co. Warwick.
3. *Deyville*, of Calneton.
4. *Savage*, of co. Derby and Warwick.
5. *Rossington*, of Rossington, co. Derby.
6. *Edensor*, of Badesley Ensor, co. Warwick.
7. (Unknown).

The foregoing Pedigrees of Morris and the Funeral Certificate of Sir William Cockayne were kindly communicated by George E. Adams, Esq. M.A. of the Herald's College.

SIR JAMES HARVEY.*



Sir James Harvey, second son of William Harvey, gentleman, of Cotwalton, in the county of Stafford; alderman, and Mayor of London in 1582, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1572, 1576, 1580, and 1582. He married Agnes, daughter of Sebastian Gent or Gens, of Antwerp, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters.

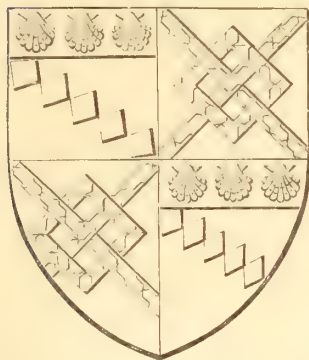
1. Sir Sebastian Harvey, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1600, and Lord Mayor of London 1618.

2. James Harvey, of Wangey, in the county of Essex, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Radcliffe, alderman of London, by whom he had two sons, James, of Wangey, who married Anne, daughter of Jeremy Haydon, alderman of London; and Samuel, who married Constance, daughter of Dr. John Donne, Dean of St. Paul's, by whom he had issue three sons.

3. William Harvey.

The daughters of Sir James Harvey were Clerkin, wife of Alexander Avenon (see p. 519); Elizabeth; and Agnes.

ANTHONY GAMMAGE.†



Anthony Gammage, Sheriff of London in 1575, and Master of the Ironmongers in 1573, and again in 1577, was the son of William Gammage, by Thomasin, daughter of coheir of Edward Horn, and grandson of John Gammage, of Coytiffe, in the county of Glamorgan, gentleman. He married Alice, daughter of Simonds, of Reading, by whom he had issue at the time of the Visitation one son, William, who became Master of the Iron.

* Arms; Or, a chevron between three leopard's faces gules, a crescent for difference.—Visitation of London, by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux.—MSS. Harl. 1463, 5810, 5869.

† Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, five fusils in bend gules, on a chief azure three escalloped shells or; 2 and 3, Gules, a fret vairé.—Visitation of London, MSS. Harl. 1463, 5810, 5569.

mongers' Company in 1603. Anthony Gammage was buried in the church of St. Margaret's Friday Street.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

William Chapman, by will dated the 8th day of August, 1579, bequeathed 200*l.* to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Ironmongers, to find and maintain in Oriel College, Oxford, yearly, two poor scholars to study divinity there, until they should be of the age of 30 years, when they should be displaced, and two other poor scholars appointed in their room, and so on from time to time; and that they and their successors should yearly pay out of the said stock, or employment of the said 200*l.*, to the finding of either of the said scholars 5*l.* a-piece. And he bequeathed to the said Master, Wardens, and Commonalty, and their successors, 100*l.*, to the intent that they should yearly pay, or cause to be paid, unto 24 of the poor householders in the parish of Cookham, in the county of Berks, for the time being, 5*l.* 4*s.* (that is to say), upon every Sunday in bread and money, 2*s.* to be paid to 12 of the poor householders one Sunday, and to the other 12 of the same poor on the next Sunday, and so on from Sunday to Sunday.

He also gave to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Ironmongers 40*l.* to use and dispose of at their discretion.

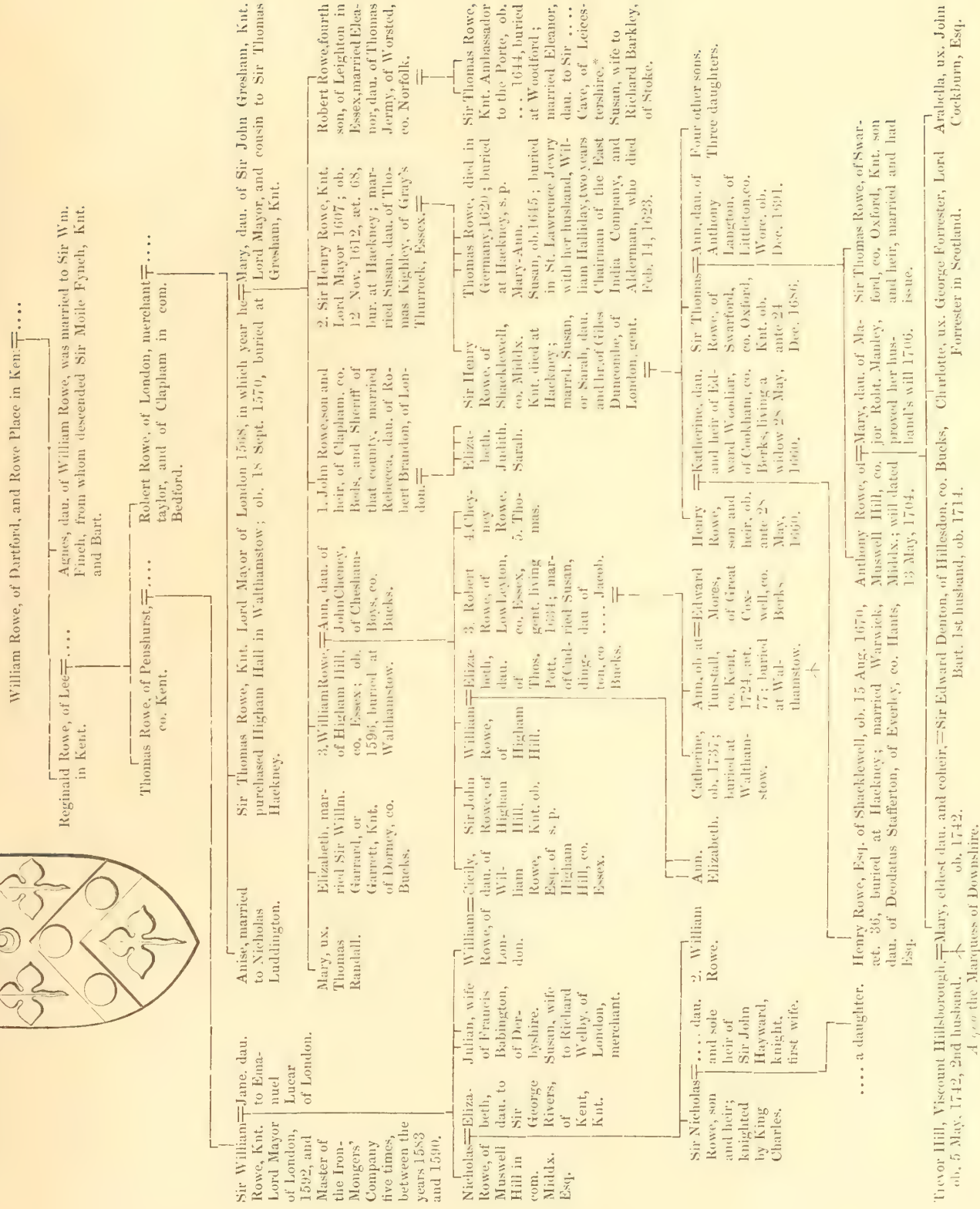
The students, under the authority of a decree of the Court of Chancery in the 18th of James the First, are nominated and chosen by the College.

The gift to the poor inhabitants of Cookham is paid from time to time to the churchwardens of that parish.

SIR WILLIAM ROWE.

Sir William Rowe, Knight, son of Thomas Rowe, of Penshurst, in Kent, was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1582, and Lord Mayor in 1592, and was Master of the Ironmongers' Company on five several occasions between 1583 and 1590.

The family of Rowe continued for several generations in the vicinity



of London, living in great opulence and respectability, and are frequently mentioned in various topographical works. The Messrs. Lysons, in their account of Walthamstow and Hackney, have recorded many interesting particulars of this family;* in the latter parish several superb monuments were erected to their memory, engravings of which, made in 1752, at the expense of Edward Rowe Mores, Esq. are reprinted in Dr. Robinson's History of Hackney, 1843. On pulling down the old church, these monuments were, through a want of proper care and attention, literally broken to pieces, and their fragments are at present in the tomb-house in the church-yard.

The foregoing pedigree is compiled from the Harl. MSS. 1096, 1531, and 6065, and the History and Antiquities of Tunstall in Kent, by Edward Rowe Mores. Lond. 1780.

JOHN HAYDON.

John Haydon, citizen and Mercer, by will dated 11th March, 1579, bequeathed to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers 100*l.*, to be lent from time to time to two young men of the Company trading over the seas; to either of them 50*l.* for four years, they paying yearly for the said 100*l.* to the Master and Wardens 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, to the intent that the said 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* shall be paid yearly into the hands of the Master and Wardens of the Company of Mercers for the time being.†

JUSTICE RANDALL.

Justice Randall's *alias* Randolph's Charity.—It appears by an entry in the Company's Register under the date of July, 1585, that they received from the executors of Mr. Randolph the sum of 480*l.*, to which they added 20*l.* to make up the full sum of 500*l.*, and in consideration thereof granted to Mr. David Smyth two several annuities or rent-charges for the sum (together) of 25*l.* per annum for ever, payable half-yearly, and issuing out of certain of their lands in Bread Street.

* Sir Thomas Rowe, Ambassador to the Porte, was knighted in 1604, and employed in various negotiations to Poland, Denmark, and Germany. He brought over to this country the celebrated Alexandrine MS. of the Greek Testament, a fac-simile of which was published by Dr. Woide.

† Report of the Commissioners for inquiring concerning Charities in the City of London, p. 295; and the Company's books, a^o 1583.

The Company do not possess, nor has there been elsewhere discovered, any copy of the will of Randolph, so as to ascertain for what especial purposes this legacy was given; but in the same year (1586) there is an entry in the Register of a payment of 25*l.* “to the parson and churchwardens of St. Michael in Queenhithe ward, and of St. Benet in Castle Baynard warde, to the use of the poore of the same warde, for an annuity given by Mr. Randolphe, goeing out of *other* lands in Brede Street, for one yeare, ending at Christmas 1586.” Similar entries are continued to the present time. In the entries in the Ironmongers’ books the donor is called Randolph till the year 1604, from which time the name is changed to Randall; and in 1620, and for many subsequent years, he is styled Justice Randall, by which denomination he appears to be generally known.*

The annuities are regularly paid by the Company to the ward officers of St. Michael’s Queenhithe and St. Benet’s Castle Baynard, after deducting the land tax, which amounts to 5*l.* per annum.†

HENRY CLITHEROW.

This family is supposed by Lysons to be descended from the “Clithrows or Clederows of Kent, of whom Richard Clederow was several times sheriff and knight of the shire in the reign of Henry IV. and Henry V.; and in the year 1405 was appointed Admiral of England upon the Western station.”

Henry Clitherow, merchant of London, and Master of the Ironmongers’ Company in 1592, 1603, and 1606, deceased on the 20th of February, 1607, leaving issue by his first wife Bridget, daughter of Thomas Hewett, an only son.

* Report of Commissioners for Charities in the City of London; and the Company’s books.

† “It appears from a memorandum in an old book belonging to the parish of Saint Benet, that David Smythe, by his will, dated the 22nd of April, in the year 1586, bequeathed the annuity of 12*l.* 10*s.* granted to him by the Ironmongers’ Company in trust, and being the gift of Mr. Bernard Randolph, to the parson and churchwardens of St. Benet Paul’s Wharf. It is probable that he made a similar bequest of the other annuity to St. Michael’s Queenhithe; but of this we have no information.”—Report of the Commissioners of Charities in the City of London, p. 144.

PEDIGREE OF CLITHEROW.



ARMS. Argent, on a chevron gules, between three eagles displayed sable, five annulets or.—Harl. MS. 1096. Add. MS. 5533, fol. 75.

Bridget, dau. of Thomas Hewett. = Henry Clitherow; ob. 20 Feb. 1607; buried 3rd March; Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1592, 1603, and 1606. = Margaret, dau. of Nicholas Wheeler, and widow of John Turner.

Catherine, dau. of Thomas Rowland of London, Esq. ob. 15 April, 1606; buried at St. Andrew's Under-shaft. = Sir Christopher Clitherow, Knt. Lord Mayor of London, 1635, and M.P. for the same, ao. 3 Car. I. Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1618 and 1624; ob. 11 Nov. 1642. = Mary, dau. of Sir Thomas Cambell, Lord Mayor of London, A.D. 1610; and a member of the Ironmongers' Company. = Margaret, ux. Henry Garroway.

Henry, Anu. Christo- = Jane
Robert. pher. Trollope.
Thomas. James Clitherow of Boston-house, Brentford, co. Middlesex, a merchant of considerable eminence; born 29 June, 1618; ob. 25 Nov. 1682; he mar. first, Jane, dau. of John Hawtrey, of Ruislip, co. Middlesex, by whom he had issue, James, who died in 1702 unmarried; and a dau. Jane. By his 2nd wife Mary, dau. of Gregory, he had one dau. Mary, who died in infancy.

Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Thomas Barker of Chiswick, co. Middlesex, Esq.; ob. 26 April, 1688, 3rd wife.

3. Anthony ob. unmarried at Surat, 1652. John, ob. 1689, unmarried.

Mary, ux. Sir Thomas Trollope, Bart. Judith, ux. Cory. Rachel, ux. William Paule, Bishop of Oxford. Bridget, ob. s. p.

Thomas, born 2 Oct. 1652; ob. 13 July, 1681, s. p. Christopher, born 11 December, 1653; ob. 1685, s. p. Christopher Clitherow of Boston-house, co. Middlesex, born June, 1666; ob. 20 Aug. 1727, buried at Brentford. = Rachel, dau. of James Paule of Braywick, co. Berks, Esq.; ob. 23 Oct. 1714. Elizabeth, ux. of Wierton House, co. Kent.

James Clitherow of Boston-house, born 1694; married 1731, ob. 3 May, 1752; bur. at Brentford. = Philippa, eldest dau. and coheir of Leonard Gale of Crabbitt, co. Sussex, Esq. Nathaniel of London, merchant, married Sarah Colston. Martha, ux. Richard Eyre of Colistford. Seven other children, sons and daughters, who died unmarried.

James Clitherow of Boston-house, LL.D.; born 4 Nov. 1731; mar. 28 Jan. 1757; ob. 9 May, 1805; bur. at New Brentford Chapel. = Ann, dau. and coheir of Reginald Kemeys of Berthalley, near Uske, co. Monmouth. Christopher Clitherow, of Bird's Place, in Essenden, co. Herts.; born 1 Sept. 1743; ob. 12 Dec. 1807; mar. Ann, only surviving dau. and heir of Gilbert Joddrell by Ann his 2nd wife, dau. and coheir of Samuel Vanderplank of London, merchant. = Philippa, ux. George Tymms, Vicar of Dallington. Sarah, ux. Sir William Blackstone, one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. Rachel, ux. Ann, mar. Richard Bethell, of Wallingford, co. Berks, clerk.

James Clitherow of Boston-house, Colonel of the West Middlesex Militia; ob. Oct. 12, 1841, s. p. married Jane, dau. and heir of George Snow of Langton, near Blandford, co. Dorset, mar. May, 1795. Ann, ux. William Salkeld, M.D. of Fifehead, co. Dorset. Philippa, ux. Benjamin Brooksbank of Healaugh-hall, Yorkshire. Jane, ux. Peter William Baker of Rainton, co. Dorset. Mary, living 1839 unmarried. Martha, mar. Rt. Hon. Lord William Seymour Conway, son of Francis first Marquess of Hertford. Sarah, ux. Rev. Edward Bullock, Rector of Hamildon, Surrey.

Major-Gen. John Clitherow, born 18 Dec. 1782; mar. Mary, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Burton of North Cave, co. York. Robert, Captain 1st Regiment Foot Guards, unmarried in 1839. James, ob. 29 March 1813, in the West Indies. William Henry, killed in action before Bayonne, 15 Feb. 1814. Ann and Sarah, unmarried 1839. Emma, ux. John Stracey of Sprowton, co. Norfolk.

John Christie Burton Clitherow, born Dec. 1809, an Officer in the Guards, unmarried 1839, and acting as Aide-de-Camp to his father serving in Canada.

The Pedigree is compiled from the Heralds' Visitations, Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, Faulkner's History of Brentford, &c. and Family Evidence obligingly communicated by Colonel Clitherow in 1839.

"There is a good portrait of Sir Christopher Clitherow in Christ's Hospital."—Lysons.

ROBERT CUTT.*

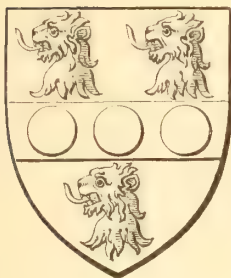
Robert Cutt, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1599 and 1608, was the son of Robert Cutt, of Wolverhampton, and grandson of Robert Cutt, alias Cutts, of Sheffield, in the county of York. He married Anne, daughter of Ralph Heyman, of Sellinge, in Kent, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters: Edward; William; Henry, of Ireland; Anne; and Elizabeth.

William Cutts, of London, the second son, living in 1633, married Alice, daughter of Ralph Houghton, of Derby, and had three children, Robert, William, and Anne; which Robert married "Francose," daughter of George Long, Esq., and at the time of the Visitation had issue one son, William, whose age is not stated.

PETER BLUNDELL.

Peter Blundell, by will dated 9th June, 1599, bequeathed to the Wardens and Commonalty of the mystery of Ironmongers 150*l.* on condition that they should pay 40*s.* every year to the prisoners in Ludgate, and the residue of the annual proceeds or income he gave to the Company.†

SIR THOMAS CAMBELL, KNIGHT.



Sir Thomas Cambell, Lord Mayor in 1610, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1604, and again in 1613, was the son of Robert Cambell, of Fulsham, in Norfolk, and descended from a Scotch family of that name. He married Alice, daughter of Edward Bright, of London, by whom he had a numerous family.

Sir James Cambell, Knight, Lord Mayor in 1629, and Robert Cambell, a merchant of London, two of

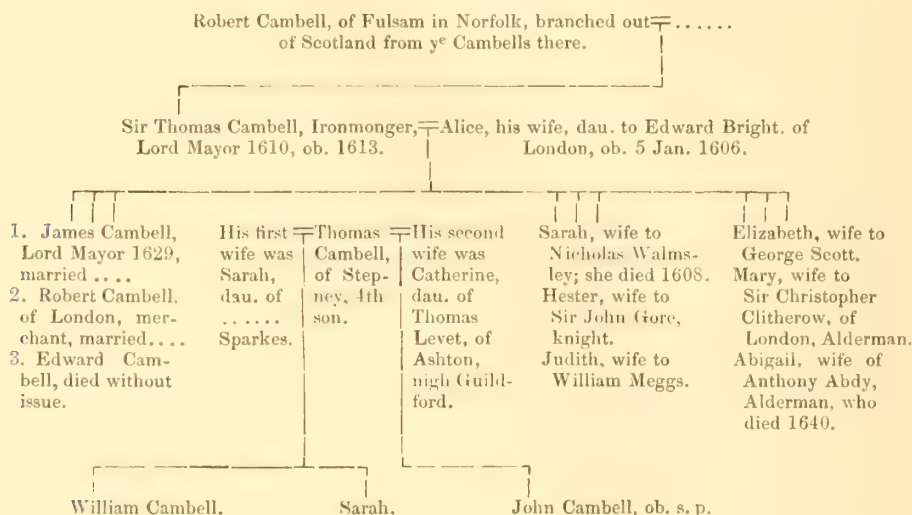
* Arms: Ermine, on a bend engrailed sable three plates.—Visitation of London, by Sir Richard St. George, Clarenceux, anno 1633.—Harl. MS. 1476, fol. 100.

† Book of the Ironmongers' Company, 1601.

his sons, were both members of the Ironmongers' Company, and served the office of Master—Sir James in the years 1615, 1623, and 1641, and Robert in 1631.

A short pedigree of this family is given in the Harl. MS. 1096, fol. 13, as follows :—

PEDIGREE OF CAMBELL.



SIR JAMES CAMBELL.



Sir James Cambell,* by will dated the 1st of January, 1641, bequeathed the sum of 1,000*l.* to be lent to ten young men of the Company, 100*l.* to every of them, upon good and sufficient security, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, for three years; and the testator directed that 40*l.* per annum, the interest of the 1000*l.*, should yearly be disposed of by the Master and Wardens, with the advice of the High Sheriffs of London for the time being, for and towards the release of such honest and

* Arms of Sir James Cambell: Sable, on a fesse between three lion's heads erased or as many ogresses.

poor freemen of London out of some or all of the prisons of London as should have most need, and which should be then for their fees and charges and other small sums, not exceeding in all 5*l.* a-piece. He also gave to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty 300*l.* to be lent to six of the poorest sort of young men of the Company by 50*l.* a-piece for three years, at the rate of five marks per cent. per annum, upon good security; and the 10*l.* arising thereby he gave to the use of the Company for ever, conditionally that they accepted the said 1000*l.* and set down some express act and order for the due performance of his will in disposing of the said 40*l.* a-year.

The testator also bequeathed to the Company the sum of 50*l.*, to the intent that they should yearly give and pay to their clerk and his successors a sufficient recompense or increase to his former allowance for making the bonds for the 1300*l.* aforesaid, and for giving notice at every quarterly meeting of the yeomanry of all such moneys as shall then be in cash; that the said clerk may hold himself therewith content, and take nothing of the young men for making the bonds or otherwise. The testator further gave to the Company 30*l.* for a dinner.

These several sums of money bequeathed by Sir James Cambell were in the time of the Civil Wars lent to the Parliament of that period and to sundry lords, and never repaid. But the Company, notwithstanding this circumstance (with a few variations in amount), continued to pay the sum of 40*l.* per annum, as directed by the will, for the release of poor debtors, until the year 1833, when an information was filed against them at the suit of his Majesty's Attorney-General in the Court of Chancery: and by a decree made in the cause, and a scheme approved by the Master, in 1837 it was finally settled as follows:

That so much of the said sums of 1000*l.* and 300*l.* as should remain after payment of the relator's extra costs and the subsequent costs of this suit be set apart as a fund to be called the "Loan Fund," bearing interest; and that the management of the said fund, and all matters incidental thereto, be vested in the Company for the time being.

The costs so allowed reduced the sum of 1000*l.* to 852*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.* which was invested in 967*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* Three per Cent. Consols.; and this latter sum, with the original sum of 300*l.* which was not directed to be invested, constitutes the present Loan Fund: to be advanced to young freemen of the Company in sums of 100*l.* and upwards, but not exceeding the

sum of 300*l.* to each freeman, for five years, bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum upon bond, with two or three good sureties for the repayment, to be approved of by the said Company.

That in case the whole or any part of the said sums applicable to loans shall not be required, nor be advanced by way of loan on bond as aforesaid, then the Company may lend out the same in sums not exceeding 300*l.* to any one freeman on mortgage of freehold, leasehold, or other property of ample value, without sureties, at 4 per cent. per annum for five years.

The borrowers to pay the charge for the stamps only on bonds, and all proper and necessary charges and expenses for mortgages, and all other matters relative thereto; the Company to pay the residue of the charge for the said bonds out of their own funds.

That once at least in every year, and also from and immediately after any of the moneys called in shall be received, notice shall be posted up in the Common Hall of the said Company and advertised in two or more of the London daily newspapers of the greatest circulation, that such moneys are ready to be advanced on loans to such freemen of the said Company, and in manner as hereinbefore mentioned.

That when the whole or any part of the residue of the said sum of 1000*l.* shall be in hand and not immediately required for loans, the same shall be invested in Exchequer bills or some other convenient and tangible security, and the interest arising therefrom, and from the said loans, applied to the charitable objects heretofore mentioned, as far as the same will extend—to be paid yearly and every year for ever towards releasing such honest and poor freemen of London out of some or all the prisons as shall have most need, and who shall be confined therein for their fees and charges or other small debts or sums not exceeding 15*l.*

That the interest of the sum of 300*l.* given to the said Company be retained by them for their own use and benefit, or applied at their own discretion for charitable purposes.

That all reasonable and necessary expenses incidental to carrying this scheme into effect, except such as are hereinbefore provided to be paid by borrowers and the said Company, shall be borne and paid out of the said trust funds, or out of any interest to be made therefrom.

That the articles of this scheme shall be printed and put up in the Hall of the said Company.

That the book to be kept relative to this charity shall be open to the inspection of all or any of the members of the said Company at all reasonable times without expense.

The following notice of the will of Sir James Cambell is preserved by Strype in his Survey of London :—

A brief Abstract of the many worthy and Charitable Legacies given and bequeathed in the last will and testament of that grave judicious Senator, Sir James Cambell, Knight, and senior Alderman of London, who departed this transitory life the 5th day of Janaury, anno Dom. 1641, being Wednesday, and was buried in the parish church of St. Olaves Jewry, London, upon the 8th day of February, following, being Tuesday.

Obiit sine prole, aº ætatis suæ 72.

Imprimis.

To his Lady upon condition 2,000*l.* and for her agreement in regard of her dowry 8,000*l.* besides his house in Throgmorton Street ; plate, brass, pewter, and all manner of household stuff.

To Mr. James Cambell, eldest son of his brother Mr. Robert Campbell, Alderman of London, deceased, 2,000*l.* and upon condition 500*l.* besides his part of the manor of Glastonbury, a thing of worth.

	£	s.	d.
To Mr. Thomas Campbell, the brother of the said James	2,000	0	0
To James the son of the said Thomas	25	0	0
To Mr. Robert Campbell's daughters that are unmarried	500	0	0
To the Lady Clitherow, Sir James's sister	200	0	0
To Mr. James Clitherow, his godson	200	0	0
To the rest of her children unmarried	500	0	0
To Mrs. Scott, Sir James's sister	100	0	0
To Mr. George Scott, her husband	100	0	0
To Mr. Edmund Scott, his brother	200	0	0
To Mrs. Megs, Sir James's sister	100	0	0
To Mr. James Megs, his godson, and a minister, on condition	400	0	0
To Mr. William Megs, his brother	100	0	0
To Mrs. Johnson and Mrs. Gulstone, daughters of Mrs. Megs	66	13	4
To Sir Thomas Abdey, eldest son of the wife of Alderman Abdey, Sir James's sister	100	0	0
To his daughter Rachel	25	0	0
To Mr. John Abdey, a scholar, upon condition	300	0	0
To Mr. Walmesley, the son of Sir James's sister	1,000	0	0
To Mrs. Vanpain, a sister of the said Thomas	500	0	0
To Mr. Robert Smith, who married another of the sisters of the said Thomas	100	0	0
To his son	100	0	0
To Mr. Townsend, who married another of the sisters of the said Thomas	100	0	0

	£	s.	d.
To his children	200	0	0
To Mr. James Townsend	100	0	0
To Mrs. Morgan, daughter of one of Sir James's sisters .	300	0	0
To her children	200	0	0
To Mrs. Harris, sister of the said Mrs. Morgan . . .	300	0	0
To her sons	200	0	0
To her daughters	200	0	0
To Mrs. Bright, late wife of Edward Bright, Sir James's cousin by his mother	200	0	0
To Rachel Bright, my Lady's goddaughter	300	0	0
To the children of Mrs. Westwood, the daughter of the said Edward Bright	300	0	0
To each of Sir James's godchildren	10	0	0
To all other his sisters' children unmarried, each . . .	10	0	0
To Mrs. Rachel Corselis, my Lady's cousin and god-daughter .	2,000	0	0
To Mr. Lucas Corselis, her brother	1,000	0	0
To Isaac Vanpain, my Lady's cousin	200	0	0
To Josentia Depril, another cousin	50	0	0
To Mr. Rushout, another cousin	50	0	0
To Mrs. Cassier, another cousin	100	0	0
To Mrs. Jacobmentian, another cousin	50	0	0
To Mr. Thomas Hanson, Sir James's god-son	100	0	0
To the children of his cousin Clarke	100	0	0
To Richard Peate, his acquaintance	100	0	0
To the children of John Voquer, his acquaintance . . .	20	0	0
To Mr. Mosse, under chamberlain	6	13	4
To Mr. Michel, the Town Clerk	5	0	0
To Mr. Wiseman, the Remembrancer	5	0	0
To James Oyle	5	0	0
To Mr. Farnaby	5	0	0
To his old water-bearer	5	0	0
To Bur, the beadle	5	0	0
To Mr. Merrick, the scrivener	10	0	0
To Mr. Smith, a silenced minister	40	0	0
To Dr. Holsworth, to preach at his funeral	25	0	0
To Mr. Warren, the Lecturer of St. Peter's Poor . . .	10	0	0
To the Reader of the same	5	0	0
To the Clerk of the same	2	0	0

	£	s.	d.
To Dr. Hall of Barking	20	0	0
To the reader and lecturer of Barking	4	0	0
To Mr. Maddison of Wansted	5	0	0
To the Clerks of Barking and Wansted	3	0	0
To Mr. Mason of St. Andrew's Undershaft	5	0	0
To the Parson of St. Olave's Jewry	5	0	0
To the Clerk	2	0	0
To all such servants as are now dwelling with him, and other poor retainers to be disposed at such times and in such parcels as his Lady pleaseth	300	0	0
To his servant Edward Brown	20	0	0
To his servant Abraham Taylor	100	0	0
To the parishioners of St. Olave Jewry, for their leave to erect his monument	100	0	0
To six score poor men in money or gowns	120	0	0
To be given at his funeral to poor beggars	200	0	0
To the poor of St. Olave's Jewry, St. Peter's Poor, and Barking in Essex	200	0	0
To the poor of All Hallows Barking	10	0	0
To the Dutch and French poor	100	0	0
To poor decayed ministers not to exceed 5 <i>l.</i> nor less than 40 <i>s.</i> each	500	0	0
To the gentlemen of the Artillery for their stock	100	0	0
For their dinner	66	13	4
To the Provost Marshalls for their attendance at his funeral	4	0	0
To repair the Cathedral Church of St. Paul	1000	0	0
To the Company of Ironmongers to be lent to young beginners, 100 <i>l.</i> a man upon good security, 1,300 <i>l.</i> ; the interest of 50 <i>l.</i> for the clerk to make bonds; for the Company's dinner	30	0	0
To the Company of French Merchants for their dinner	25	0	0
To enlarge the hospital of St. Thomas, in Southwark, with more lodgings for poor sick	1500	0	0
To Christ's Hospital	500	0	0
To the other two hospitals, Bridewell and St. Bartholomew	200	0	0
To Bethlem	100	0	0
More to Bridewell for stock to set on work poor vagrants that are delivered out of the goal to keep them from further pilfering	2000	0	0

	£	s.	d.
To the governors of the hospital for their dinner	66	13	4
For the relief and release of poor prisoners in and about London that lie in durance for small debts	1000	0	0
For redemption for poor captives from Turkish slavery	1000	0	0
For erecting a free school at Barking in Essex	666	13	4
For erecting a bridge near Wansted	250	0	0
For the supply of a stock of coals which his father began	500	0	0
To the executors to dispose of in such charitable and pious uses as they shall think fit to be accomplished in two years.	10,000	0	0
To the executors for their care and pains in performing his will	1,500	0	0
The total is	48,967	6	8

But if his estate by bad debts or otherwise will not amount to pay all these legacies, then the last 1,500*l.* or so much as shall be wanting must be deducted out of the 10,000*l.* left to be disposed.

These legacies were soon after his death set forth in print by his servant *Edward Browne*, Ironmonger, whose name is among the legatees. The reason of his so doing was to prevent the withdrawing of any part of those legacies by the executors, and dividing them among themselves; as there was a whispering (though perhaps unjustly) that there was; and that they intended everyone to take a third part of the 10,000*l.* to their own proper use. He was employed under the executors, being a good clerk, to receive monies and pay the legacies. And some there were that persuaded the Lady Cambell, widow of the said Sir James Cambell, to discharge him her service. For the preventing whereof and for the continuing him in his said employment in order to the more punctual and faithful payment of these legacies he put up a petition to the King to interpose his royal commandment to the worshipful executors of his late master Sir James Cambell's last will and testament, to continue the petitioner's endeavours in receiving monies and paying legacies as formerly he had done, till the will of the testator was really performed. And then to recompence his labour according to equity. The King accordingly granted his petition in these words underwritten. *Soit droit, comme est desire.* That is, Let right be done, as is desired.

And before the grant of this petition many of the aldermen and other persons of quality in the City gave their testimonials under their hands to the executors of Brown's sufficiency, with their desires to them to continue him in the said office, in these words: "In the mean time we desire the worshipful executors of his master's last will and testament to make use of his honest endeavours, as formerly they have, except they conceive just cause to the contrary. Dated 24th November, 1642.

Sir George Whitmore	}	Knights and Aldermen of London.
Sir Nicholas Rainton		
Sir Henry Garway		
Sir Edmond Wright		
Sir John Cordell		
Sir Thomas Soame		
Sir Jacob Garrad		
Sir John Wollaston		
Sir George Clarke	}	Citizens and Ironmongers of London.
Abraham Reynardson, Alderman.		
Thomas Wiseman, Esq.		
William Williamson, Citizen.		
Sir Richard Tempest, Knight and Baronet.		
Sir William Acton, Knight and Baronet.		
Sir Job Harby, Knight.		
Sir Hugh Windham, Knight.		
John Wild	}	Citizens.
Henry Hunt		
John Wilson		
Robert Hayes		
Joseph Foote	}	Masters of Arts.
John Walter		
Robert Churchman		
Richard Holdsworth, S.T.D.		
Francis Quarles, Esq.	}	John Taylor, P. &c."*
Thomas Warren		
Richard Tidd		
Thomas Griffin		
John Vicars, P.	}	John Taylor, P. &c."*
John Booker. P. M. M.		
John Taylor, P. &c."*		

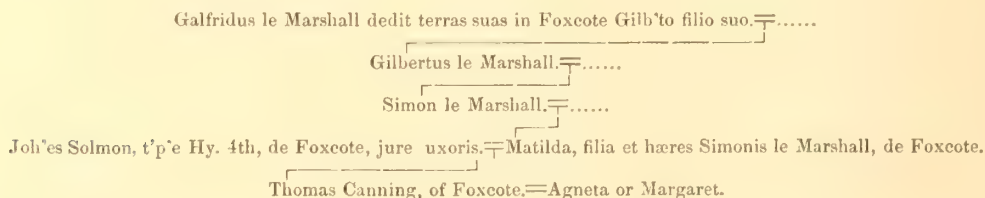
* Strype's Survey of London, vol. i. 275.

GEORGE CANNING.

George Canning, fourth son of Richard Canning, of Foxcote, in the county of Warwick, and a member of the Ironmongers' Company, was appointed agent of their estate in Ireland on the 10th of September, 1614, and subsequently, by grants of land from the Crown and from the Ironmongers' Company, obtained himself a good estate in that country, where his posterity remained, several of whom were lessees of the Company for a considerable period of time.

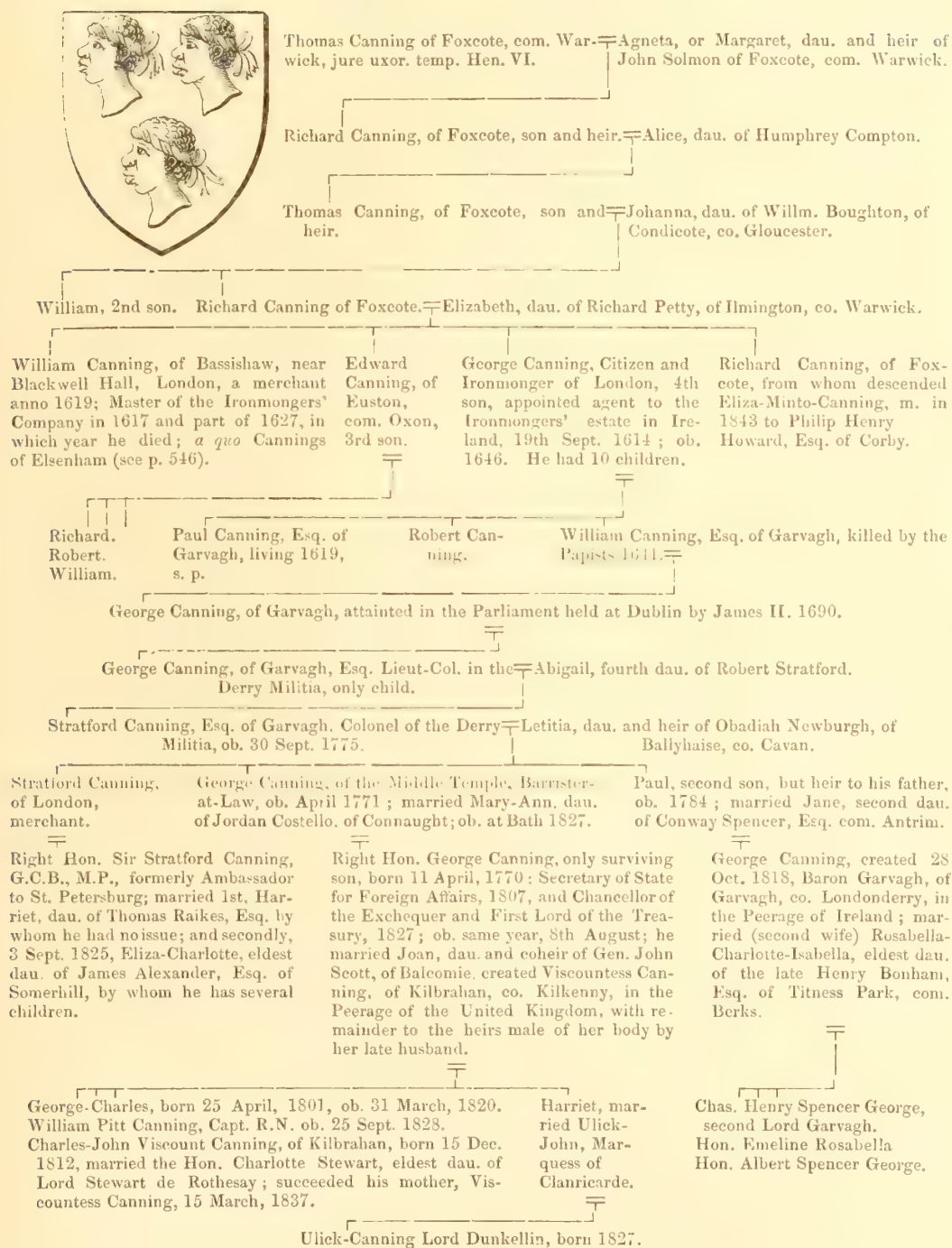
In the early part of the present century the family of Canning became ennobled in the persons of George Canning, son of Paul Canning, and Joan the relict of the Right Hon. George Canning, Secretary of State, the former being created on the 28th Oct. 1818, Baron Garvagh, of Garvagh, in the county of Londonderry, in the peerage of Ireland, and the latter, in the year 1827, Viscountess Canning, of Kilbrahan, in the county of Kilkenny, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, with remainder to the heirs male of her body by her late husband.

Arms of Canning: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Argent, three moor's heads side-faced and couped at the neck proper, wreathed about the temples or and azure; 2, Gules, three spear-heads in fesse argent; 3, Gules, a goat salient or.

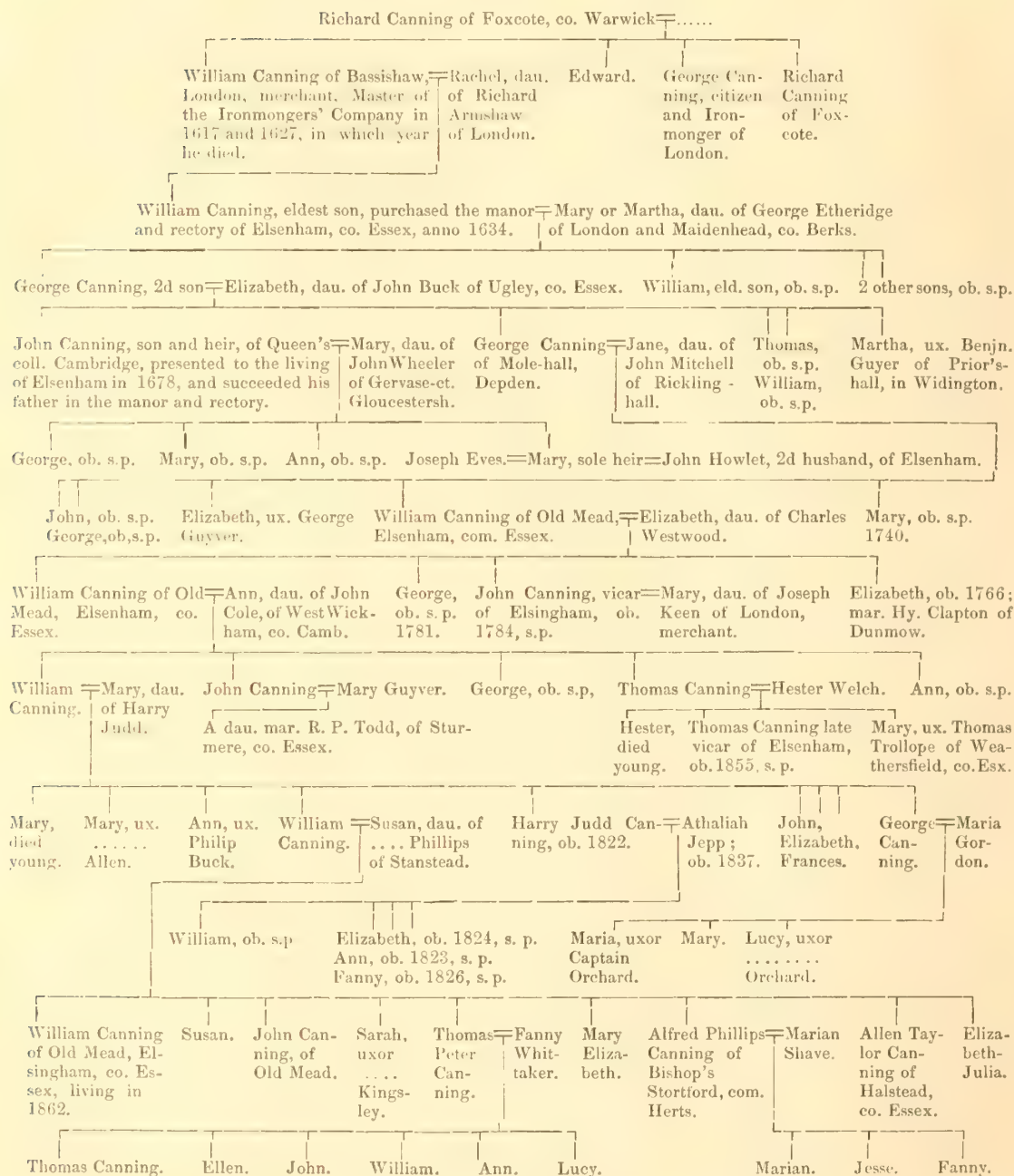


The following pedigree is from the Record in the College of Arms, C. 7, 15; G. 19, 66; C. 21, 41, communicated by the late G. F. Beltz, Esq., Lancaster Herald, to Benjamin Heath, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., and printed in his History of the Grocers' Company; Vincent's Warwickshire; Harl. MS. 1167; Lodge's and other Peerages; and the Records of the Ironmongers' Company.

PEDIGREE OF CANNING.



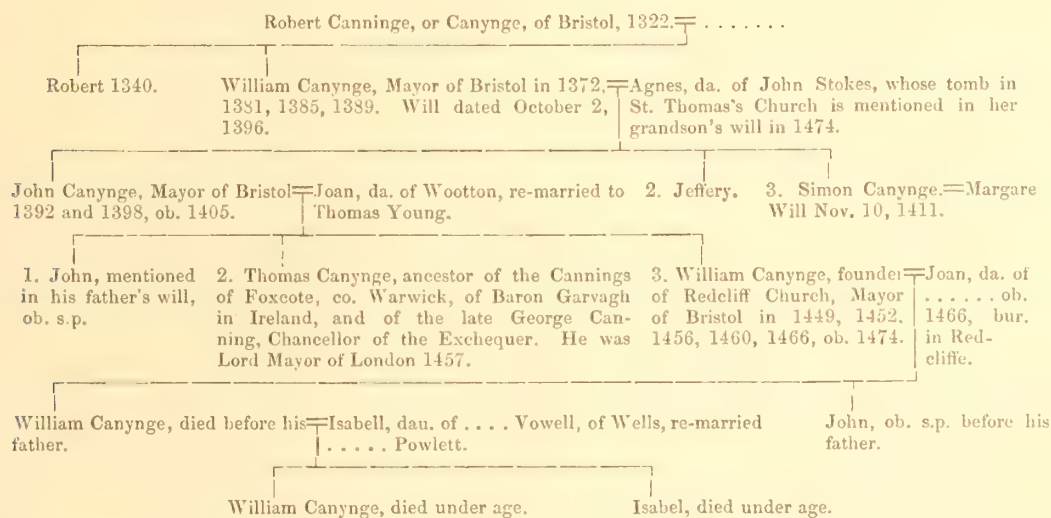
PEDIGREE OF CANNING.—II.



NOTE.—Compiled from the Visitation of Essex, a^o 1634, Harl. MS. 1542, fo. 78; Morant's Essex; and the family evidences of William Canning, Esq. of Old Mead, in Elsenham.

CANNINGS OF BRISTOL.

The descent of the Cannings of Foxcote from the great Merchant Cannings of Bristol, appears to be satisfactorily established, though incorrectly printed by Barret and some of his copyists. The following pedigree compiled from wills and other evidences rests on the authority of Sir Harris Nicolas, and few will be disposed to doubt the accuracy of that acute and learned antiquary.



William Canning, the restorer or founder of Redeliff Church, was born about the year 1400, and is supposed to have succeeded to the property of his father-in-law Thomas Young, and also to have amassed great wealth himself. He was conspicuous for his public spirit and enjoyed a large share of the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens; was five times mayor, and represented them in Parliament in 1451 and 1453.

He is said to have possessed and employed in commerce a greater number of vessels than any other merchant in Bristol which are enumerated by Wyrcestre: "He employed 800 men for eight years, and of ships he had Le Marie Canyng 400 tons; Le Marie Redelive 500; Marie and Johan 900, which had cost him 4,000 marks; Le Gallyote 50; Le Katherine 110;

Le Marie Batt 220; Le Margaret of Tyhney 200; Le Lytel Nicolas 140; Le Katerine of Boston 220 besides a ship lost in Iceland of 160 tons burthen, p. 99."

After the death of his two sons and his wife Joan, he devoted his wealth to that great work of munificence and piety which has chiefly handed down his name to posterity—the completion of the church of St. Mary Redelive; became himself an ecclesiastic; "and for ten years previous to his death was dean of the College of Westbury, near Bristol, where he died in 1474." Vide *Retrospective Review*, part vi. pp. 464-5, by Sir Harris Nicolas. Lond. 1828.

ISAAC WALTON.

No circumstance has given me more gratification in the investigation of the Ironmongers' records than the discovery that Isaak Walton is enrolled amongst their members. So little was known of his early history that Sir Harris Nicolas, in a memoir of Walton prefixed to his edition of the *Complete Angler* published in 1837, found himself obliged, after a most diligent research, to record the following passage:—

Of his childhood, his guardians, or the means by which he was supported, nothing whatever is known; not a single fact can be stated respecting him from the time of his baptism until he attained his twentieth year, when he appears to have been a resident in London.

Isaak Walton was made free of the Ironmongers' Company by Thomas Grinsell, in 1617-18. He served as a gentleman in foins in the mayoralty of Sir James Cambell in 1629, and performed the like service in 1635 in the pageant provided for Sir Christopher Clitherow. In 1637 he was chosen Warden of the Yeomanry, and in 1639 paid over to his successor the sum of 2*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.*, the balance left in his hands after discharging the duties of that office. He is again mentioned in 1641, the Lord Mayor having addressed three several precepts to the city companies, requiring them, in the first place, to make a return of all their members, with their several places of abode; secondly, to collect the moneys rated upon them respectively by the Act of Parliament; and lastly, to signify that the sum

of 40,000*l.* was immediately required for the important affairs of the kingdom, and that the same must be collected and paid to the Commissioners by the following Monday or Tuesday at the latest. Whereupon the Ironmongers were severally assessed for this purpose, and Walton appears in the list of Yeomanry, and is there described as Isaacke Walton, of the parish of Saint Dunstan's-in-the-West, his contribution amounting to the sum of 3*l.* Beyond this period we find no further mention of him, except in an account of arrears of quarterage, from which it may be inferred that his residence was not then known to the officers of the Company. It is pretty certain that the distraction of the times hastened Walton's retirement from business; and we may reasonably conclude that a mind so imbued with the spirit of gentleness as that of this amiable man would naturally seek seclusion when men were every where divided in opinion and on the eve of attempting to settle their differences by the experiment of a civil war.

The following passage in Walton's *Life of Dr. Sanderson* will afford us some insight of his views and feelings at this period.

Some years before the unhappy Long Parliament, this nation being then happy and in peace (though inwardly sick of being well), namely, in the year 1639, a discontented party of the Scots church were zealously restless for another reformation of their kirk government, and to that end created a new Covenant, for the general taking of which they pretended to petition the King for his assent, and that he would enjoin the taking of it by all that nation. But this petition was not to be preferred to him by a committee of eight or ten men of their fraternity but by so many thousands, and they so arm'd as seemed to force an assent to what they seem'd to request; so that, though forbidden by the King, yet they entred England, and in the heat of zeal took and plunder'd Newcastle, where the King was forced to meet them with an army. But upon a treaty and some concessions he sent them back, though not so rich as they intended, yet for that time without bloodshed. But oh! this peace and this covenant were but the forerunners of war, and the many miseries that followed. For in the year following there were so many chosen into the Long Parliament that were of a conjunct council with these very zealous and as factious reformers, as begot such a confusion by the several desires and designs in many of the members of that parliament, and at last in the very common people of this nation, that they were so lost by contrary designs, fears, and confusions, as to believe the Scots and their covenant would restore them to their former tranquillity. And to that end the Presbyterian party of this nation did again, in the year 1643, invite the Scotch

covenanters back into England; and hither they came, marching with it gloriously upon their pikes, and in their hats, with this motto, "For the Crown and Covenant of both Kingdoms." This I saw, and suffer'd by it; but, when I look back upon the ruine of families, the bloodshed, the decay of common honesty, and how the former piety and plain dealing of this now sinful nation is turned into cruelty and cunning, I praise God that he prevented me from being of that party which help'd to bring in this covenant, and those sad confusions that have follow'd it. And I have been the bolder to say this of myself, because in a sad discourse with Dr. Sanderson I heard him make thelike grateful acknowledgment.*—Life of Dr. Sanderson, late Bishop of Lincoln, by Isaak Walton. Lond. 1678.

In the opinion of Anthony Wood, Walton continued in Chancery Lane till about 1643; at which time (finding it dangerous for honest men to be there) he left the city, and lived sometimes at Stafford and elsewhere, but mostly in the families of eminent clergymen of the Church of England, by whom he was much beloved. This statement is considered by Sir Harris Nicolas to be erroneous; he says that Walton "did not leave Chancery Lane until about August, 1644; and, as he was certainly in London in January, 1645, and in December, 1647, and was living there in 1650, it is extremely doubtful when, if ever, he retired to Stafford."

Before 1650, Walton took a house in the parish of Clerkenwell, where his son Isaac was baptized in St. James's church on the 10th February that year, but lived only a few months, and was buried on the 10th June following, at Clerkenwell. He had also a daughter named after his wife Ann, born on the 11th of March, 1648, and probably in London. In 1651 he had another son born, of whose birth the annexed account was written by his father in the family prayer-book, which agrees with the register in Clerkenwell: "My last son Isaac, born the 7th Sept. 1651, at half an hour after 2 o'clock in the afternoon, being Sunday, and so was baptised in the evening by Mr. Thrustos in my house in Clerkenwell; Mr. Henry

* "There was doubtless at this period a republican party, or at least a republican spirit, in the House of Commons; but no step was taken, no wish was avowed, to revolutionize the State from monarchical to republican. The desire to revolutionise the Church from Episcopal to Presbyterian was avowed and begun. They saw Protestant Episcopacy conspiring with the royal prerogative against the public liberties, and endeavouring to grasp the same spiritual dominion which was possessed by the Papacy over the public mind."—History of England by Sir James Mackintosh, vol. v. p. 269; Lardner's edit.

Davison and brother Beauchamp were his godfathers, and Mrs. Row his godmother." On the 17th April, 1662, Walton again became a widower by the death of his second wife Ann Ken, who died at Worcester in the 52nd year of her age, and was buried in the cathedral there.*

Everything that could be ascertained of the probable ancestors of Walton is given by Sir Harris Nicolas; but after great research (and no person could be more competent to such an investigation) he has been obliged to leave the question, Who was Walton's grandfather? undetermined, though there is great reason for concluding that George Walton, bailiff of Yoxall, in the county of Stafford, whose will is dated the 10th of February, 1570-1, stood in that degree of relationship to him.

Zouch, in his *Life of Walton*, published in 1796, observes that his attachment to the Protestant religion as professed in the Church of England was derived from his mother, who was "the daughter of Edmund Crammer, the pupil and friend of Mr. Rd. Hooker, and niece to that first and brightest ornament of the Reformation, Dr. Thomas Crammer, Archbishop of Canterbury." Sir Harris Nicolas also alludes to Walton's connection with the family of Crammer; "It is not unlikely," he observes, "that Walton's acquaintance with Dr. King was the cause of his being introduced to the family of Floud of Canterbury, which was closely connected with that of Crammer, whom King many years afterwards called his 'old friends.'" Susannah, daughter of Thomas Crammer, of Canterbury (son of Edmund Crammer, Archdeacon of Canterbury, and grand-nephew of Archbishop Crammer), was born in August, 1579, and married a gentleman of the name of Floud, who is presumed to have been Robert, the son of John Floud, fifth son of Sir Thomas Floud, of Milgate, in the parish of Bradsted, in Kent, and the descendant of a family of considerable antiquity in Shropshire.

* Sir Harris Nicolas's *Life of Walton*, prefixed to the *Complete Angler*, published by Pickering. Lond. 1837.

The following pedigree * is chiefly taken from that printed in the last edition of the Complete Angler, with some additions from the books of the Ironmongers' Company, and the wills of Thomas and Ann Grinsell,† deposited in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury :—

* No coat of arms used by Isaac Walton has yet been discovered. The coat affixed to the pedigree is that which has been introduced into some of the illustrated editions of the Complete Angler; namely, Walton's mark, I. W., impaling on the dexter side, Vert, on a chevron, between three wolf's heads erased argent, *Floud* or *Floyd*, his first wife; on the sinister side, Ermine, three crescents gules, *Ken*, his second wife.

† In the will of Ann Grinsell are mentioned "Isaac Walton my brother and Ironmonger of London;" Henry Browne of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, Esq.; her sons Walter, Nathaniel, and Humphrey and her daughter Jane; freehold premises lying and being at Charing Cross, in the parish of Saint Martin's in the Fields; her third house commonly called or known by the name or sign of the Charing Cross, in another part of the will called the Charing Cross Tavern, and two shops adjoining; the widow Baylie living in Chancery Lane; Ann Geary, Mary Ferne and Humphrey Levell of Paddington her godchildren to whom she bequeaths 40s. each; William Strachey of Chancery Lane, William Good of the same place, her dear friend the ladye Lynde, her cousin Lee of Highgate, her cousin Gater, her cousin Peach, her cousin Carman of Wapping, and her cousin Smith of the same place, her cousin Willm Griffin, and Dorothe Bush, to each of them 13s. 4d. to buy rings.

She also bequeaths to Robert Fload, Robert Roe, Mistress Ann Lenne, Mistress Amphilis Masters, her cousin Henry Browne and his wife, her old cousin Browne, her cousin Elizabeth Bennett and her cousin Richard Brown 13s. 4d. each for the same purpose. To her grandchild Henry Valentine 3*l.* to buy him six silver spoons, and 200*l.* to each of her sons Nathaniel and Humphrey. Dated the three and twentieth year of our Sovereign Lord Charles, an. 1647. Witnesses Thomas Hanwell, Jo. Hallywell, Jno. Bush, John Dade.

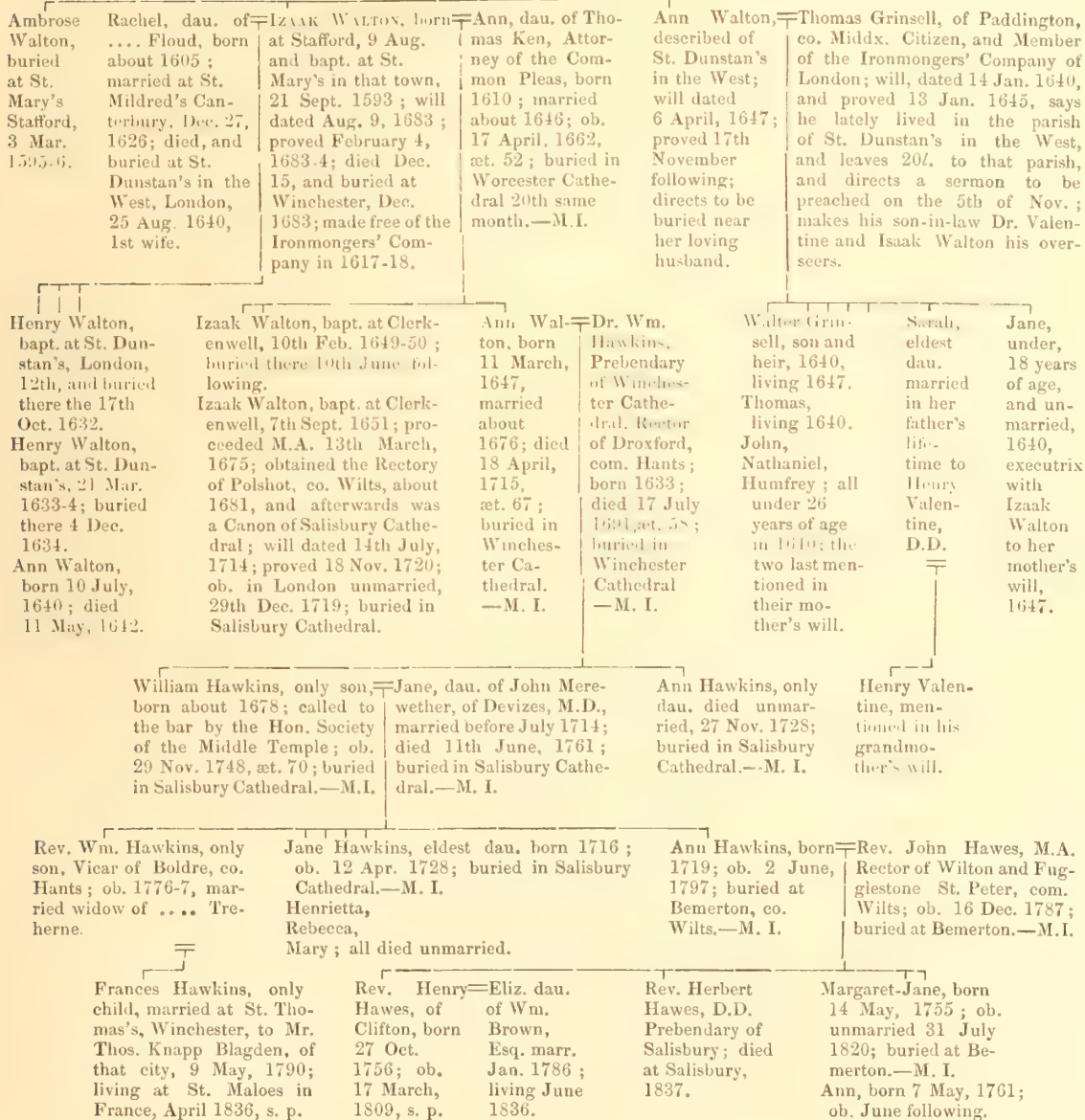
Appended to the will is the following note.

Memorandum, that I have owinge me these summs followinge, vizt. from my Lord Gerrard one hundred pounds with the use thereof; from Mr. Waggstaff one hundred pounds with the use thereof; from Mr. Temple one hundred pounds with the use thereof.

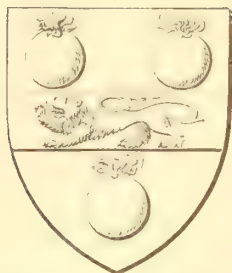


PEDIGREE OF WALTON.

Jervis Walton, of Stafford, living Feb. 1570-1; presumed to have been the Jervis Walton of that place who was buried at St. Mary's Stafford, 11 Feb. 1596-7.



NICHOLAS LEAT.



Nicholas Leat, alderman of London, was an influential and highly-respected member of the Company; he served the office of Master in 1616, 1626, and again in consequence of the demise of Mr. Wm. Canning, during a part of the year 1627. But few particulars respecting his life and connexions have been discovered. His will, dated the 3rd of June, 1631, was proved towards the end of that month in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. By this instrument he appoints his two sons, Richard and Hewett Leat, his executors, and directs that the residue of his whole estate of what description soever, on this side or beyond the seas, should be equally divided between them, after the payment of his debts; such legacies as he had privately acquainted them with, and the sum of 1,000 nobles, to each of his unmarried daughters, Elizabeth, Judith, and Jane; and further appoints his sons-in-law, John Wyld and Henry Hunt, and his cousin Ralph Handson, overseers of his said will.

Nicholas Leate was one of the Captains of the City train-bands, as was his son-in-law John Wyld, who is noticed hereafter.

A grant of the following arms to Mr. Nicholas Leat, dated the 13th December, 1616, is entered in the books of the Heralds' College: Argent, on a fesse gules between three fire-balls sable, from each flames proper, a lion passant or. Crest, On a mural crown or a fire-beacon sable, with fire proper, between two wings azure.

This coat, impaling, Argent, a cross voided of the field between four mullets or stars of eight points sable, appears on the portrait of this worthy merchant, which was presented to the Company by his two sons shortly after his decease, and now forms one of the embellishments of their Court-room.

The following petition for setting up the effigies of the Kings and Queens of England in the Royal Exchange was presented to the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen by Mr. Nicholas Leat in 1610, and has been preserved in the records of the Corporation.

To the Right Honourable Sir Thomas Cambell, Lord Maior, and the worshipfull
th'aldermen his brethren.

Right ho. and worshipfull. Whereas that worthie citizen Sir Thomas Gresham deceased, of famous memory, did build for the honor of this cittie, and necessarie use of merchants, that royall monument called the Royall Exchange, whoe, being cutt off by untimely death, left a part thereof unperformed, that is, xxx. pictures of kings and quenes of this land, and to that purpose the said Sir Thomas Gresham left thirty roomes to place them in;

Wherefore it may please your honour and worships to give way that an act of a common counsell may be made that, because soe worthy a worke may not be left unfynished, it may be enacted that every cittizen that hereafter shalbe elected Alderman, and shall agree or compounde to be suspended for a fyne or otherwaies, that before that cittizen soe chosen shalbe cleered of all elections hereafter by the comon counsell, that he shalbe enioyned to pay the charge of making and fynishing one of the foresaid Kings or Queenes thaire pictures, to be erected in the places beforesaid in the Exchange, not exceeding 100 nobles; the pictures to be graven on wood, covered with lead, and then gilded and paynted in oyle cullers; and for modellis or patterns, because this honorable cittie and worshipfull Company of Mercers doe receive good benefitts whereby that they make each of them at their charges, which will be a thing both memorable and honorable, and noe man wronged.

NICHOLAS LEAT, ire.*

Court of Aldermen, 10 May,
8 Jac. I^o 1610.

This petition was referred by the Court of Aldermen to the Court of Common Council, that such order might be taken therein as should by them be thought fitting; but whether the proposition of Mr. Leat was adopted in all its details, we have not been able to discover. It is nevertheless clear that the effigies of the sovereigns of England were set up in the first Exchange, as their destruction in the Fire of London in 1666 is mentioned by Strype and other writers.†

* Records of the city of London; and books of the Mercers' Company on Gresham affairs, 1564-1825; recently printed.

† The series of monarchs set up in the first Exchange commenced with Edward the Confessor; but in the second edifice, erected after the Fire of London, the series commenced with Edward the First, in order to leave room for the successors of Charles the Second—Vide Strype, book ii. p. 137.

A further notice of Mr. Nicholas Leat, equally demonstrative of his good taste and public feeling, is found in two of the principal writers of his own period on the subject of horticulture. Gardens were cultivated in England at an early period, and FitzStephen,* who flourished about the time of Henry the Second, informs us that those citizens who dwelt in the suburbs of London had large and beautiful gardens surrounding their villas; but we elsewhere learn that these *paradisi* of our ancestors contained scarcely anything besides a few useful herbs and medicinal plants, or a profusion of trees, frequently cut and tortured into fantastic shapes; and that gardens approximating to our present ideas, and for the cultivation of rare and beautiful flowers, scarcely existed at all in England before the reign of Elizabeth.

About that period the taste for gardening appears to have acquired a fresh impulse, and a number of elegant exotics were brought into the country by merchants and travellers from various parts of the world. Sir Walter Raleigh introduced a variety of new plants from the different countries which he visited, particularly from Flanders and the south of France, also from Virginia and South America; and many persons of distinction and learning directed their attention to the subject. The most celebrated gardens † of that time were those of the Duke of Somerset at Sion House, under the care of Dr. Turner; the garden of Edward Lord Zouch, which was under the care of L'Obel; and those of Hugh Morgan, apothecary to Queen Elizabeth; of James Cole, of Highgate; of Gerarde, "in the suburb of Holborn;" and of Nicholas Leat.

The devoted attachment of Mr. Leat to horticultural pursuits, and the desire which he felt to improve the Flora of his own country, are clearly evident from the frequent and honourable mention which is made of him in the works of Gerarde and Parkinson, which I prefer transcribing literally, feeling that I should scarcely stand excused to my brethren of the Court of Ironmongers, if I were to curtail these curious and interesting passages.

* FitzStephen's Description of London, ed. 1772, p. 25.

† Cited in a paper on Flowers and Flower Shows, printed in The Topic, No. 15, p. 15, 1846-7.

From Gerard's Herbal, edit. 1597, page 246 :*—

Cole Florie, or after some *Colie florie*, hath many large leaves, sleightly endented about the edges, of a whitish green colour, narrower and sharper pointed than cabbage, in the midst of which leaves riseth up a great white head of hard flowers closely thrust together with a root full of strings, in other parts like unto Colewoorts.

The swollen Colewoort—*Brassica Tophosa*, of al other is the strangest, which I received fro a worshipfull marchant of London, Master Nicholas Lete, who brought the seeds thereof out of Fraunce; and who is greatly in love with rare and faire flowers and plants, for which he doth carefully send into Syria, having a servant there at Alepo, and in many other countries, for the which myself, and likewise the whole land, are much bound unto him. This goodly coolewoort hath many leaves of a blewish green, or of a cloour of woade, bunched or swollen up about the edges, as were a piece of leather wet and broiled on a gridiron, in such strange sort that I cannot with words describe it to the full. The flowers grow at the top of the stalke, of a bleake yellow colour; the root is thick and strong like the other kinds of coolewoort.

Beetes, Beta. There is likewise another sort hereof that was brought unto me from beyond the seas by that courteous merchant Master Lete, before remembred, the which hath leaves very great and red of colour, as is all the rest of the plant, as well roote as stalke, and flowers full of a perfect purple juice, tending to rednesse, the middle ribbe of which leaves are for the most part verie broad and thicke, like the middle part of the cabbage leaf, which is equal in goodness with the leaves of cabbage being boiled. It grew with me in 1596 to the height of viij. cubites, and did bring forth his rough and uneeven seede very plentifully, with which plant Nature doth seeme to plaie and sport herself; for the seedes taken from that plant (which was altogether of one colour), and sowed, doth bring forth plants of many and variable colours, as the worshipful gentleman Master John Norden can very well testifie, unto whom I gave some of the seedes aforesaid, which in his garden brought forth many other of beautiful colours.—Ibid. page 251.

Clove Gilloflowers. There are at this day under the name of *caryophyllus* comprehended divers and sundrie sorts of plants, of such varable colours, and also several shapes, that a great and large volume would not suffice to write of every one at large in particular, considering how infinite they are, and how every yeer every climate and country bringeth forth new sortes, such as have not been heretofore written of; some whereof are called carna-

* "The Herball or generall Historie of Plantes, gathered by John Gerarde of London, Master in Chirurgerie. Imprinted at London by John Norton, 1597." 1392 pages, with a handsome engraved title-page of figures and flowers, and a garden of that period. The work contains plates of all the plants and flowers therein described, most of which are very well drawn.

tions, others clove gilliflowers, some sops in wine, some pagiants or pagion colour, horse-flesh, blunket, purple white, double and single gilliflowers, as also a gilliflower with yellow flowers, the which a worshipful merchant of London, Master Nicholas Lete, procured from Poland, and gave me thereof for my garden, which before that time was never seen or heard of in these countries.—Ibid. p. 472

From Parkinson's *Paradisus*,* edit. 1629, page 420 :—

CHAPTER ON ROSES.

Some of these roses had their original, as is thought, in England, as the first and second (*Rosa Anglica alba* and *Rosa incarnata*); for these dryed red roses that come over to us from beyond the seas are not of the kind of our red rose, as may well be perceived by them that will compare our English dryed leaves with those. Some in Germany,

* “*Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris*; or a Garden of all sorts of pleasant Flowers which our English ayre will permitt to be noursed up, with a Kitchin Garden of all manner of herbs, rootes, and frutes, for meate or sause, used with us; and an Orchard of all sort of fruite-bearing trees, and shrubbes fit for our land; together with the right ordering, planting, and preserving of them, and their uses and vertues. Collected by John Parkinson, apothecary of London, 1629. Printed by Humfrey Lownes and Robert Young, at the sign of the Starre, on Bread Street Hill.” An engraved titlepage by Switzer, representing the Garden of Eden; pages 612, with 109 woodcuts of flowers and fruit, and a portrait of the author; dedicated to the Queen.

“This is the first gardening book worth mentioning, and, considering what had been done before, must be allowed to have great merit. The state of our gardens at the beginning of the 17th century may be judged of from his list of flowers, fruit-trees, and shrubs then cultivated. It also contains the names of many respectable persons who introduced curious and useful plants, and contributed to improve the cultivation of them; as John Tradescant; John Goodier, of Maple Durham, in Hampshire; Guillaume Boel, a very curious and cunning searcher of simples; Mr. William Coys, of Stubbers by North Ockenden, in Essex; Mrs. Thomasin Tunstall, of Bull Bank, near Hornsby Castle; Mr. Brian Ball, apothecary at Coventry; Mr. Nicholas Lete, a worthy merchant; Mr. John de Franqueville; Mr. Francis Le Veau, the honestest root-gatherer that ever came over to us; Mr. Dr. Flud, one of the physicians of the College in London; Vincent Sion, born in Flanders, dwelling on the Bankside; Mr. George Wilmer, of Stratford Bow, Esq.; Richard Barnesley, of Lambeth; Mr. Humfrey Packington, of Harvington, in Worcestershire, Esq.; Mr. John More; Master James Cole, a merchant of London, living at Highgate; Master Morgan, apothecary to the late Queen Elizabeth, who had a garden at Battersea; Mr. Doctor Mathew Lister, one of the King's physicians; Master John Miller, of Old Street; Mr. William Ward, the King's servant in his granary, who hath a country house at Boram in Essex.”—The Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, by the late Philip Miller, F.R.S., with additions by Thomas Martyn, B D., F.R.S., in 2 vols. Lond. 1807.

Spain, and Italy. Some again in Turkie, as the double yellow rose, which first was procured to be brought into England by Master Nicholas Lete, a worthy merchant of London, and a great lover of flowers, from Constantinople, which (as wee hear) was first brought thither from Syria, but perished quickly both with him and with all other to whom he imparted it; yet afterwards it was sent to Master John de Flanqueville, a merchant also of London, and a great lover of all rare plants as well as flowers, from which is sprung the great store that is now flourishing in this kingdom.

CHAPTER ON LILIES.

Lilium Persicum (the Persian Lily). This was, as is thought, brought from Persia unto Constantinople, and from thence sent to us by the means of divers Turkie merchants, and in especial by the procurement of Mr. Nicholas Lete, a worthy merchant, and a lover of all faire flowers.—Ibid. p. 30.

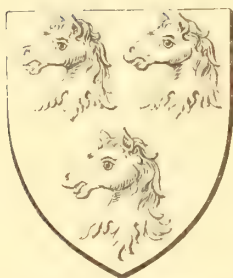
THOMAS HALLWOOD.

Thomas Hallwood, citizen and Ironmonger, by his will dated the 20th April, 1622, bequeathed to the Company 10*l.* for a piece of plate, to the poor members 4*l.*, and to the two beadles 20*s.* between them. He also gave 400*l.* to the Company in trust that they, together with his executors, should make choice of four poor scholars, viz. two scholars of Maudlin College in Oxford, and two other scholars of Christ's Church College in Cambridge, or such two other colleges as the Wardens and his executors shall allow and appoint, and to pay such rents and profits as should grow or be made out of the said 400*l.* every half-year during the space of three years, for the better maintenance of the said four poor scholars, if they should so long continue their studies, and be resident at either of the said universities, and should study and proceed for divinity; and from the end of the three years or sooner discontinuance by either of such poor scholars of his residence in one of the said universities, they should pay the like rents and profits to some other poor scholars by them to be elected for other three years, and so in succession for ever; and if any of his own kindred should happen hereafter to make suit for the said exhibition, he being of one of the said universities, and studying divinity, and standing in need thereof, should be preferred before any other; the Wardens of the Ironmongers to deduct for their use, out of the profits of the said 400*l.*, 40*s.* per annum for ever.

Ever since this donation, the Company have paid 16*l.* per annum, in exhibitions of 4*l.* a-piece, to two scholars at Oxford, and two at Cambridge, chosen by the Company at their quarterly courts. The payment of the exhibition is continued to each scholar for three years, unless before the expiration of that time he takes a degree, or ceases to reside in the university.

Certificates of residence and good conduct are required.

ROWLAND HEYLIN.*



Rowland Heylin, Sheriff of London 1624, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1614, and again in 1625, was descended from an ancient family at Pentre Heylyn, in Montgomeryshire, North Wales. He is stated to have caused the Bible to be translated into Welsh, also to have promoted the publication of a Welsh Dictionary, and a Welsh translation of the celebrated work of Lewis Bayley, Bishop of Bangor, entitled *The Practice of Piety*. He died in 1637, leaving an only daughter his sole heir, who was married to "Counsellor Nichols," and conveyed to him the family estate of Pentre Heylyn. By his will, bearing date 5th September, 1629, Mr. Rowland Heylin bequeathed to the Ironmongers' Company 300*l.*: 100*l.* thereof to be laid out in some land or tenement, and the profits to be bestowed yearly on a dinner for so many brethren of the Company as should come to the sermon which is usually made on the 5th of November, "in thankful remembrance of that great deliverance from that hellish device and powder plot of the Papists;" the other 200*l.* to remain on stock to be lent out freely to four young men of the Company, to each man 50*l.* for four years, they giving good security to the Master and Wardens for repayment at the end of the four years, and so to remain. He also gave to the Company for a dinner, or otherwise as they should see good, 20*l.*

Dr. Peter Heylyn, son of Henry Heylyn, and nephew of the above Rowland, was an eminent divine, Rector of South Warnborough in the

* Arms: Sable, three horse's heads erased argent.

county of Hants, and Prebendary of Westminster. He was a very learned man and greatly distinguished for his numerous writings, and through life a zealous opponent of the errors of Popery. Anthony Wood observes respecting him, that, "in 1643 he was voted a delinquent in the House of Commons sitting at Westminster, because of his retirement to the King, and thereupon an order was sent to the Committee at Portsmouth to sequester his estate and seize upon his goods, which order being put in execution his incomparable library was taken away and carried to Portsmouth. In 1644 his singular good lord and patron Dr. Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, being beheaded, his hopes of rising higher in the Church were totally blasted, so that upon the loss of him and his spiritual estate he stuck to his temporal (for which he compounded in Goldsmiths' Hall), and to the earning of money by writing of books. In 1647 he removed to Minster Lovell in Oxfordshire, where, taking a farm of his nephew, Colonel Henry Heylyn, in the year following, he lived six years or more exercising his pen." He "afterwards suffered in his estate by decimation; which trick being brought up by Oliver while Protector, many families thereby (especially such as had before compounded) were undone. In 1660, upon his Majesty's return, Dr. Heylyn was restored to his spiritualities."*

He was born 29th Nov. 1599, died in 1662, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory.

His elder brother, Edward Heylyn, of Minster Lovell, in Oxfordshire, was father of Henry Heylyn, Esq. a justice of the peace for that county.

Dr. John Heylyn, son of John Heylyn, merchant of London, another distinguished member of this family, but in what degree related to Dr. Peter Heylyn is not stated, was also a Prebendary of Westminster, and the first Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, which rectory he held thirty-five years. He was the author of Lectures addressed to the King's Scholars, and a translation of the New Testament. He died 11th August, 1759, aged 74, and was buried at Westminster Abbey, where there is also an inscription to the memory of his wife Elizabeth, who died 9th June, 1747, aged 49,

* Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* vol. iii. p. 567.

and another for their daughter Elizabeth, who died 28th March, 1759, in the 37th year of her age.* Dr. John Heylyn had also a son named John, born 30th June, 1712, who afterwards became an eminent merchant at Bristol, and left an only daughter, married to Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer.†

Edward Heylyn, brother of the before-named Dr. John Heylyn, Prebendary of Westminster, was the father of Henry Heylyn, Esq., whose son, Henry Heylyn, Esq., of Brixton, in the county of Surrey, is the present representative of this ancient family, and a member of the Court of the Worshipful Company of Saddlers, in which society his ancestors have been enrolled ever since the year 1684.

Mr. Henry Heylyn, of Brixton, married Harriet, daughter of Joshua Lockwood, Esq., of Betchworth, in the county of Surrey, by whom he has issue two sons, Henry and Edward.‡

NATHANIEL LOANE.

Nathaniel Loane, by will, dated the 22nd July, 1625, gave to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Ironmongers 52*s.* yearly, issuing out of freehold lands and tenements in the Little Old Bailey, in the parish of St. Sepulchre, to be distributed as follows: to seven of the poorest people, men or women, of the said fraternity, of which the beadle and other officers should be none, 7*s.* a piece, and to the two beadles and porter of the Company, 12*d.* a-piece. The testator also remitted the sum of twenty nobles, advanced to the Company towards their corn money, and directed that the said sum should be laid out in a piece of plate for their use.

The property on which the above sums were charged was unproductive until 1768, when an arrangement was entered into between all parties, by deed under seal, by which the Ironmongers' share was fixed at one-

* History and Antiquities of the Abbey Church at Westminster, by John Preston Neale, 1823.

† "Marybone.—Married, Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer and Elizabeth Heylin, May 12, 1783."—*Lysons' Environs*.

‡ Communications of Henry Heylyn, Esq. 1850.

twelfth, and from 1768 to 1830 produced 3*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* yearly. By a subsequent letting, this share was considerably improved, and now yields an annual income of 11*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*, being one-twelfth of 180*l.*, after deducting commission, which is divided amongst the poor members of the Company.

The property belonging to this charity consists of the houses Nos. 23 and 24 Old Bailey and a stable-yard.

THOMAS THOROLD.

Thomas Thorold, of London, merchant, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1634, 1644, and 1645, by his will dated the 17th May, 1649, and proved in 1651, bequeathed the sum of 200*l.* to be lent out to four young freemen of the Company, to each 50*l.* for four years, they giving good security for the repayment of the same. He also gave 15*l.* to be expended on a piece of plate whereon his arms should be engraved.

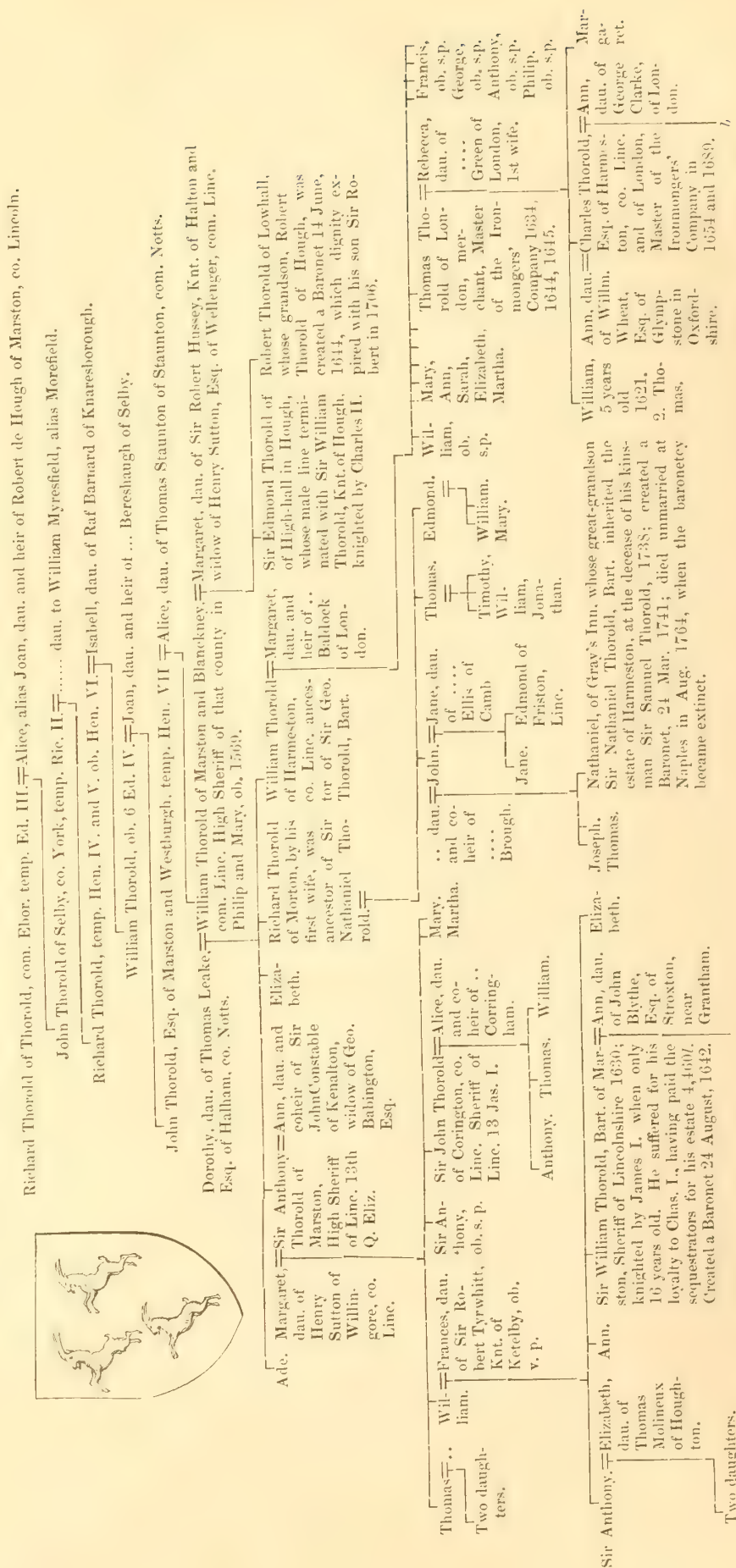
SIR CHARLES THOROLD.

Sir Charles Thorold, knight, by will dated the 16th March, 1708, bequeathed to the Wardens, &c. of the Ironmongers' Company an annuity of 40*l.* per annum, payable quarterly for 99 years out of the Exchequer, and charged on one-half of the tonnage and poundage by virtue of an order on tally No. 2,086, in trust that the Master, Wardens, &c. and their successors, should during the continuance of the said annuity pay to four poor students—one of Corpus Christi or Benet's College, one of Christ's College, one of Trinity College, and another of Catherine Hall, in the University of Cambridge; and to other four poor students—one of University College, one of Merton College, one of Corpus Christi College, and another of St. Edmund's Hall, in the University of Oxford; to every of the said poor students—who were to be allowed and approved by the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Ironmongers Company—the sum or exhibition of 5*l.* each.

He also bequeathed to the Vicar of Harmston, in the county of Lincoln, on condition of his residing there and preaching twice every Sunday, from Ladyday to Michaelmas, the sum of 30*l.* per annum, and the further sum of 20*l.* towards the immediate repairs of the church; and, in

PEDIGREE OF TIOROLD.

ARMS.—Quarterly, 1. Sable, three goats salient argent attired or. 2. Argent, three bars gules, on a canton azure a martlet argent. 3. Argent, a cross potent gules between four pellets. 4. Argent, a bend raguly sable, between six pellets. CREST.—A stag ermine attired and unguled or.



the event of the said Vicar and his successors refusing to accept the said bequest on the conditions before stated, that the sum so bequeathed should be expended in putting out to apprentice certain poor boys, as specified in his will.

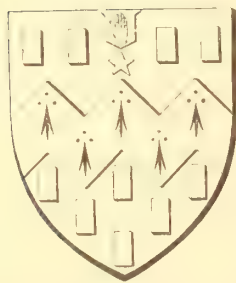
Sir Charles Thorold also directed the Ironmongers' Company, with the concurrence of his brother and executor Sir George Thorold, to appoint an able person to keep a free school in the said church of Harmston, to teach the children of that parish to read English and to write, the Vicar of Harmston, "if he should be able and capable of teaching the said children, to have the preference;" and the schoolmaster so appointed to receive the yearly sum of 20*l*.

These last bequests were payable and issuing out of an annuity of 50*l*. per annum charged on the tonnage of coals for the term of 99 years, and a tally No. 4,822.

The testator also gave to the Company of Ironmongers for their own use 200*l*.

The ancient and knightly family of Thorold, and upon which four several baronetcies have been conferred, is recorded in the Visitations of Lincolnshire, from which and other reliable authority we derive the annexed pedigree.

SIR JOB HARBY.*



Sir Job Harby, Knt. citizen and merchant of London, son of Thomas Harby, Esq. of Adston or Aveston, in the county of Northampton, and great-grandson of Nicholas Harby, of Cambridgeshire, gentleman; Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1635 and 1643, one of the Commissioners of the Customs, and created a Baronet in 1660. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Wiche, of London, by whom he had issue one son, Erasmus, and four daughters—Elizabeth, married in 1638 to Sir

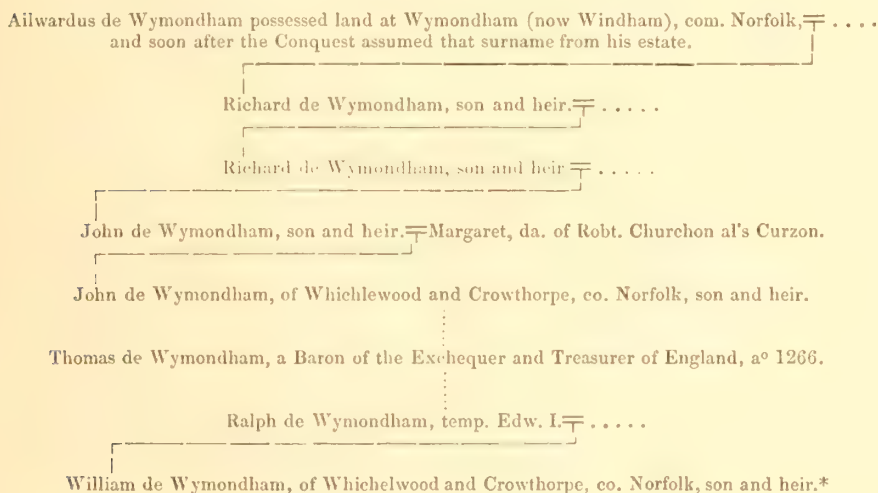
* Arms: Gules, a fesse dancetté ermine between ten billets argent; the badge of Ulster.—Harl. MS. 1463. fol. 100.

Edmund Hoskins, of East Grinstead, in the county of Sussex, sergeant-at-law ; Ann ; Rebecca ; and Susan, the wife of Roger Pocock, of London, merchant.

Sir Erasmus Harby, Bart. succeeded to his father's title and estate at Aldenham, in the county of Herts, and married Lady Frances Fane, daughter of Mildmay second Earl of Westmoreland. He died in 1674, when the title became extinct, and the manor of Aldenham was sold to Denzil Holles, Lord Holles of Ifield.

SIR HUGH DE WINDHAM, BART.

The ancient family of Windham is of Saxon origin.



From whom lineally descended Sir Hugh Windham, Knight, of London and Pilsden Court, in the county of Dorset, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1638 and 1642, grandson of Sir John Windham of Orchard Windham, in the county of Somerset. He was created a Baronet in 1641, and married Mary, daughter of Christopher Allanson, of London, Esq. by whom he had issue Hugh, ob. vita patris, and six daughters : Mary, Sara, Martha, Percilla, Diana, and Rachell.

* Ancestor of the Earls of Egremont.

Arms: Azure, a chevron between three lion's heads erased or, the badge of Ulster.—Visitation of Somerset by Robert Cooke and William Camden, Clarenceux, Harl. MS. 1559; Sharpe's and Lodge's Peerages. See also MS. Records of the Ironmongers' Company, vol. iii. f. 317.

JOHN WILD.*

John Wild, one of the Captains of the city in 1633, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1651, son of Edward Wyld, of London. He married Mary, daughter of Nicholas Leate, also one of the Captains of the city, and a member of this Company (before noticed): by whom he had issue Nicholas, John, Edward, Simon, Ralph, Richard, Mary, and Martha. He died in 1651. Simon, his fourth son, was made free of the Company in 1650; John in 1656; and Nicholas served the office of Master in 1674 and 1686.

SIR JOHN LEWIS.†



Sir John Lewis, of Ledston, great-grandson of Robert Lewis, of Marre, and descended from an ancient Welsh family, was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1657, and created a Baronet in 1660. He married Sarah, third daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Foot, Lord Mayor of London in 1640, and by her (who married secondly Denzel Onslow, Esq.) had two daughters, his co-heirs: Elizabeth, who became the wife of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon; and Mary, married to Robert Lord Deincourt, son and heir of Nicholas Earl of Scarsdale.

Sir John Lewis died in 1671; when the title became extinct.

* Arms: Or, a fesse between three buck's heads erased sable.—Harl. MS. 1476, fol. 22; see also MS. Records of Ironmongers' Company, vol. iv. fols. 33, 65, 192.

† Arms: Sable, a chevron between three trefoils or.—Burke's Extinct Baronetcies: MS. Records, vol. iv.

SIR ROBERT GEFFERY.*



Sir Robert Geffery, Sheriff of London in 1673; elected Alderman of Cordwainers' ward 22nd June, 1676; Lord Mayor in 1686; and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1667 and 1685-6. He died on the 26th February, 1703, in the ninety-first year of his age. No particulars are known respecting the family of Sir Robert Geffery beyond what is discoverable in his will, and from which we may infer that he was of Cornish extraction. He mentions his cousin, Rebecca Sowton, eldest daughter of his late brother William Geffery; Abigail and Catherine Geffery, two other daughters of his brother William; Mary Binny, daughter of his late sister Thomasin Randall; and his cousin William Geffery, of Trematon, in Cornwall; and some of their descendants.

Sir Robert Geffery received the honour of knighthood from the King, at Guildhall, during his shrievalty in 1673, and at the time of his decease was President of the hospitals of Bridewell and Bethlem.

By his will, dated the 10th of February, 1703, he directed that he should be buried in the parish church of St. Dionis Backchurch, in which parish he had lived many years, and bequeathed to the Master, Keepers or Wardens, and Commonalty of the art or mystery of Ironmongers of London the sum of 100*l.* of lawful money of England, upon trust and to the intent and purpose that the said Master, &c. shall and will, by and with the consent of his executor, lay out the said 100*l.* in lands or houses and ground-rents of inheritance in fee simple within the city of London, or as near to the city as conveniently may be, and, the said lands, &c. being so purchased, shall settle the same in such manner as some counsel shall

* Arms: Argent, six billets sable, on a chief of the second a lion passant or, langued gules: granted by Sir Edward Byshe, Clarenceux.—Add. MS. 5533, in Brit. Mus. Previous to this grant, as appears by a conveyance of land from the Ironmongers' Company, dated 2 Aug. 1658, and signed on behalf of the Company by (Sir) Robert Geffery, and to which his seal is attached, he bore . . . five billets in saltire, a label throughout of three points, impaling . . . on a chief three birds. Crest: Out of a mural coronet a lion's head erased.

advise, for an allowance of some person to read and celebrate divine service in the said parish church of Dionis Backchurch, twice every day in in the week, yearly and every year for ever, except Sundays and holidays, when the said service and preaching shall be appointed and had in the said church at the hours and times heretofore used in the said church, according to the rubrick and liturgy of the Church of England as now by law established; and the rents and profits of the said land, houses, &c. so to be purchased, shall be by the said Master, Keepers, &c. from time to time paid to the said curate of the parish church of Dionis Backchurch, who shall take upon him or be appointed for the reading and celebrating of divine service in manner as aforesaid, allowing the sum of 50s. per annum to the clerk of the said church, for his officiating there; and in case of any neglect in reading prayers in the said parish church at any time for the space of three days together, then the rents and profits aforesaid to go to the hospital of Bethlem and Bridewell for ever.

He also gave to the Ironmongers 520*l.* to be laid out in lands or houses, and the rents applied as follows: 2*s.* per week weekly for ever, to be laid out in bread for the poor inhabitants of Landrake and St. Erney, in Cornwall, to be distributed by the churchwardens of the said parish every Sunday morning, and the residue of the rents to be paid, from time to time, unto the schoolmaster for the time being of Landrake aforesaid, or some other person that shall teach the children of the poor inhabitants in the parish of Landrake and St. Erney to write and read English, and to learn and be instructed in the catechism now used and appointed in the Church of England.

He also gave to the Company of Ironmongers 200*l.* of lawful money of England, and a pair of silver flagons of the value of 30*l.*, for their care and pains in the several trusts committed to them.

After bequeathing a number of legacies to his relations and friends, the testator further directs that the residue of his estate, being converted into money and vested in the Master, Wardens, &c. of the Ironmongers' Company, shall by them be laid out, or a portion of it, in the purchase of a convenient piece of ground, in or near the city of London, and thereon to erect an almshouse for so many poor people as the rents and proceeds of the residue of the property, after the rate of 6*l.* per annum to each person,



Sir Robert Geffery's Almshouses, Kingsland Road, N.E.
Erected 1712.

and 15s. a-piece yearly for gowns, will allow and sustain; provision being made for the reparation of the said almshouses when necessary. The trustees to be held harmless, and all reasonable expenses allowed.

In pursuance of the directions of the testator, a suitable piece of land was obtained in Kingsland Road, whereon 14 houses and a chapel were erected for the reception and convenience of the almspeople, and the rules and regulations for their observance were appointed and confirmed by the Court of Ironmongers on the 17th Nov. 1715.

The first two bequests and a part of the residuary estate were laid out in the purchase of houses in Church Court, in the Strand; some of which were conveyed to the use of the charity at Landrake, and others to the uses of the charity for the Rector of St. Dionis, and the remainder for the general purposes of the charity. But, this estate being subsequently purchased by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the improvements in the Strand, for 11,000*l.* and this sum having been invested in 12,716*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* Three per Cent. Consols, the Master in Chancery apportioned 2,404*l.* 10*s.* of the same for the school at Landrake, and 1,811*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* for the Rector of St. Dionis; the interest of which, amounting to 72*l.* 2*s.* 10., and 54*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*, is paid to those respective charities.

In the year 1838, the sum of 9,919*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* part of the above funded property, was invested in the purchase of an estate at East Ham, in the county of Essex.

The property belonging to this charity now consists of—The freehold estate at East Ham: certain freehold houses in Fleet Street and White Friars Street; a freehold house in Amen Corner, Paternoster Row; and a fee-farm rent issuing out of the manor of Elham, near Lyminge, in Kent, belonging to Sir Henry Oxenden; and the following stock:

<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
361	13	11	South Sea Annuities.
683	2	7	do. do.
1,410	12	8	Old South Sea Annuities.
7,297	11	0	Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.
2,797	3	11	Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.
1,433	7	11	Three and a Quarter per Cent. Annuities.

The payments under this charity have varied from time to time according to the proceeds of the estate, and have been considerably increased since the year 1810. They were regulated by a Report of the Master in Chancery in 1835, and are now as follows : *—

	£	s.	d.
To 42 pensioners, any sum not exceeding 12 <i>l.</i> per annum, and 15 <i>s.</i> each for a gown.			
To the schoolmaster at Landrake, and bread for the poor of that parish †	72	2	10
To the Rector of St. Dionis †	54	6	10
To the Chaplain	75	0	0
To the Clerk of the Company	40	0	0
To the Matron	40	0	0
Apothecary	31	10	0
Chapel Clerk	10	0	0
Ground Keeper	14	0	0
Gate Keeper	10	0	0
For repairs, per annum	130	0	0
Taxes	27	16	8
Insurance	20	0	0
Coals	100	0	0
Committees	14	14	0
Gas	12	12	0

The sum of 100*l.* annually is also invested for a building fund, in addition to a fund of 7,297*l.* 11*s.* already existing for that purpose, which it is ordered shall accumulate until it amounts to 12,000*l.* unless absolutely required before that time. The dividends of the fund of 7,297*l.* 11*s.* form part of the annual income, and do not accumulate.

* See statement prepared by Mr. Beck.

† Four acres of the estate at East Ham were taken by the Board of Works in 1862-3, for the main drainage of the Metropolis, and the arbitrated value, 1,730*l.* was invested in the purchase of 1,857*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Three per Cent. Reduced Bank Annuities, and, the income of the estate being thereby improved, the Company in November 1863, in compliance with the directions of Sir Robert Geffery's will, increased the salary of the schoolmaster at Landrake to 118*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.* per annum, and the payment to the Rector of Saint Dionis Backchurch to 89*l.* for the same period.

The pensioners are elected at the General Courts of the Company. The charity is not confined to persons free of the Company or their relatives only ; but by a recent order of the Court no married couple can be admitted to the almshouses unless the husband is free. All non-free persons must have an income of 5*s.* per week from his or her own resources, or have that sum satisfactorily guaranteed ; and such non-free persons cannot be admitted to the almshouse under sixty years of age.

Any pensioner marrying after becoming an inmate of the almshouses ceases to be entitled to the pension.

The Company pay certain sums to the matron and gatekeeper in addition to their salaries from this charity.

The orders and regulations for the almspeople are printed and hung up in the chapel, and are publicly read after divine service in the months of March and September, when the committee attend for the purpose of paying the pensioners.

JOHN SAMPSON.*

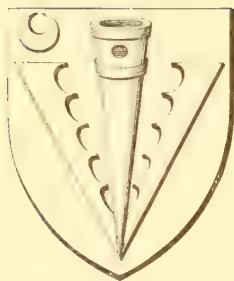
John Sampson, by will dated 22d Oct. 1691, after reciting that he was seised in fee of a messuage or tenement, with all buildings, gardens, &c. thereto belonging, in Marlborough, in the county of Wilts, gives and bequeaths out of the rents and profits thereof the yearly sum of 6*l.* to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers in London, for ever, upon trust that they should for ever pay to four widows that should be pensioners in Old Fish Street, London, belonging to the said Company, 1*l.* 10*s.* a piece yearly.

The Company receive the 6*l.* annually from the Marquess of Aylesbury, after deducting 1*l.* 4*s.* for land tax.†

* John Sampson, of Huby, co. York.

† “ It is supposed that the persons intended by the will are Lewin’s almspeople, from the proximity of Bread Street Hill to Old Fish Street Hill ; and the bequest is now paid by the Company to Lewin’s pensioners.”—Report of the Commissioners of Charities.

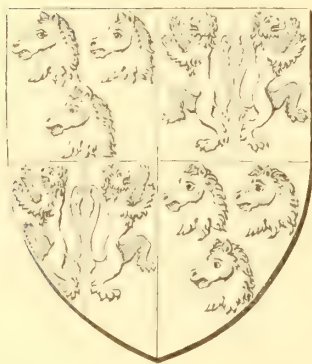
THOMAS NICHOLLS.*



Thomas Nicholls, citizen and merchant of London, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1695. Will proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in the month of December, 1706, in which mention is made of his daughters Katherine and Ann, and his son John, deceased; his residence at Highgate, and real estates at Pentre Heylin, Llandregunwin, Trederwen, in the county of Montgomery, and other property in the town and county of Salop. He was apprenticed to Charles Thorold, Esq.; presented in 1656, and made free in 1669; and was probably grandson to Rowland Heylin, whose only daughter married a gentleman of the name of Nicholls, to whom she conveyed the estate of Pentre Heylin, in Montgomeryshire.

Arms: Sable, a pheon argent, a crescent for difference.—Seal attached to his will.

SIR WILLIAM HUMFRIES.



Sir William Humfries, Bart., and alderman of the city of London, only son of Nathaniel Humfries, citizen and Ironmonger, of Candlewick Street, and grandson of William ap Humfrey, of Penrhin, in the county of Montgomery.†

He served the office of Sheriff in 1704, when Queen Ann conferred on him the honour of knighthood. In 1705 he was Master of the Ironmongers' Company, and in 1714 Lord Mayor of

* There was a George Nicholl admitted to the freedom of the Company in 1630, and John Nichols in 1643.—Vide Book of Freedoms.

† There were several other persons named Humfrey, who were admitted to the freedom of the Ironmongers' Company, William in 1659; Thomas 1666; and Thomas and William in 1675; whether the following epitaph refers to either of these members, we have not the means of determining.

London: on which latter occasion he was created a Baronet, having had the honour of entertaining George the First at Guildhall.

Sir William married, first, Margaret, daughter of William Wintour, Esq. of Dymock, in the county of Gloucester, and granddaughter of Sir William Maxey, of Bradwell Hall, Essex, and had by her an only son, Orlando, who succeeded to his father's title and estate. By his second wife, Ellen, relict of Robert Lancashire, merchant of London, he had no issue.* He officiated as chief butler at the coronation of George I., sat in parliament for Marlborough in 1714, and died in October, 1735; and his will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury in the month of November following.†

Sir Orlando Humfreys, Bart. married Ellen, daughter and co-heir of the before named Robert Lancashire, by whom he left no male issue, and died 14 June, 1737, when the title became extinct.‡ He was buried at Barking, in Essex, where there is a monument on the south wall of the church to his memory, with a marble bust and arms—Quarterly, 1 and 4, Sable, three nag's heads erased argent; 2 and 3, Per pale or and gules, two lions rampant endorsed counterchanged; with an escutcheon of pre-

Epitaph in Bray Church, Berkshire:—

Sub hac petra tegitur Johannes Humfrefyes. Obi

21 Augusti, 1691, Anno Ætat. suæ Vicesimo.

Hee was the First Borne and onely Sonne of Mr. Thomas Humfrefyes, Cittizen of London, and Ironmonger in Ordinary to their late Mat^s King Charles and King James the 2^d, as also to their present Mat^s King William and Queene Mary.

He dyed in's Tender yeares, but ripe in grace,

Forsooke an Earthly for an Heavenly place:

Hee imitated most heroic actions,

Lov'd England's Church, but hated Factions.

* In the notice of her death, April 10, 1734, she is called relict of Colonel Robert Lancashire, second wife of Sir William Humfreys, Bart. alderman of Cheap ward.—Collections of Samuel Gregory, Esq.

† 228 Dicie.—Sir William Humfrey was by trade a dry-salter in the Poultry. His country residence was Hever Castle, in the county of Kent, the birthplace of the unfortunate Anne Boleyne.

‡ Burke's Extinct Baronetcies, &c.: Repertory Stainer, No. 118, fo. 357, 382, 383.

tence : Ermine, on a bend sable three martlets argent, on a canton sinister or two bends gules.—Lancashire ; Lysons' Environs.

The following account of the funeral of Sir William Humfreys is given in the *London Journal* and *Daily Post* newspapers of Monday, Nov. 7, 1735 :—

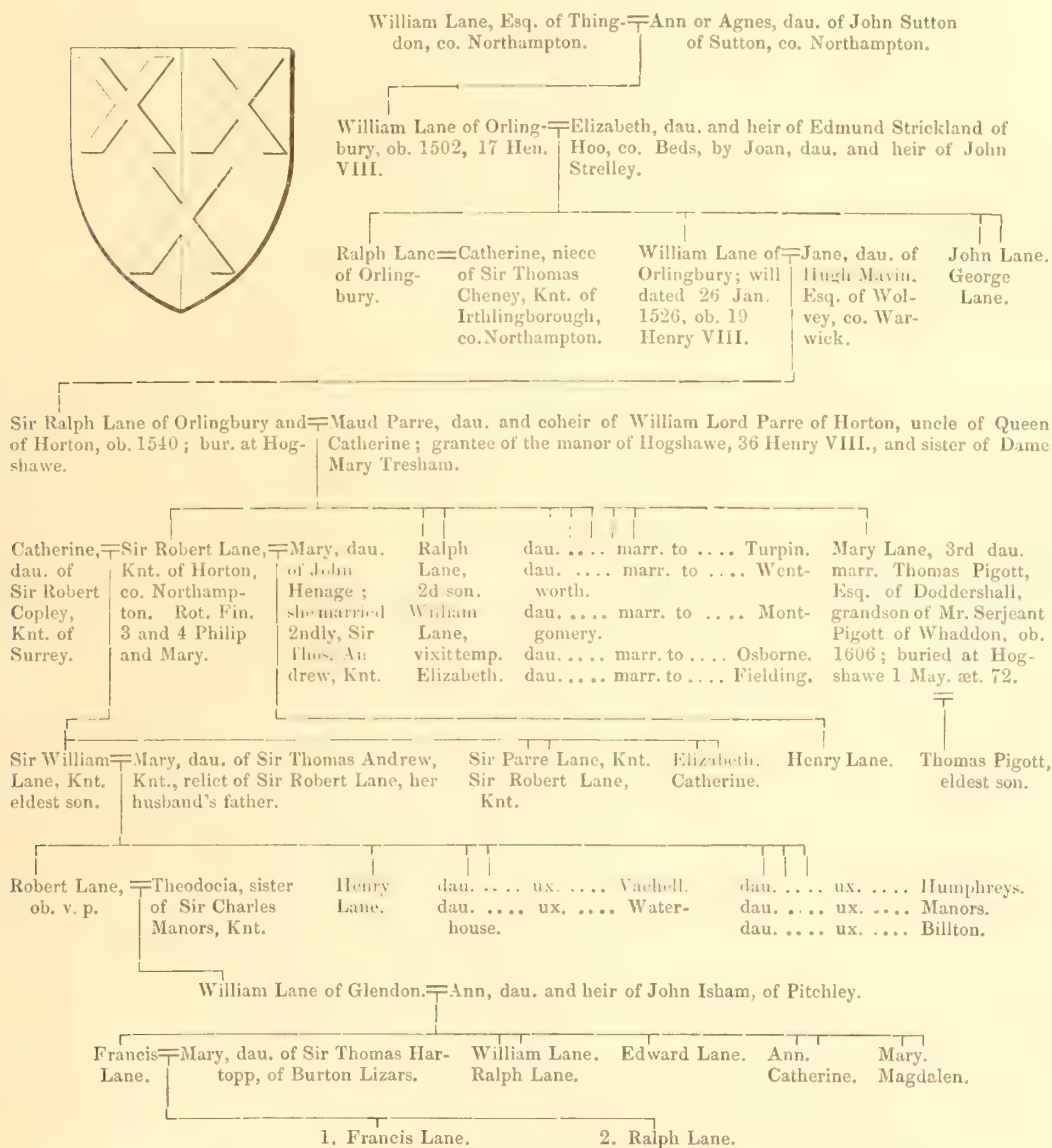
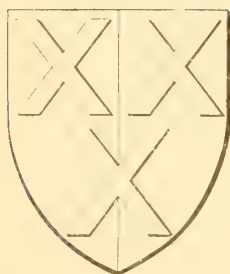
Last night y^e corpse of Sir W^m Humfreys, Bart. was buried in great state, having all the trophies of honour suitable to his dignity carried before him: the city marshall preceded the hearse, which was drawn by six horses, followed by a coach-and-six of state (the horses belonging to his son, now Sir Orlando Humfreys, Bart.), and fourteen other coaches-and-six (and near 200 lights), and so passed from his house in Bloomsbury Square through Holborn, down Chancery-lane, and through Fleet Street, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Cheapside, to St. Mildred's in the Poultry, where he was interred in a vault in the chancel, near his first wife: his pall being supported by Sir Gerrard Conyers, Sir Edward Bellamy, Sir W^m Billers, Sir Rich^d Hopkins, Sir Harcourt Masters, and Sir John Thompson, knights and aldermen, in their gowns.

RALPH LANE.

It is stated in Collins's *Peerage* that Ralph Lane (the probable donor of the Livery Cap described at page 477) was an "eminent Turkey merchant," who had two daughters his coheirs, and that Mary the eldest was married in 1722 to George second Earl of Macclesfield; but whether this Ralph was the son or grandson of William Lane and Ann the daughter and heir of John Isham, is not clear, probably, as Mr. Howard suggests, he was the grandson and the last person mentioned in the following pedigree.

PEDIGREE OF LANE.

ARMS.—Per pale, azure and gules, three saltires argent.



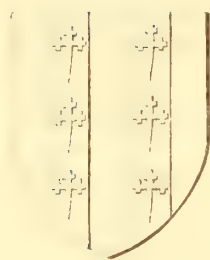
NOTE.—From Vincent's Northampton, fol. 446, and MS. H. vol. 15, 226, in Coll. Arm.; Bridges' Northamptonshire, vol. 1, 366; and Lipscomb's Bucks, vol. 1, 266.

WILLIAM CHASE.

William Chase, Esq. by will dated 11th Feb. 1719, gave 200*l.* to the Company, to the intent that they should pay 10*l.* yearly to the Chaplain, to read prayers daily at Sir Robert Geffery's almshouses.

The Company have always regularly paid this bequest.

THOMAS BETTON.



Mr. Thomas Betton, by his will, dated the 15th Feb. 1723, directs as follows: "My body I commit to the earth, to be decently interred in the burying-ground belonging to the Ironmongers' Company's almshouses adjoining to Kingsland Road; the grave to be made as deep as may be, and a firm foundation floor of bricks sufficient to support walls to be built thereon, brick and a half thick at the sides and ends; that the top be likewise bricked over, after it is filled with earth; desiring all may be made substantial and strong to bear the weight of a very handsome raised tomb, which I would have be of the best Portland stone, and my coat of arms well cut on the upper stone, without any inscription;* praying the executors of this my will, that they do for ever keep in repair my said monument." After appointing some legacies, the will proceeds:—

I give and bequeath the rent and residue of my estate whatsoever and wheresoever to the Worshipful Company or Corporation of Ironmongers of the city of London, and to their successors, making them my executors upon this special trust and confidence in them reposed, that is to say, that they do with all convenient speed that may be after my decease place my estate out at interest upon good securities, positively forbidding them to diminish the capital sum by giving away any part thereof, or that the interest and profits arising be applied to any other use or uses than hereinafter mentioned and directed, viz.—That they do pay one full half part of the said interest and profits of my whole estate yearly, and every year for ever, unto the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary.

* Arms: Argent, two pales sable, each charged with three cross-crosslets fitchée or.—Old Escutcheon and Monument.

One full fourth part of the said interest and profits yearly, and every year for ever, unto charity schools in the city and suburbs of London, where the education is according to the Church of England, in which number that in this parish (St. Leonard's, Shoreditch) be always included, and not giving to any one above 20*l.* a-year. And in consideration of the said Ironmongers' Company's care and pains in the execution of this my will, the other fourth part of the said interest and profits yearly, and every year for ever, to the uses following: Ten pounds a-year to such minister of the Church of England as they shall from time to time entertain in their aforesaid hospital, for performing divine service, and other duties belonging to that most holy order; the remains unto necessitated decayed freemen of the said Company, their widows and children, not exceeding 10*l.* a-year to any family, but first deducting and paying quarterly out of the last named fourth part of the interest and profits 100*l.* a-year, in discharge of the annuity given to my kinswoman Mrs. Eleanor Smith, during the term of her natural life, and also always reserving sufficient for keeping my tomb in good repair.

Mr. Betton died on the 11th December, 1724, and letters of administration were granted to five members of the Ironmongers' Company in June 1725, who possessed themselves of the estate and effects of the deceased. In Hilary Term, 1726, an Information was filed by His Majesty's Attorney-General at the relation of Wrighton against the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of the Company, praying, amongst other things, for an account of the estate and effects of the said Thomas Betton, and that his will might be established, and the charitable trusts thereof carried into execution, and by a decree in the Court of Chancery, dated the 15th June, 1726, the administrators were directed to come to an account before the Master for the testator's personal estate, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, and after payment of the funeral expenses and debts, to transfer the residue of the estate to the Master, Wardens, and Commonalty of Ironmongers, who were by the Master's approbation to continue the same on the present securities, or put the same out on new securities, upon the trusts in the will mentioned, and if the Company could obtain licence from the Crown to purchase lands in mortmain, they were to be at liberty to do so. It was further ordered that an account of the Testator's estate should be entered in the books of the Ironmongers' Company, and an affidavit thereof made, and the same enrolled or filed in the High Court of Chancery.

The Master's Report, dated the 9th March, 1730, found the clear personal estate to consist of 21,500*l.* in stock and India bonds, and

837*l.* 13*s.* 0*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. in money, which sums were afterwards laid out on various purchases of lands and hereditaments (licence having been obtained from the Crown to purchase in mortmain) in West Ham, Barking, Woolwich, and East Ham, in the counties of Essex and Kent; Stepney in the county of Middlesex; and a fee-farm rent issuing out of lands in Bainbridge Park, in the county of York.

The Company continued to distribute the interest arising from this estate in accordance with the directions of the testator, and from the year 1734 to 1825 paid the following sums for the redemption of British captives, and incidental expenses consequent upon their liberation:—

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
In the year 1734	2,000	0	0	In the year 1808	176	3	4
1750	7,647	12	4	—	19	11	6
1758	1,975	0	0	—	32	17	9
—	230	8	0	1811	128	3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1772	800	0	0	—	267	10	4
1779	800	0	0	1812	42	15	6
1785	4,000	0	0	1814	437	1	7
1803	210	0	0	1816	1,250	0	0
1807	53	5	0	1817	53	1	8
—	34	10	0	1820	105	10	0
—	423	10	7	1825	321	6	9

The application for the redemption of British slaves almost altogether ceased after the reduction of Algiers by the squadron under the command of Lord Exmouth, and, notwithstanding the utmost endeavours of the Ironmongers' Company to find objects for the appropriation of this part of the charity funds, they had for some time previous to the year 1827 been unable to do so, and, after applying a part of this moiety of the income in aid of the other two objects of the charity, they accumulated the remainder, which in November 1829 amounted to a large sum; the income of the original moiety and the accumulated fund producing together more than 3,500*l.* per annum.*

* In 1827 the Company determined to apply a portion of the surplus income in an extended relief to the poor free people inhabiting their almshouses, by giving to each of them from that

At this time an information was filed by the Attorney-General at the relation of Daniel Humphries Howlett, against the Company, for misappropriation of these funds.

A decree was obtained in July 1830, and it was referred to the Master to settle a scheme; who, after recommending that the sum of 7,000*l.* Three per Cent. should be set apart as an accumulating fund, to meet any applications that might hereafter be made for the redemption of British slaves, approved of a scheme submitted by the Company, establishing the principle upon which they had hitherto acted, of appropriating the surplus income to the other purposes of the testator's will. In November 1833 the cause came on for further directions before Sir John Leach, the then Master of the Rolls, who confirmed so much of the Report as recommended setting apart 7,000*l.* as before stated, but was of opinion that the Court had no power to deal with the surplus income and accumulations, and directed an application to Parliament for this purpose.

From this decree the Company appealed in 1834 to the Lord Chancellor (Lord Brougham), who revised so much of the decree as was objected to, and remitted the cause to be re-heard before the Master of the Rolls. In April, 1835, it was brought on for hearing before Sir Charles Christopher Pepys, and was again referred to the Master to review his Report on the footing of Lord Brougham's declaration. On the 3rd Aug. 1839, Andrew Henry Lynch, Esq. the Master to whom, on the death of George Boone Roupell, Esq. this cause had been transferred, made his separate Report, to which exceptions were filed by the appellants. These exceptions came on to be heard before Lord Langdale, the Master of the Rolls, who, on the 14th Dec. 1839, made an order thereon, and it was declared that the scheme proposed by the appellants, and mentioned in the said Report, so far as it proposed the appropriation of the income of the said moiety and the accumulations thereof to the charity schools in the city and suburbs of

source 25*l.* annually, and to such necessitous free persons not lodged in their almshouses 35*l.* per annum; to the matron, in addition to her former salary, 20*l.* per annum; and they increased the 10*l.* a year given by the will of Mr. Betton to the chaplain to an allowance of 50*l.* The Company at the same time augmented the annual payments to the Charity schools in the city and suburbs of London in like manner.

London, where the education was according to the Church of England, and to necessitated decayed freemen of the Ironmongers' Company, their widows and children, was a proper scheme, and it was referred back to the Master to review his Report.

On the 12th of June, 1840, the Attorney-General appealed to the Lord Chancellor from the above order, and on the 20th November, 1840, the Appeal came on to be heard before Lord Cottenham, the then Lord High Chancellor.

By the order of Lord Cottenham, made on the hearing of this Appeal, and dated 23rd January, 1841, it is ordered that the decree of Lord Langdale of the 14th Dec. 1839 should be reversed, except so much thereof as declared that there were no direct objects to which the income of the moiety of the charity estates and funds and the accumulations thereof could be applied, regard being had to the bequest in the will touching British captives; and, in lieu of the part so reversed, it was declared that the half part of the rent, interest, and profits of the testator's property, which by the said will was directed to be applied to the redemption of British slaves in Turkey or Barbary, and the interest and profits of the accumulations thereof, ought to be applied in supporting and assisting Charity Schools in England and Wales, where the education is according to the Church of England, but not to an amount of more than 20*l.* a-year to any one school; and it was ordered that it should be referred back to the Master to settle and approve a scheme, and that the said Master should tax the relators and defendants, and also Her Majesty's Attorney-General, their costs of the said Petition of Appeal, as between solicitor and client; and that such costs when so taxed should be paid by the defendants out of the charity funds in their hands; and no costs were given to the other parties who had appeared before the Master to support their claims.*

The Company, feeling themselves aggrieved by the above order of the Lord Chancellor, appealed therefrom to the House of Lords. The cause was heard at the bar of the House on the 4th and 7th of June, 1844, and

* Cases and Appendices of Appellants and Respondent, prepared for the House of Lords. The costs paid by the Ironmongers' Company in this suit amounted to 7,638*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*

judgment given by Lord Lyndhurst, affirming the decree made by Lord Cottenham on the 23rd January, 1841.*

The Master, by his Report, bearing date the 3rd of December, 1845, certified an apportionment and just distribution of the income amongst the different dioceses in England and Wales.

And he also certified that he had settled and approved of the following Scheme for the purpose of applying the said income :—

1st.—That the annual sums above mentioned and apportioned, and the sums to be apportioned as hereinafter provided, shall be distributed and divided to and among the Schools in each Diocese that shall be most proper to be supported and assisted, not giving to any one School more than 20*l.* a-year, and not less than 5*l.* a-year, under and according to such rules and regulation as are hereinafter mentioned and contained.

2nd.—That the Ironmongers' Company shall receive the whole income of the charity funds and estates, and shall keep accounts of all moneys received in respect thereof, and of their application of such moneys, such accounts to be made up yearly, and shall also keep full minutes of all their proceedings in respect of the Charity.

3rd.—That the Ironmongers' Company shall, from time to time, as circumstances may require, alter and vary the sums apportioned or to be apportioned to any Diocese according to the population, the number of parishes or ecclesiastical districts, the number of Schools proper to be supported and assisted therein, so far as they shall be able to ascertain the same, and shall, within six weeks from the time of making the same, report any such alteration or variation to the Bishop of such Diocese.

4th.—That notice of all grants proposed to be made to Schools shall be given to the Bishops of the Dioceses in which such Schools shall be situate one month before making the same, and in case any Bishop shall within such month make any communication to the Ironmongers' Company on the subject of such proposed grant or any of them, or otherwise relating to the Charity, the Ironmongers' Company, in coming to a determination on the subject of such grants or other communications of the Bishops relating to the Charity, shall give due consideration to such communication, and inform the Bishops of their determination thereon.

* The Lords present on this occasion were, the Chancellor (Lord Lyndhurst), and Lords Brougham, Cottenham, and Campbell.

5th.—That in selecting the most proper Schools to be supported and assisted, a preference shall be given to the claims of Schools that have been recently established, where the difficulties incident to a new undertaking are still to be overcome; and that among new Schools those be preferred which are connected with new District Churches, where the clergyman chiefly depends for his support upon the pew-rents, and where the local resources are required for church buildings and other similar purposes.

6th.—That the Schools especially preferred shall be those in which instruction is given both on Sunday and on every day throughout the week—and that Sunday schools merely, and schools for infants under seven years of age, shall be excluded from the benefit of the fund.

7th.—That in cases where a boys' school and girls' school are under one and the same management, and are intended for the benefit of the same population, they shall be regarded as one establishment, and one grant only shall be deemed sufficient for both.

8th.—That once in every year the Ironmongers' Company shall require a certificate from the managers or trustees of the Schools to which grants shall be made, or if there shall not be any managers or trustees thereof, then from the ministers of the parishes in which such Schools shall be situate, a certificate as to the state of the school buildings, the manner in which the Schools are conducted, the amount as well of the yearly income, whether derived from subscriptions or otherwise, as also of the yearly expenditure for the preceding year, and the debts or incumbrances (if any) affecting the Schools; and the Ironmongers' Company shall give due consideration to such certificate in determining on the propriety of continuing such grants.

No grant can be made for building school-houses, or establishing schools, but only for assisting schools already in operation.

The income applicable to schools in England and Wales varies from 4,500*l.* per annum to 4,800*l.* and the number of schools to which grants were made on the first division in 1847 was 750.

The property belonging to the charity now consists of freehold estates in East and West Ham and Sible Hedingham, in the county of Essex; an estate in the Isle of Dogs, in the county of Middlesex; a fee-farm rent arising out of the manor of Bainbrigg, in the county of York; and the following funded property:—

Original Fund.

£	s.	d.	
2,139	7	6	. Bank Stock.
251	0	0	. Old South Sea Annuities.
1,012	15	9	. Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.
134	15	7	. Three and a quarter per Cent. Annuities.

Accumulated Fund.

84,500	0	0	. Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities.
66,905	18	4	. Three per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annuities.

There is also a sum of 2,298*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* cash in the hands of the Accountant-General, which is soon to be invested.

One moiety of the four first-mentioned sums in the funds is in the name of the Ironmongers' Company, and the other moiety in the name of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, as are also the whole of the other sums.

One moiety of the rents of the estates of East and West Ham,* the Isle of Dogs, and of the fee-farm rent in Yorkshire, and the whole of the dividends on the funds standing in the name of the Company, are applicable to schools in London and the suburbs thereof, and to poor members. The other moiety of the rents of the estates in East and West Ham and of the fee-farm rent in Yorkshire, the whole of the rent of the estate at Sible Hedingham, and the interest of the funds standing in the name

* A portion of the East and West Ham estate comprising 80*a.* 1*r.* 34*p.* has recently been taken by the Board of Works for the Main Drainage of the Metropolis, for which the Company were paid in 1864 the sum of 18,226*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*, invested in the purchase of 19,571*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* Three per cent. Bank Annuities, but which stock has since been reduced by the *extra* expenses of arbitration to 19,011*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*

The Millwall Canal Wharfs and Graving Dock Company have also taken 22*a.* 2*r.* 3*p.* of Mr. Betton's estate in the Isle of Dogs, for which they are to pay the Company 21,000*l.*, the value awarded by a Jury on the 17th July, 1865.

The 7,000*l.* of Mr. Betton's estate set apart for the redemption of Slaves, having accumulated to 12,409*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*, the Company applied to the Court of Chancery for leave to appropriate the interest thereof to Schools in England and Wales, and an order was made accordingly.

The amount distributed amongst Schools in England and Wales, in 1864, was 5,446*l.* 10*s.*

of the Accountant-General, are applicable to schools in England and Wales.

The fund set apart for the redemption of slaves now consists of the sum of 8,681*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* and a sum of 758*l.* 11*s.* in cash.

The apportionment of the original funds is settled by a committee in the month of June, and the pensioners are paid quarterly in advance. The schools in London and the suburbs are paid once a year in the month of June.

The pensioners are elected by a General Court of the Company as vacancies occur. Applicants, being the children of persons free of the Ironmongers' Company, must produce the copy of their father's freedom, the certificate of his marriage, and the register of their own baptism.

The 10*l.* bequeathed to the Chaplain is paid quarterly.

The apportionment of the funds for schools in England and Wales is settled in the month of October, and distributed immediately afterwards.

Of the personal history of Mr. Betton or of his family we unfortunately know nothing beyond a few unimportant facts; there is no doubt that he was the son of Thomas Betton, and that he was admitted to the freedom of the Ironmongers' Company by redemption on the 17th of March, 1696,* but from that period to the time of his death no traces of him appear in the Company's books. In his will, which was proved in 1725, he mentions his brother Timothy Betton, and his children Thomas, Timothy, and Jane, but from the very disparaging manner in which they are noticed it is evident that they must in some way or other have incurred his displeasure.

* Thomas Betton, son of Thomas Betton, citizen and Ironmonger of London, was admitted free by patrimony 17 March, 1696.—Book of Freedoms.

The following notices of the Betton family also occur:—

Thomas Betton made free by George Poyner 1662.

Timothy Betton made free by patrimony 1689.

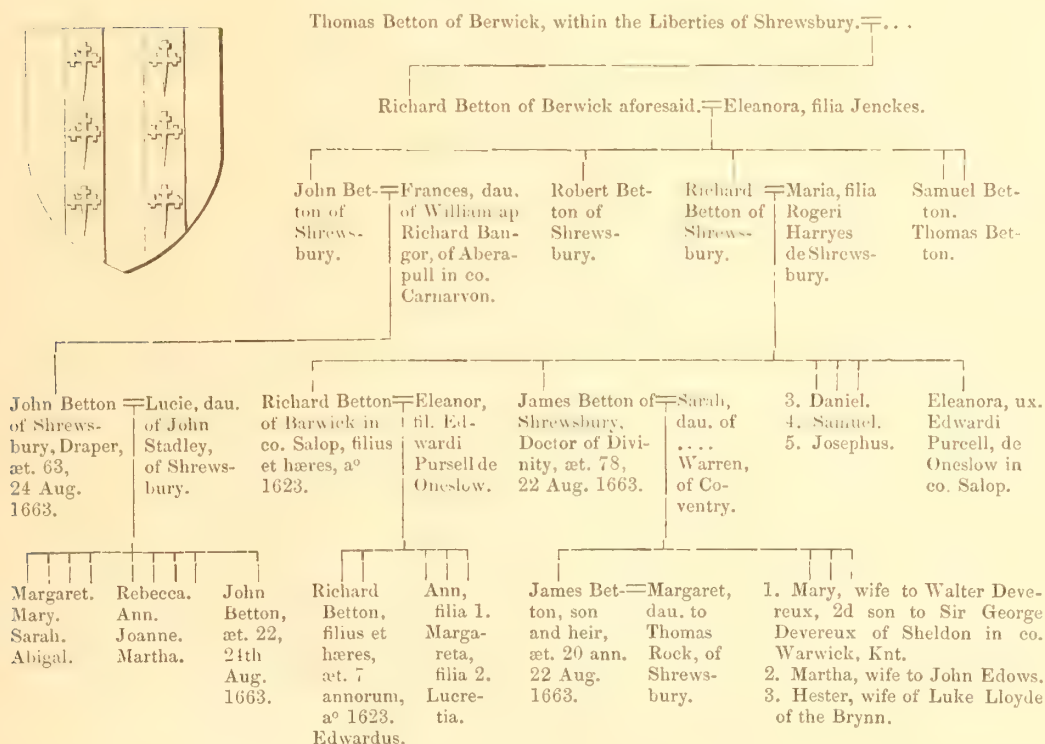
John Betton made free by patrimony 1694.

It has been supposed that the motive which induced Mr. Betton so liberally to provide for the redemption of slaves, originated in his own experience of the horrors of slavery; but this supposition, though by no means improbable, appears to rest entirely on tradition: all that we really know is, that he was a merchant, and that his operations were chiefly confined to the shores of the Mediterranean.

The particular desire expressed in his will, that his arms should be sculptured on his tomb, may be taken as some evidence of the respectability of his ancestors, and the possession of arms may have been in his

PEDIGREE OF BETTON.

ARMS.—Argent, two pales sable, each charged with three cross-crosslets fitchée or.



NOTE.—From the Visitations of Shropshire, in the College of Arms, kindly communicated by my friend Thomas William King, Esq., F.S.A., York Herald.

opinion a means by which his descent might at any time be traced. The only family of this name recorded in the Heralds' Visitations, that I have been able to find, are the Bettons of Shrewsbury, whose pedigree I feel the more inclined to introduce from the circumstance that their arms are in all respects the same as those used by Mr. Betton,* and, in the absence of proof, it is at least highly probable that he was of Shropshire origin.

* The following passage occurs in Mr. Betton's will: "Item, I further give and bequeath to the above-named Mrs. Eleanor Smith (my kinswoman), my rings, plate, watches, clock, printed books, *arms*, pictures," &c. &c., with an annuity of 100*l.* per annum during her life. In the printed copy of the will submitted to the House of Lords the word *arms* in this passage is misprinted *arras*.

In 1819 a gratuity was given to Mary Bruniges, the Court being satisfied at the time of her descent from Mr. Betton's family.

In a recent examination of a box of old papers in the possession of the Ironmongers' Company, there has been discovered an original agreement dated the 31 July, 1723, between Mr. Thomas Betton, who is therein described as a merchant residing in Hoxton Square, and Robert Freelove, of Saint Buttolph without Bishopsgate, hackney-coachman, by which the latter undertakes to supply the former with a good coach-house, a good two-horse stable, a pair of good stone strong creditable coach-horses that are sound and have good eyes, and a sober, able, coachman, provided with a good livery coat, and livery great-coat and laced hat fit for a gentleman's coachman, and a good chariot, with a good carriage and good strong wheels, with harness and all other things necessary to make the same appear as a gentleman's coach; All which things he agrees to keep for the sole use and benefit of the said Thomas Betton on three days in the week, viz., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, or such other three days as he may appoint for his greater convenience or that of his friends, for any journies not exceeding the distance of Enfield, Chigwell Row, Abridge, and Kingstown, for the sum of sixty pounds per annum lawful money of Great Britain; And Mr. Betton in consideration of the above stipulation agrees on his part to forego a certain debt of sixty-six pounds owing to him by the said Robert Freelove, and to receive the same by quarterly instalments not exceeding 5*l.* each quarter after the first payment.

It appears by a separate memorandum, folded up with the agreement, that this debt of sixty-six pounds was the cost of the chariot, harness, and livery, which were supplied in the first instance by Mr. Betton.

Another set of papers relates to the damage sustained by the ship *Loyalty*, which, in 1692, was "let out" by the part-owners to the Turkey Company for a voyage from England to Scanderoon, and being pursued by the French fleet, the commander, Captain Robert Betton, run her into Gibraltar, where the enemy succeeded in setting her on fire. The hull and some part of her cargo were sold for 2,077*l.*, which sum afterwards coming into the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth Betton, the relict or representative of Captain Robert Betton, was by her equitably divided, and the

SIR SAMUEL PENNANT.



Samuel Pennant, an eminent West India merchant on College Hill, in the city of London, and a member of the Ironmongers' Company, was elected Alderman of Bishopsgate ward in 1742, served the office of Sheriff in 1744, and was knighted at Kensington the 4th Sept. 1745. He died during his mayoralty, on the 20th May, 1750, in the forty-first year of his age, and was buried at St. Michael Royal, College Hill, where a monument is erected to his memory with the following inscription:—

P. M. S.
 Juxta requiescit
 Samuel Pennant miles,
 de insula Jamaicae.
 Urbis hujusce perantiquae
 Prætor
 Vere insignis:
 Qui cum multa, non ad tuendam modo,
 verum etiam ad illustrandam
 muneris istius dignitatem
 contulerat,
 plura moliebatur:

papers in the possession of the Ironmongers' Company are the acquittances from the several persons who were entitled to a share of the money.

There is also among the papers a release and quit-claim dated 2 May, 1692, from Michael Pearce, of London, apothecary, to Thomas Laxton, of London, merchant. Witnessed by John Betton and Edward Barker.

Another dated 20 November, 1694, from Gabriel Smith, merchant, to Thomas Laxton, of London, merchant, executor of his brother Charles Laxton, witnessed by Elizabeth Betton and J. Betton.

And a third dated 30 December, 1702, from Mary March, relict of Francis March, of London, merchant, to Samuel Turner and John Betton, merchants, of Cyprus.

febre correptus invidâ
 triste sui desiderium
 amicis, concivibus, egenis,
 omnibus demùm
 reliquit.

Obiit 20^o die Maij A.D. 1750, ætatis 41^o.

Marmor hoc amoris ergò
 æquè ac honoris
 viro
 de omnibus tam benè merito
 Fratres duo mœrentes P. P.

Arms: Quarterly, 1 and 4, Per bend sinister ermine and ermines, a lion rampant or; 2 and 3, Argent, three bars wavy azure, on the middle one as many martlets or. The second quarter only is sculptured on the monument; but, on reference to the pedigree in the College of Arms, this evidently appears to be an omission.

WILLIAM BECKFORD.*

William Beckford, Esq. was born in the island of Jamaica, and, on his arrival in England, about the age of fourteen, was placed under the care and direction of the Rev. Dr. Friend, chief master of Westminster School, and was considered by his preceptor one of the best scholars in that seminary.

In 1753 he was returned as one of the representatives of the City of London in Parliament. In 1758 he served the office of Sheriff, and was Lord Mayor in 1762, and again in 1770, but died in the month of June of this latter year, at the age of 63, and was buried at Fonthill-Gifford, in the county of Wilts.

It is noticed of Mr. Beckford that he wanted the external graces of manner and expression, and that adorned with these accomplishments he would have made a first-rate figure. He possessed a sound understanding, and a very extensive knowledge of British politics, especially that important part which relates to trade.

In his own diet Mr Beckford was exceedingly moderate, but his public

* William Beckford, Esq. was made free of the Ironmongers' Company in 1752.

entertainments were of the most elegant description imaginable; four of these given during his mayoralty are stated to have been “perhaps the most magnificent since the time of Henry VIII.”

Mr. Beckford’s conduct in presenting two petitions to the Throne, desiring a dissolution of the Parliament, though as chief magistrate he might consider himself bound to act in accordance with the views generally expressed by the citizens of London at that period, will ever remain a subject on which there will be a considerable difference of opinion.

It was upon the latter of these occasions that he is stated to have uttered that celebrated remonstrance which his contemporaries have inscribed on the monument erected to his memory in Guildhall. His Majesty, having received the petition from the City on the 23rd May, 1770, with evident marks of dissatisfaction, Mr. Beckford, to the great astonishment of the courtiers and every one present, rose and addressed the King in an extemporary speech, in which he deplored the displeasure of His Majesty, and humbly sued for a more favourable reception of the prayer of his faithful and loyal citizens of London, concluding his address with this memorable sentence : —

Permit me, Sire, further to observe, that whoever has already dared, or shall hereafter endeavour, by false insinuations and suggestions, to alienate your Majesty’s affections from your Loyal Subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw your confidence in and regard for your People, is an enemy to your Majesty’s Person and Family, a violator of the public peace, and a betrayer of our happy Constitution, as it was established at the glorious Revolution.*

The following pedigree was obligingly communicated (through the officers of the College of Arms) by the late William Beckford, Esq. of Bath. It is entered somewhat more at length in the MS. Records of the Ironmongers’ Company, vol. v. f. 89.

* Printed Memoir ; M. I. in Guildhall.

[illegible]

See Beckford, of the family of Sir James, Clerk, Bart., 1613, Trinities, Jan. of . . . 1643.

—Bridget, dau. of . . . —Peter Beckford, Esq. President of the Council, and —Anne Ballard, second wife, married at St. Catherine's, 23 Feb. 1691. Lieutenant Governor, and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica, Captured at St. James's, Clerk's-well, London, 14th Nov. 1614; ab. 3 April, 1710, æt. 67, and buried in Jamaica, there, 1696.

Peter Beckford, of St. Cath.	==	Bathshua, dau. of Charles,	Mary,	==	Thomas Beckford, ==	Mary, dau.
==		ob. infans,	dau. of		of Jamaica, bapt.,	and sole heir
==		of Sir John of Julines	Priscilla,		of Thomas	
==		Herring, of Jamaica,	Elizabeth,		of 3rd April,	
==		Esq. a Colonel in the	Army,		1652, buried there	Beckford, of
==		5 April, 1653; ob. 23	Sept.		1734.	Jamaica, Esq.

Thomas Beckford, a twin with Richard Beckford, Esq. Alderman of London, and M. P. for Bristol, born in Jamaica; died at Sheriff of Lyons in France, unmarried, 1749, and Nathaniel Beckford, of London, Salisbury; Esq., born in Jamaica; ob. 1737.	Elizabeth, dau. and co-heir of John Beckford, Esq., Alderman of London, and M. P. for Bristol, born in Jamaica; died at Sheriff of Lyons in France, unmarried, 1749, and Nathaniel Beckford, of London, Salisbury; Esq., born in Jamaica; ob. 1737.	George, died young.	Francis Beckford, of Jamaica and afterwards of Basing, married for his second wife, Susanah, dau. and heir of Richard Love of Basing.	5. Elizabeth, born at Jamaica, one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to her Majesty; married Thomas Howard Esq., third son of Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl Marshal of England.	Peter Beckford, of Jamaica, one of the Hon. George Hamilton, M. P. for Wells, in the county of Somerset, ob. 16 Aug. 1757.	Maria, dau. and co-heir of length Hon. George Hamilton, M. P. for Wells, in the county of Somerset, ob. 16 Aug. 1757.	William Beckford, of Fontenay, Esq., bapt. at St Catherine's Esq., Lord Mayor of London, 1762 and 28 July, 1770; born in Jamaica, and married there, dau. of ... 19 Dec. 1769; Clarke, Esq., ob. June 1770, Governor of New York and buried at Fonthill.	Charles, Thomas Beckford, of Tons Hall in Jamaica, 1719.	Grace, Samuel, born in Jamaica, buried there 1719.
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Peter Peckford, of Stapleford, Dorset, M.P. for Morpeth, only child.	Thomas Peckford, Esq., married dau. of As Rivers	Francis Law, Beckford, of Basing House, co. Hants, married in Scotland circa 1758, to Johanna, 3rd dau. and co-heir of John Leigh, of Northcourt, Isle of Wight, Esq. and relict of Richard Burnet Lloyd, of North America.	Thomas Howard, Earl of Effingham, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica, ob. 1791, s.p.	William Beckford, of Pentlith Clifford in com. Wilt., Est. M.P. for Hindon in said county, only son, born at Pentlith 1760; married Margaret, only surviving daughter of Charles Gordon, 4th Earl of Aboyne. Died May 2, 1797.	Thomas Ballard, of Beckford, ob. 1717.	James, Mary, ux. Thomas Hay.
James Ballard, of Beckford, ob. 1717.	Philip, bapt. 29 Oct. 1739.	Matthew, ob. in the Admiralty Court at Jamaica.	James, Mary, ux. Thomas Hay.	James, Mary, ux. Thomas Hay.	James, Mary, ux. Thomas Hay.	James, Mary, ux. Thomas Hay.

William Augustus Louisa.
Beckford, ob. in-
fans.
Margaret-Maria-Elizabeth, eldest dau.
and coheir, born at Fonthill-Gifford.
April, 1785, m. May 1811, Lt. Gen.
Susanna Euphemia, 2nd dau. and coheir, born at the
Castle of La Tour in the Pays de Vaud, Switzerland.
May 1780; baptized there; m. 26 April, 1810, Alex-
ander Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.
Mary, only child and heir,
married James Johnston, Esq.
of Jamaica.

JOHN SHAKSPEARE.

John Shakespeare, Alderman of the ward of Aldgate and Sheriff of London in 1768, was admitted to the freedom of the Ironmongers' Company by translation from the Broadeners in 1767, and served the office of Master in 1769. He was buried at Stepney in 1775. Arms, Or, on a bend sa. a tilting spear of the field.—Escutcheon in the hall.

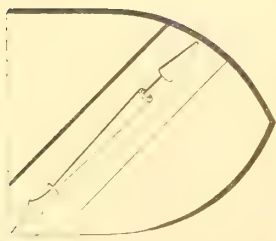
There can be no doubt that the descendants of the worthy alderman consider the name of Shakspeare an inheritance of which they may be justly proud, and have accordingly preserved the records of their family with scrupulous care and attention,* actuated we may reasonably suppose by the hope of being able at length to affiliate themselves with the immortal bard, “a consummation devoutly to be wished,”—nor is it yet rendered improbable, though, if ever accomplished, more likely to be the result of chance than of laborious research.

Within the last twelve months a paper has been read at one of the meetings of the Essex Archaeological Society, by Augustus Charles Veley, Esq. Registrar of the Archdeaconry of Essex, in which he communicates the discovery of several wills of a family of Shakspeare in that county, and, although these testamentary documents establish no relationship with the Poet's family, still they open up fresh probabilities, and clearly show that our sources of information are not yet exhausted. Mr. Veley has added to his account, “for the sake of comparison,” the pedigrees of both the Stratford and Essex Shakspeares, and concludes his paper with the following remarks :

I am sorry to say that these wills are in themselves more barren of interest than the generality of their class; and it must be confessed that no light whatever is thrown by any of the testators on any subject connected with their illustrious namesake. They appear (with the exception of the priest) to have been simple everyday yeomen, tolerably well to do in worldly circumstances, but not one of them able to write his name. A few of the christian names are common to both pedigrees; such as John, William, Joan,

* The following pedigree is compiled from family evidences communicated by Colonel John Davenport Shakespear.

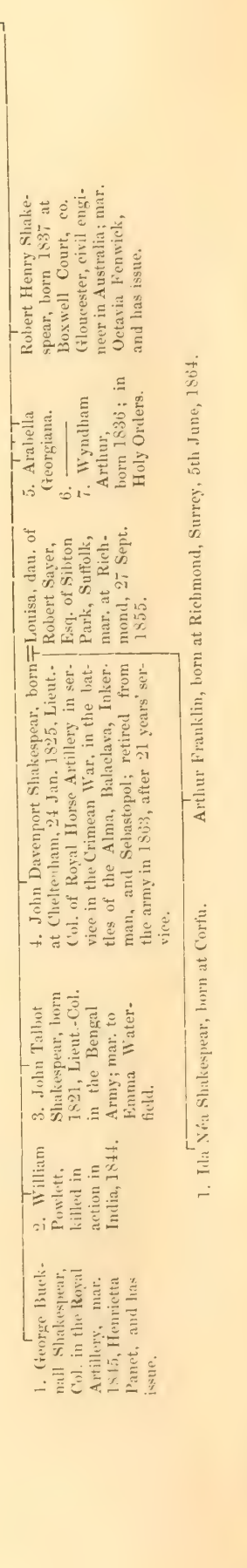
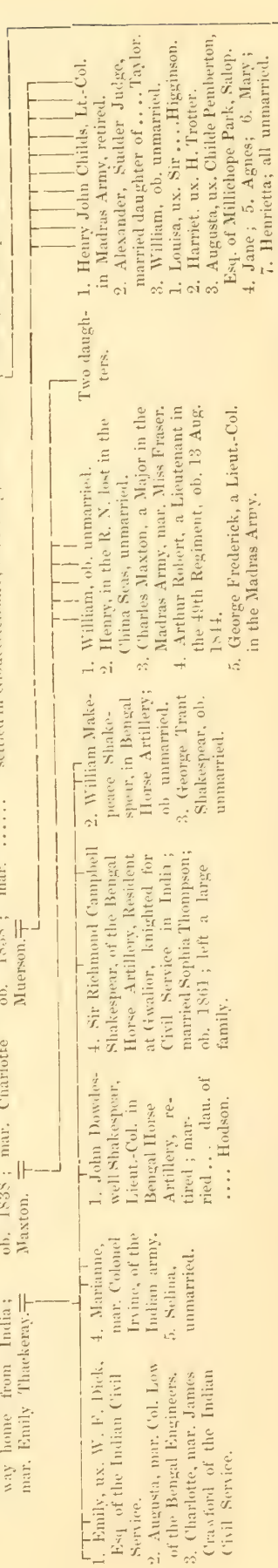
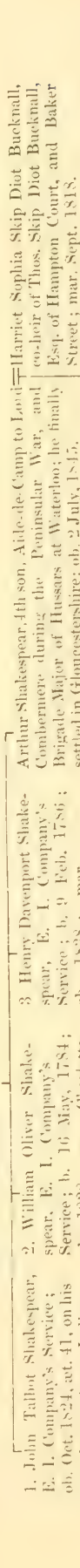
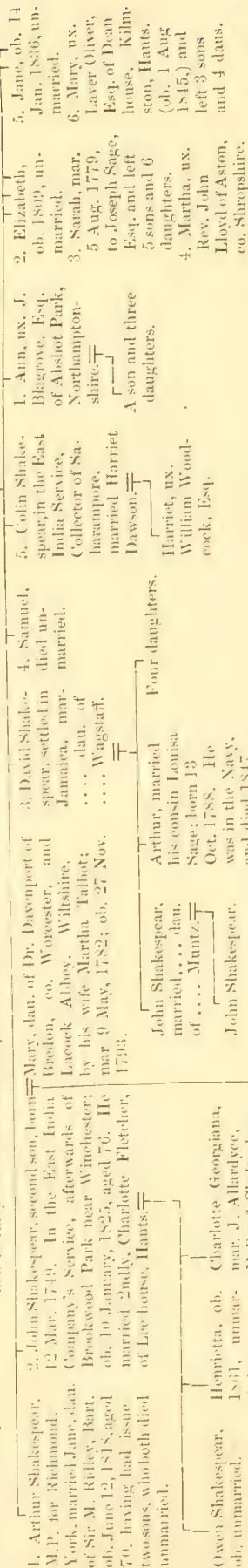
PEDIGREE OF SHAKESPEAR.



John Shakespear of the Rope Walk, Upper Shadwell, Martha, dan, of Seeley, married born 1612; ob. Sept. 1689, aged 77. June 14, 1654.

Jonathan Shakespear, youngest son, succeeded his Elizabeth Shadloff, married April Three other sons. Four daughters, born Feb. 6, 1670. 26, 1698; ob. July, 1745, aged 66.

Arthur Shakespear, son and heir, born Nov. 3, 1699, ob. John Shakespear, the 12th child, born March Elizabeth Currie, Eleven other May 9, 1749. He left the Rope Walk to his younger 16, 1718; ob. May 19, 1775; Alderman of married in 1745; children, brother John, on condition that he, John, brings up his the Ward of Allegate, and Master of the ob. 7 Feb. 1807, aged 80.

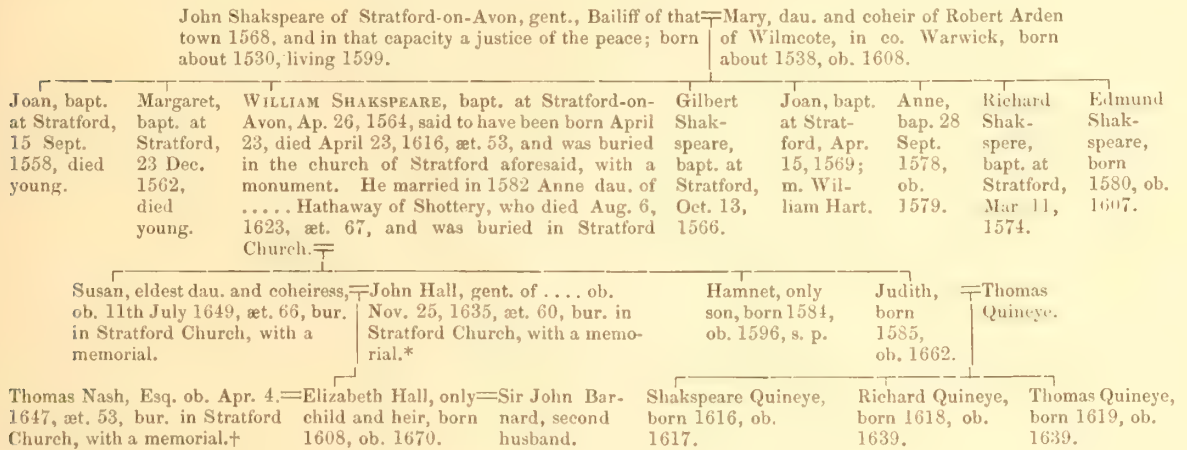


1. Ida Née Shakespear, born at Corfu. Arthur Franklin, born at Richmond, Surrey, 5th June, 1864.

PEDIGREE OF THE SHAKSPEARES OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

ARMS.—Or, on a bend sable a spear of the first, the point steel proper.

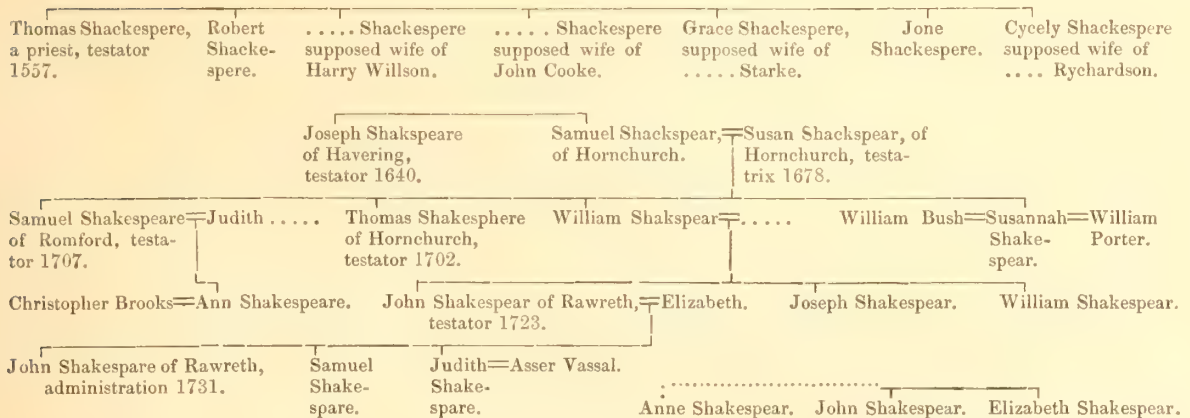
CREST.—A falcon, wings displayed, argent, supporting a spear as in the shield.—Granted to John Shakspeare 20 Oct. 1596, by Wm. Dethick, Garter. (See remarks on the circumstances of this Grant in *The Herald and Genealogist*, 1864, vol. i. pp. 496 et seq.)



* Arms on the cover stone of John Hall's tomb :— three talbot's heads erased, two and one, impaling Shakspeare; and on the tomb of his wife the same arms in a lozenge.

† Arms on the tomb of Thomas Nash : Quarterly, 1 and 4, on a chevron between three raven's heads erased, a pellet between four cross crosslets. 2 and 3, a buck's head caboshed, surmounted by a cross patée, and in its mouth an arrow fesseways.—Impaling quarterly Hall and Shakspeare.

PEDIGREE OF THE SHAKSPEARES OF ESSEX.



The Pedigree of Shakspeare of Stratford-on-Avon is copied from the private collection of Thomas William King, Esq. F.S.A., York Herald, and the monumental inscriptions in Stratford Church.

The Pedigree of the Shakspeares of Essex is from that appended to Mr. Veley's paper in the *Essex Archæological Transactions*.

Susannah, Judith, Ann, and Elizabeth; and, although the dates do not absolutely preclude the possibility of the priest of 1557 having been an uncle, and the others descended from a brother of the Poet, yet the probabilities are all the other way. There is indeed a tradition that "one of Shakspeare's younger brothers lived to a good old age, even after the restoration of Charles the Second." Our Joseph Shakspeare, who died in 1640, might have been his son.*

THOMAS HANBEY.



Thomas Hanbey,† by will dated the 12th January, 1782, bequeathed 2,000*l.* Bank Annuities, after the death of his wife, Mary Hanbey, to the president and governors of Christ's Hospital, upon condition that they should maintain, educate, and clothe two boys in the said hospital in the same manner as the rest of the blue-coat boys; which two boys the testator willed should be sons of freemen of the Ironmongers' Company, and nominated by the Court of the said Company.

The election of boys to this charity takes place at a General Court. Certificates of the marriage of the parents and the birth of the child are required to be produced, and no child is eligible under seven years of age.

MARY HANBEY.

1796. Mary Hanbey, by will dated the 16th Feb. 1796, bequeathed to the Master and Wardens of the Company of Ironmongers 300*l.* Three per Cent. Reduced Annuities; on trust, out of the interest thereof, every four years, to repair the tomb of her late husband erected by her in the churchyard of St. Luke's, Old Street; and then upon trust to dispose of and distribute the remainder of the said dividends, every four years, among the poor freemen of the Company, at the discretion of a General Court.

* Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society, vol. iii. p. 72.

† Arms of Thomas Hanbey: Azure, three helmets or.—Escutcheon.

PEDIGREE OF PRICE.—No. I.

From a Pedigree in the College of Arms, certified by Sir Charles George Young, Garter, in 1844; the books of the Ironmongers' Company, and other authorities.

ARMS.—Gules, a lion rampant argent, Price, with twenty-three quarters.

CREST.—A lion rampant argent, holding in his dexter paw a rose gules barbed vert and seeded or.—College of Arms.



Rhys Wynn ap Cadwallader, descended from Marchwithan, chief of one of the fifteen tribes of North Wales, circa a^d Dⁿⁱ 720. He purchased lands 25 Eliz. in Hierathog and other places in the county of Denbigh, which had been granted to Robert Earl of Leicester and John Morley, esq. Vide records in the College of Arms.

Margaret, dau. of
Ellizan ap William
ap Griffith ap Jen-
kin.

William Price of Bath, co. Somerset, gent. son and heir, born in North Wales. Will proved 1604. Thomas Price of Geeler, co. Denbigh. See PEDIGREE VII. Cadwallader Price, clerk, 1596. Robert Price 1596.

John Price, Rector of Farnborough, co. Berks; will proved Feb. 1646. Jane, da. of Thomas. Mary, unmarr. 1596.

John Price, eldest son. William, bapt. at Farnborough 1620. Edmond, 1646. Mary. Rev. Bartholomew Price, Rector of Farnborough, to whom his father bequeathed that advowson, ob. 1677. Mary, dau. of William Garnham of Farnborough, Serjeant of the Counting-house to King Charles II.

Bartholomew Price, ob. 1668, æt. 11. Rev. Ralph Price, to whom his father bequeathed the advowson of Farnborough. He presented his brother Bartholomew to the living. John Price of Henley-on-Thames, ob. 1732. William, a minor 1676. Charles Price of Blount's Court, co. Oxford, Citizen and Haberdasher, Prime Warden of his Company 1733. ob. 1744. PRICE of Blount's Court. Petley Price of Wantage, co. Berks, buried at Farnham 1723, married Joan Smith of Wroughton, co. Wilts. Edward Price, living 1676. Robert Price, apprentice to his brother Charles, Citizen and Haberdasher, living 1722. Rev. Bartholomew Price, Rector of Farnborough aforesaid, instituted to the living 1701-2, buried at Farnborough 1732. Mary.

Petley Garnham Price of Ham in Wantage aforesaid, ob. s. p. 1737; marr. Mary, dau. and coheir of Richard Richardson of Smalley. Bartholomew Price of East Challow, low in Letcomb Regis, co. Berks, ob. 1771. Martha, dau. of Rev. Servington Savery, M.A. of Marlborough. John Price of Ham, High Sheriff of Berks 1752, ob. 1757, æt. 82. Ann Robins. Charles, living 1735. Rev. Ralph Price, M.A., Rector and Patron of Lyminge, co. Kent, and Patron of Farnborough, ob. 1779. Sarah, dau. and coheir of Richard Robinson, Smalley, co. Derby, m. 1739. Mary, unmarr. 1775. Catherine, ux. Elizabeth, ux. John Scoles of London. William Price of Charlton House, Wantage aforesaid, Citizen and Ironmonger of London, and Master of the Company in 1772, ob. 1792. See PEDIGREE II.

Bartholomew Price of East Challow aforesaid, High Sheriff of Berks 1775, ob. 1799; bur. at Saint Sepulchre's, Snow Hill. Sarah, only dau. and heir of her brother, married Thomas Carteret Hardy, Colonel Commandant of the York Fusiliers, who died at Saint Lucia, West Indies, 1796; she remarr. 1797 to William Watson. Ralph Price of Lyminge aforesaid, M.A., Rector and Patron of that parish, bur. at Lyminge 1811. Albinia, dau. of Rev. George Woodward, B.D., Rector of East Hendred, co. Berks; died 1827. Mary, ob. unmarr. 1764. Petley, ob. 1754. Catherine, ux. Thomas Goodlake, of Letcomb Regis, co. Berks. Sarah, ux. George Evans, of Balham, co. Surrey, s. p. Sir Charles Price, created Baronet 1804. See PEDIGREE III.

Rev. Ralph Price, Vicar and Patron of Lyminge, M.A. of Trinity College, Oxford, died July 9, 1863. Mary Isabella, dau. of Richard Tilden of Milsted, co. Kent, d. Jan. 23, 1859. Rev. George Price, M.A., Fellow of Wadham coll. Oxf., Rector of Fryerning and Eastwood, co. Essex, Patron of Farnborough; d. May 9, 1861. Charles Price of Cannon Gate, Hythe, co. Kent; died March 28, 1852. Henry Price of Westminster; died Oct. 18, 1848. William Price of Dublin, died s. p. Aug. 5, 1865. Emma, dau. of Oakey Balfour; died July 9, 1865. Albinia Sarah, ux. Benjamin Andrews of Stowting, co. Kent. Mary, died May 8, 1851. Catherine, ob. unmarr. 1813. Sarah, ux. William Bland of Hartlip, co. Kent; died s. p. Aug. 25, 1853. Charlotte, ux. Curteis Young Norwood of Hewlets in Willesborough, Kent; both living 1866. Elizabeth, marr. George Gregory of Sprotlands in Willesborough, Kent, and of Harlaxton, co. Lincoln; he died s. p. July 15, 1860.

No. II.—PRICE OF CHARLTON HOUSE, WANTAGE.

William Price of Charlton House, Wantage, Citizen and Ironmonger of London, and Master of the Company in 1772, bapt. at Wantage, Dec. 21, 1720, died Jan. 14, 1792, bur. at Farnborough; son of Petley Price and Joan Smith.				Mary, dau. of Henry Collins of Richmond, co. Surrey, died Aug. 1789, æt. 60.	
Mary, unmarr. 1780. Ann, ob. unmarried, 1835, bur. at East Hendred. Sophia, ob. 1757.	Henrietta, ob. unmarr. 1814, bur. at East Hendred. Arabella, ob. 1762. Catherine, ob. 1762.	William Henry Price, of Charlton House aforesaid, only son, Citizen and Ironmonger of London, Master of the Company in 1806; ob. 1826; bur. at Coln St. Denis, co. Glouc.		Ann, dau. of Richard Stephens of Farnborough aforesaid, and of Chalford, co. Oxon.	
Mary, ob. unmarr. 1840; buried at Farnborough.	Mary, dau. of James Davis of Uppins, co Bucks, 1st wife, ob. 1828.	Rev. William Price, M.A., Rector of Coln St. Denis and of Farnborough; ob. April 13, 1860, bur. at Coln St. Denis.		Harriet, dau. of James Davis of Uppins aforesaid; ob. July 12, 1865.	
Ann, m. John Benjamin Andrews, only son of Benjamin Andrews of Stowting, co. Kent.	Rev. William Henry Price, M.A. of Pembroke coll. Oxford, sometime Rector of Farnborough and Rector of Somerton, Oxford; m. Lucy Maria, dau. of Daniel Taunton of Oxford; living s. p. 1866.	Mary, bapt. 1814; marr. Rev. Thomas Wm. Goodlake, M.A. Fellow of Pemb. coll. Oxf., Rector of Swindon, Glouc. 1866. Henrietta, b. 1815. Harriett, bo. 1817.	Rev. Bartholomew Price, born 1818, Fellow of Pembroke coll. Oxford, M.A. F.R.S. and F.R.A.S., Author of a Treatise on Infinitesimal Calculus and Mechanics, and Sedleian Professor of Nat. Philosophy.	Amy Eliza, dau. of Wm. Cole, esq. of Highfield, Exmouth, Devon.	Charlotte Sophia, born 1823. John, ob. 1831. Harriet Maria, ob. George, born 6th Jan. 1834. James, bo. 3rd June, 1836. Adelaide, born 1839.
Amy Maud, born 1858.		William Arthur, born 1860.		Mary Eliza Mabel, born 1862.	
				Alice Margaret, born 1864.	

No III.—PRICE OF SPRING GROVE, CO. SURREY, BARONETS.

Sir Charles Price of Spring Grove, Richmond, co. Surrey, Master of the Ironmongers' Company 1798, created a Baronet 2nd Feb. 1804, M.P. for the City, and Lord Mayor in 1803; ob. 19th July, 1818; son of Rev. Ralph Price, and Sarah, dau. and coheir of R. Richardson.					Mary, dau. and coheir of William Rugge, of Conduit Street, Hanover Square, co. Middlesex, marr. Dec. 16, 1773; died at Spring Grove aforesaid, Feb. 22, 1838.	
Sir Charles Price, of Spring Grove, Bart., bo. Sept. 3, 1776, Master of the Ironmongers' Company 1819; died April 26, 1847.	Mary Anne, dau. of William King, of King Street, Covent Garden, died May 9, 1847.	Ralph Price, of Sydenham, See PEDIGREE IV.	George Rugge, ob. 1786, bur. at Rugby.	Richard Price of Lambeth, See PEDIGREE V.	Mary Anne, marr. 1803 William Moore, esq. Lucy Henrietta, marr. 1807 John Harrison, esq. of Benningholme Hall, co. York, and Ripley Court, Surrey; she died 1809. Ann, marr. David Holmes, an officer in the Army, son of Robert Holmes, esq. of Ballyadam, co. Limerick. Catherine, died unmarried. Elizabeth Caroline, died unmar. Sarah, ob. 1793.	Thomas Price, of Clement Thorpe. See PEDIGREE VI.
Sir Charles Rugge Price, Bart.; on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company, living 1865; succeeded as third Baronet on the death of his father in 1847.	Frederick Pott Price, unmarr. 1866. Thomas Price, ob. 1815.	Arthur James Price, of Prince's Terr. Hyde Park Gate, 1866.	Mary, eldest dau. of Richard Price, of South Lambeth, marr. July 21, 1836. See PEDIGREE V.	Mary, ux. William Pott of Southwark. Caroline Lucy, ob. 1807. Harriette, marr. 1850 her cousin Capt. Robert Price. See PEDIGREE IV. Louisa Anne, ob. 1810.	Elisa Albinia, marr. her cousin Ralph Charles Price, of Sydenham Hill. See PEDIGREE IV. Charlotte Elizabeth, ob. 1837, unmarr. Emily Harriette, marr. 1845 Henry Currey, esq. son of Benjamin Currey, esq. of Eltham Park, Kent.	
Charles Price, son and heir, born 1841.		Mary Rugge, marr. 1860 Irving Fred. Rougemont, esq. Catharine Sarah,			Augusta Rosina. Alice Elizabeth.	

No. IV.—PRICE OF SYDENHAM, KENT.

Ralph Price of Sydenham, co. Kent, Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1834, and again in 1837, born Feb. 8. 1780; died April 3, 1860; son of Sir Charles Price, Bart., and Mary, dau. and coheir of William Rugge.

Charlotte Savery, dau. of Col. Thomas Carteret Hardy, by Sarah Price his wife (see PEDIGREE I.), marr. Sept. 3, 1805; died April 5, 1850.

Ralph Charles Price of Hill House, Carshalton, born July 25, 1808, at Saint Anne's Black-friars; on the Court of the Iron-mongers' Company.	Eliza Albinia, 5th dau. of Sir Charles Price, Bart.; marr. at Bride-well Chapel, 1st Oct. 1835.	George Price, dau. ob. 1811.	Ellen, dau. of Robin-son, ob. s. p. in Ar-racan.	Robert Price, an officer in the East India Com-pany's 67th Bengal N. Inf., killed in action at Dona-bue, near Ran-goon Feb. 5, 1853.	Sophia Catherine, youngest dau. of Robert Leslie Anstru-ther, Major in the East India Com-pany's Ser-vice.	3. Harriett, second dau. of Sir Charles Price, Bart. of Spring Grove, marr. May 16, 1850.	Frederick Adams Price, born 1815.	Francis Price, of Sur-biton Hill, born 1810; died Mar. 1, 1863.	Louisa Georgina, 2d dau. of Charles Burl-ton, esq., 1st Regt., marr. Dec. 28, 1856.	Charlotte Mary, un-marr. 1843, 2nd dau. marr. at St. Marylebone, co. Middle-sex, 19th March, 1829, Simon Adams Beck, Esq., son and heir of James Beck, Esq. of Allesley Park, co. Warwick.	Laura Frances, 3rd dau. marr. 1840. Robert Still of Lin-coln's Inn, Esq., eldest surviving son of the Rev. John Still of Barwick House, co. Wilts; she died May 1863.
Edmund Price, son and heir, born 11 Aug. 1836; Rector of Farnborough, Berks; unmarried in 1865.	Ralph George, born 1838. Alfred Adams, in Her Majesty's 67th Regt.; born 1840. Alexander Smirke, 4th son, born 1841.	Louisa Mary. Marian Frances Eva.	Rowland Price, born 1844; ob. 1856. Herbert Still Price, in the 4th Dragoon Guards; born 1845.	Ethel Florence.	Leonard Charles, born 1855.	Ralph Anstru-ther Price.	Louisa Char-lotte Mary.				

No. V.—PRICE OF SOUTH LAMBETH.

Richard Price of The Lawn, South Lambeth, born June 1, 1781, son of Sir Charles Price, Bart., and Mary, dau. and coheir of William Rugge.

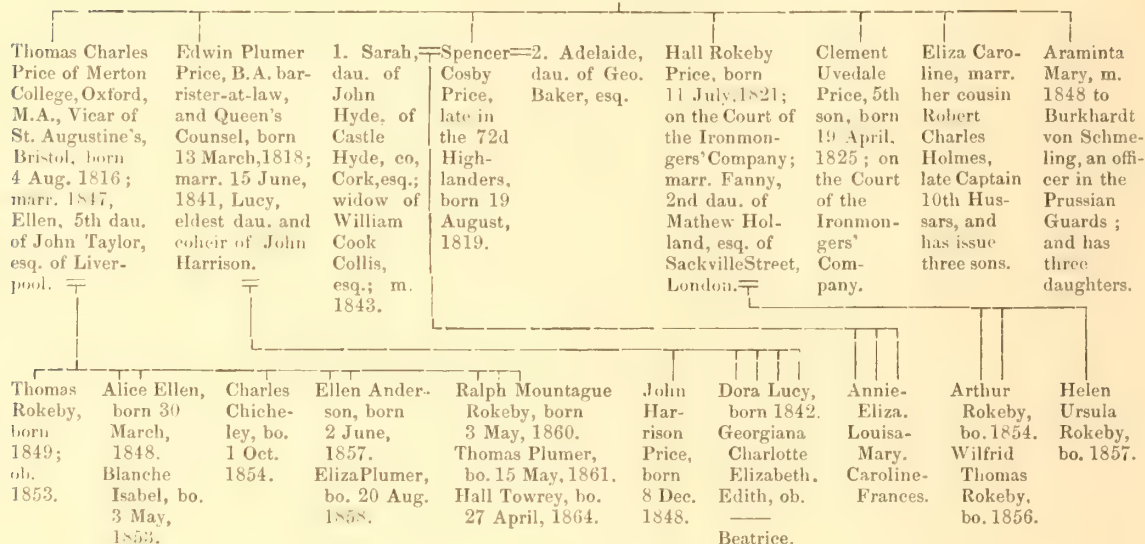
Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Heyman, esq. Consul Gen. for the Hans Towns; marr. Oct. 12, 1805, died March 4, 1847.

Augustus, Capt. 4th Bombay Rifles, born 1813, died 1860.	Eliza-beth Emma, dau. of General Hodg-son, marr. 1852.	Edward Ralph, born 1818, bapt. at Putney; died at Port Natal 1852. Richard, born 1820, bapt. at Putney; died unmarr. at Brighton, Jan. 11, 1865. George Uvedale, born 1821, bapt. at Put-ney; Capt. 1st Bombay Fusiliers; marr. 1851 Elizabeth-Palmer, widow of Arthur Frere, Lieut. of H. M. 24th Regt.; 2dly, Harriette, dau. of — Gayer, esq. of Dublin, and has issue by both wives.	Mary, marr. her cousin Arthur James Price, 3rd son of Sir Charles Price, Bart. Elizabeth Kay, ob. unmarried 1831. Rosina Mary. Charlotte Augusta.	Frances Henrietta, marr. 1856 Patrick Stewart, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law; died Jan. 6, 1864. Anna Maria. Catherine Harriette, m. 1850 Henry Rowland Donaldson Marrett, esq. son of Major-Gen. Marrett.	Henry Charles Price, ob. 1817. Richard, ob. 1808. John, ob. 1821. Thomas, ob. 1811. Richard, ob. 1815.
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No. VI.—PRICE OF CLEMENT THORPE, CO. YORK.

Thomas Price of Clement Thorpe, near York, an officer in the 4th Dragoon Guards, son of Sir Charles Price, Bart., and Mary, dau. and coheir of William Rugge, born Aug. 4, 1783; died Jan. 19, 1856.

Eliza, 2nd dau. and coheir of Hall Plumer of Stockton Hall, co. York, niece to Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls, marr. May 16, 1814; died Feb. 1857.

*Notes to the opposite Page.*

* One of the biographies compiled by E. Curll is "The Life of the late Honourable Robert Price, Esq., one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas. London: Printed by the Appointment of the Family. 1734." 8vo. pp. xi. 89. Appendix, pp. 31. And a true copy of the Last Will and Testament of Mr. Justice Price, pp. 35. In the title-page is a small portrait of the Judge, engraved in line by C. King from a painting by R. Dandridge.

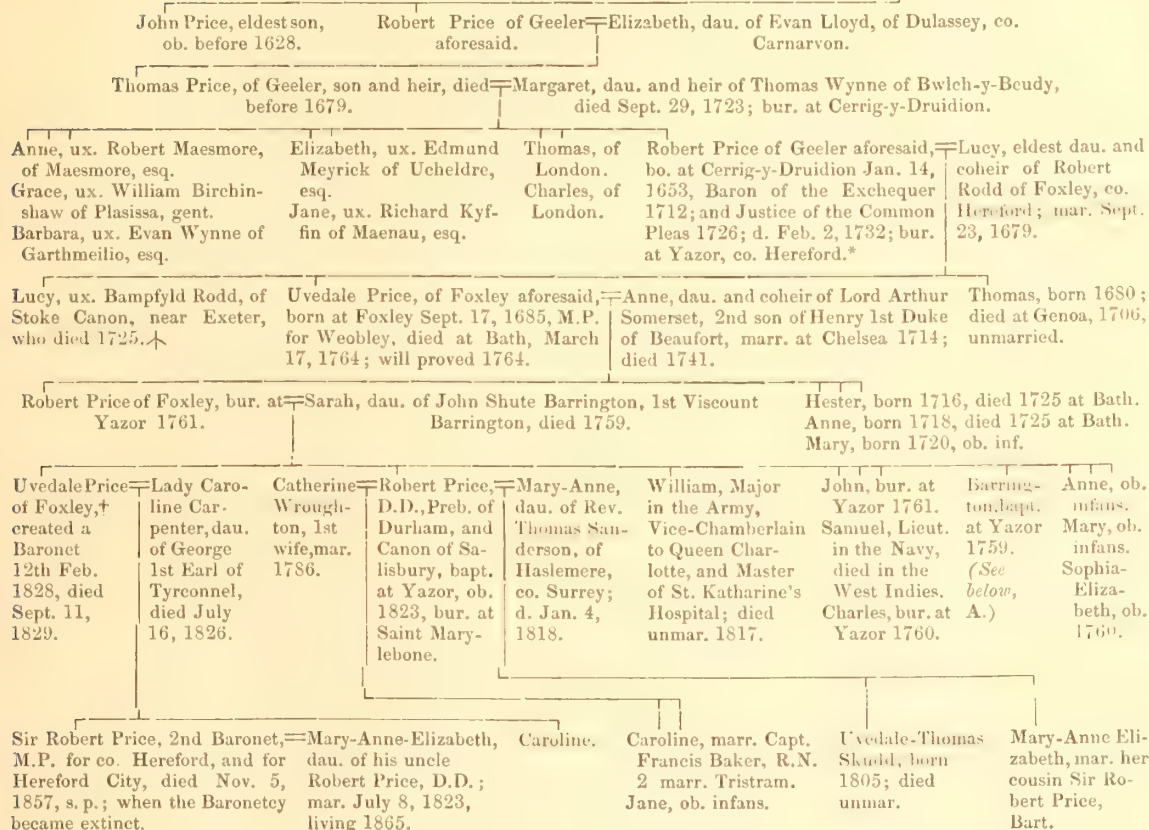
There is a large print of Mr. Baron Price, one of the best works of Vertue, from a picture painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller in 1717, of which Sir Charles Price now possesses the original. Another curious print, called "The Law Tree" in Bromley's Catalogue of Portraits, and representing, in the branches and leaves of a tree, *Legis Series*,—the various forms of proceedings at law, is surmounted by a copy of the same portrait, with this motto, *Is erat Legum Patriæque Deus*. It is signed Per I. P. Ar.

† Sir Uvedale Price was author of a translation of Pausanias, so far as he describes the Statues, Pictures, and Temples of Greece, 1780, 8vo., and of the celebrated "Essay on the Picturesque, as compared with the Sublime and Beautiful. 1794." (Second Edition in 3 vols. 8vo.)—J.G.N.

No. VII.—PRICE OF GEELER, CO. DENBIGH, AND OF FOXLEY, CO. HEREFORD,
BARONETS.

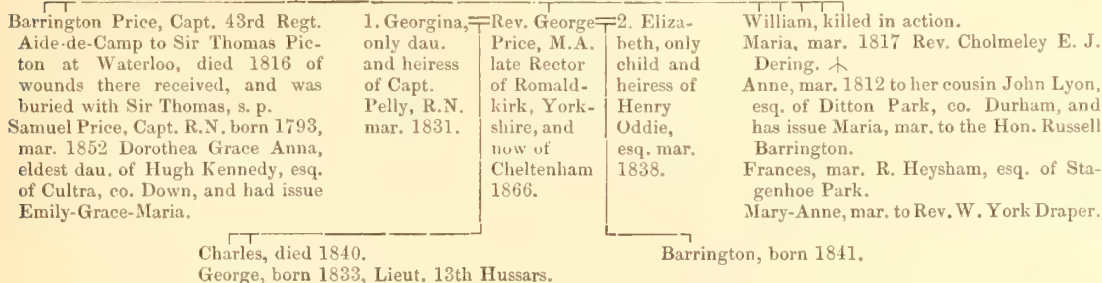
(From Baronets' Register, Vol. IV. in Coll. Arm. with continuations.)

Thomas Price, or Thomas ap Rhys Wynn, of Geeler, co. Denbigh, High Sheriff . . .
of that county in 1623; son of Rhys Wynn ap Cadwallader. (PEDIGREE I.)



(A.)

1. Lady Mary Jane Bowes, dau. of John 9th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne; died 1806. Barrington Price, esq. of Becket, co. Glouc. bapt. at Yazor, 1759; died April 5, 1839, at Sparsholt House, co. Oxford. Mary, dau. of Edw. Thornhill, esq. widow of (his brother-in-law) the Hon. George Bowes, of Paul's Walden (who died 1806); mar. 1811, and had issue Charlotte and Rosa.



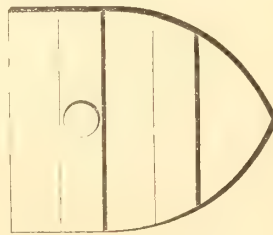
* See notes in the opposite page.

PEDIGREE OF PELLATT.

Compiled by Mark Antony Lower, Esq. F.S.A., of Lewes, from the Visitation of Sussex, Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, and other sources down to the year 1712, and subsequently from Wills, Parish Registers, and other authorities.

Arms.—Argent, two bars sable, on the first a bezant.
 Crest.—A lion passant argent gutté sable, in his dexter paw an acorn slipped vert fructed or.—See the Visitation of Sussex, anno 1633; Harl. MSS. Nos. 1073, 1084, 1406, and 6164, r6.

Reginald le Pelot, a parishioner of Steyning, A.D. 1296.—Sulsistly Roll of that date.



William Pellatt held the farm of Charlton Court, in Steyning, of the Abbey of Sion prior to the dissolution of the Monasteries, and afterwards purchased it of the Crown for the sum of 1219*l*. 4*s*. (twenty-six years' purchase), together with the vicarage. In 1555 William Pellatt (probably the same person), was Member of Parliament for Steyning.

Thomas Pellatt, to whom William Pellatt devised the Steyning property, and by whom part of it was sold to Dorothy Lewknor of Kingston Bowsey.—Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 100.
 Richard Pellatt, of Charlton Court, M.P. for Steyning in 1572. Purchased Bignor Park in 1584. Supposed to be the Richard Pellatt of Court, in the parish of Steyning, mentioned in the Visitation of Sussex in 1633.

Thomas Pellatt of Bignor, Mary, dau. of Richard Joselyn of Hide Hall, com. Essex, ob. 1626. Inscription at Bignor.

Alice, dau. of Farm-folk of Nash in Steyning, ob. 1657.

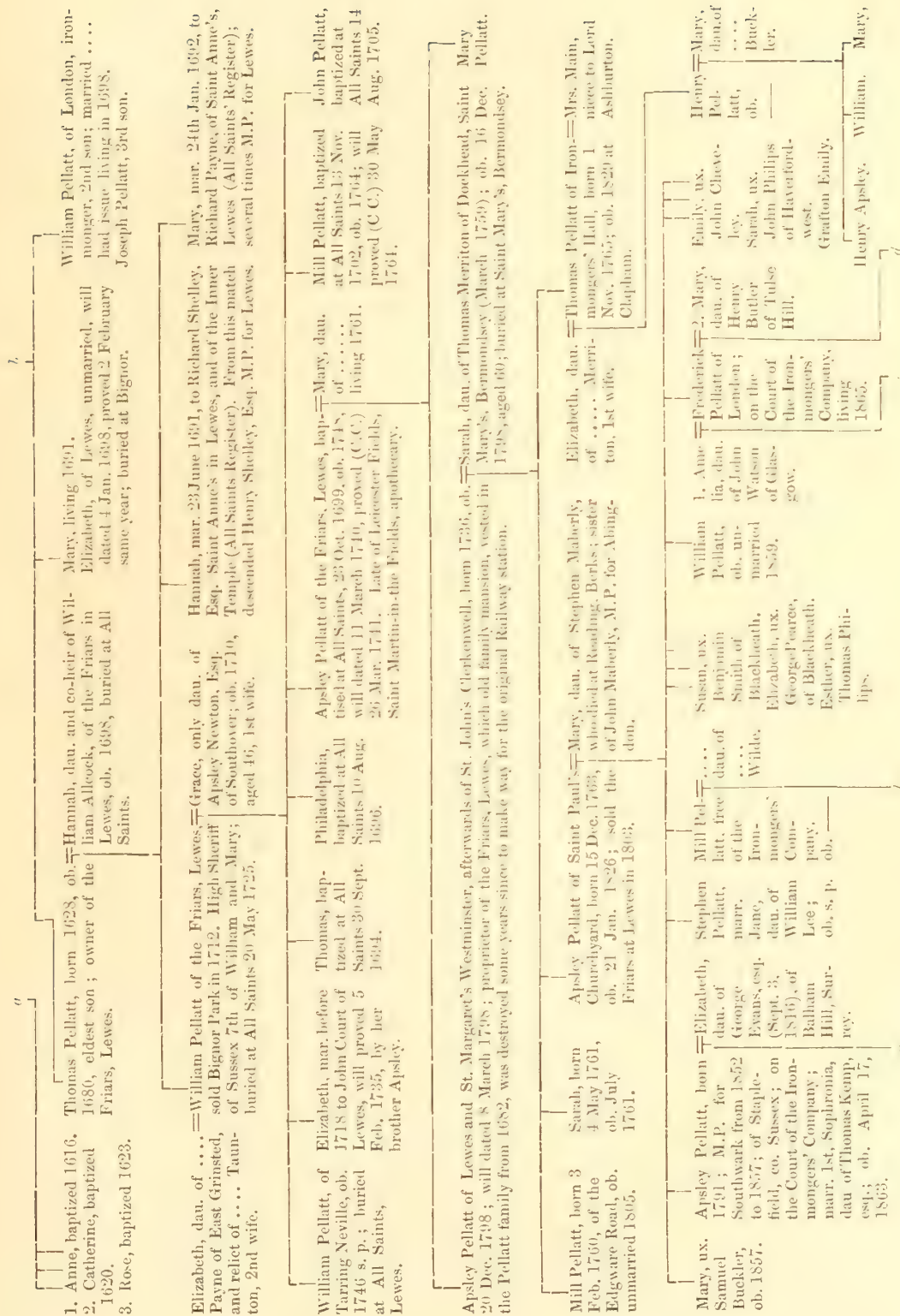
Ann, dau. of Thomas West, Lord Delawar.

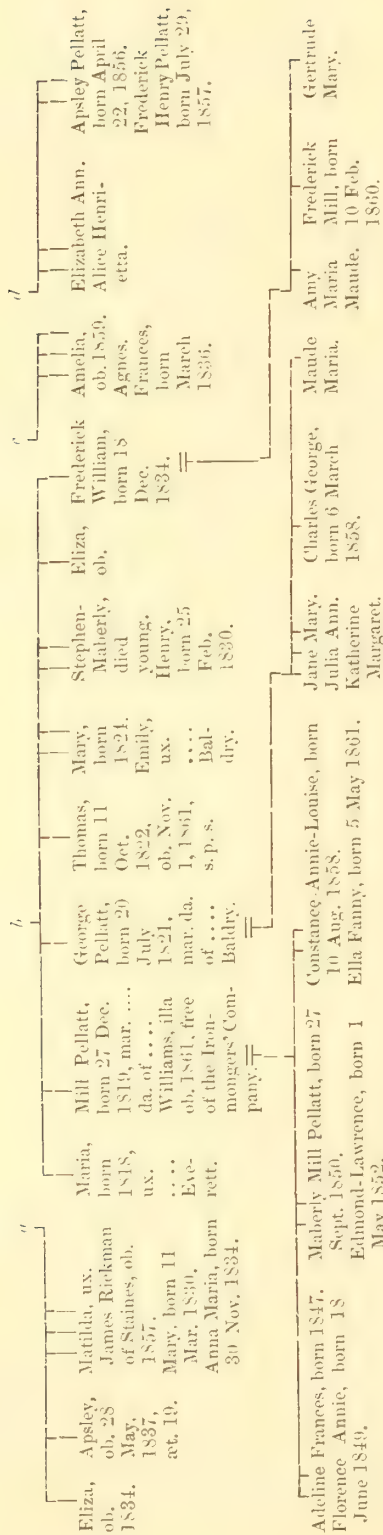
Benjamin Pellatt of Bolney and Steyning, ob. 1636, buried at Ardingley, Sussex. Knighted 23 July 1603.

William Pellatt of Bignor, Bridgett, dau. of William Mille of Greatham, Sussex, descended from Geoffrey atte Mille, living 1327. Hence the Christian name of Mill in the Pellatt family.

Dorothy, mar. Jude, of Suffolk. 1624, only son; built a new mansion at Bignor Park in 1632.

John Pellatt, ob.
 Thomas Pellatt, ob. 1625, buried at Bolney, co. Sussex.
 Edward Pellatt, ob.





A.D. 1296, Reginald le Pelet was one of the burgesses of Steyning who paid a subsidy to Edward II. of the eleventh of his chattels.

A.D. 1519, James Pellatt was churchwarden, and again in 1520. He was also Warden of the King's Ale.

A.D. 1538, William Pellatt had a lease for 99 years from the Abbey of Sion of the manor of Charlton, at a yearly rent of 22*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; which estate he afterwards purchased from the crown for 1,204*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*, being 26 years' purchase at its then estimated value of 46*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*, to which one year's purchase of the advowson of the vicarage of Steyning was added, making the whole amount 1,219*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*

A.D. 1580, Richard Pellatt conveyed the above manor in trust to John Apsley and others.

A.D. 1586, Richard Pellatt died seized of this manor, leaving his son his successor.

A.D. 1592, Benjamin Pellatt, his son, sold this manor to Sir Thomas Shirley.—Extracts from the Registers of Steyning, &c., communicated by the Rev. Thomas Medland to Mr. Apsley Pellatt in 1855.

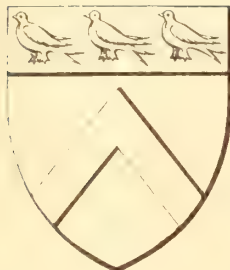
Bignor Park, considered as an exempted manor, was inclosed from the Great Park of Arundel as early as the reign of Henry III., and occurs in records of that date as one of the parks (ten) appendant to the Castle of Arundel. Henry Earl of Arundel demised it to Thomas Cooke in 1574. In 1584 John Lord Lumley sold it to Thomas Tyrwhitt, Esq., of whose heirs it was purchased by Richard Pellatt of Steyning.—Dallaway's Rape of Arundel, p. 248.

NEWTON.—The founder of this family came out of Cheshire; he died in 1590. One of his descendants, Mrs. Mabbott (formerly Miss Newton), lived in the mansion of her ancestors up to the time of her death in 1860. William Newton, Esq., who died in 1648, aged 84, married Jane, daughter of William Apsley of Thakeham,—hence the name of Apsley in the families of Newton, Pellatt, and several others in the county of Sussex.

Henry Bathurst, created Baron Apsley of Sussex 1771, was maternally descended from this ancient race.

The name of Palet occurs in some of the Rolls of Battle Abbey.

WILLIAM WILD.*



William Wild, of Tyndale Place, Islington, son of William Wild, of Langley, in the county of Bucks, admitted to the freedom of the Ironmongers' Company the 31st January, 1793, and served the office of Master in 1836. By his will, which is dated the 9th of July, 1846, he devised as follows:—

I give and bequeath unto the Master and Wardens and members of the Court for the time being of the Ironmongers' Company, Fenchurch Street, in the city of London, the sum of 3,500*l.*

Bank Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities, part of my stock in that fund, upon trust nevertheless, and for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: Upon trust out of the dividends or interest thereof to pay unto my said esteemed friend Eliza Yeatherd an annuity or clear yearly sum of 60*l.* by equal half-yearly payments during her life, when and as such dividends or interest shall from time to time become due and payable; and thereout also to pay unto my faithful servant Alice Weston a clear annuity or yearly sum of 30*l.* during her life payable in like manner; and thereout also to pay to the clerk of the said Company for the time being for ever an annuity or clear yearly sum of 5*l.*, payable in manner aforesaid; the first half-yearly payment of each of the said annuities to become due at the same time as the first half-yearly dividend of the said sum of 3,500*l.* Bank Three per Cent. Consolidated Annuities will become due after my decease; and upon trust to pay, distribute, and divide all the residue or remainder of such dividend or interest, during the lives of the said Eliza Yeatherd and Alice Weston, and after the respective deceases of the said Eliza Yeatherd and Alice Weston, then the whole of such interest and dividends, after deducting the said annuity of 5*l.* to the clerk of the said Company for the time being as aforesaid, unto and between and among the non-free poor inhabitants of Sir Robert Gellery's almshouses, Kingsland Road, in the county of Middlesex, share and share alike, for ever; such distribution to be made half-yearly, when and as dividends shall from time to time become due and payable, or quarterly, at such times as the said Ironmongers' Company shall think fit.

The testator died on the 1st April, 1850, and the executors appointed under his will were, Philip Green, Esq. of St. Anne's Terrace, North Brixton, and Jonas Gregory, Esq. of Clement's Inn.

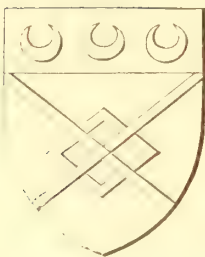
* Arms of William Wild: Argent, a chevron sable, on a chief of the last three martlets of the field.

MICHAEL HOY, Esq.

Michael Hoy, Esq. of London, and Midanbury, in the county of Hants, was elected on the livery of the Ironmongers' Company 22nd April, 1808, and served the office of Sheriff of London in 1812.

Arms : Chequy or and gules, a lion rampant argent.

SAMUEL FIRST VISCOUNT HOOD.



Samuel Viscount Hood was received into the freedom and livery of the Ironmongers' Company as an honorary member, on the 27th Nov. 1783. He was the son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, Vicar of Thorncomb, in the county of Devon, and grandson of Alexander Hood, Esq. of Mosterton, in the county of Dorset. Born in 1724; advanced Post-Captain 1756, and, for his distinguished services, created a Baronet, 19th May, 1778.

After his decisive victory over the French fleet, commanded by the Count de Grasse, he was created Baron Hood of Catherington, in the peerage of Ireland, September 12, 1782; and on the 1st of June, 1796, his lordship was elevated to the peerage of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Hood, of Whitley, in the county of Warwick. He married Susanna, daughter of Edward Lindzee, of Portsmouth, Esq.; and she was created, 27th March, 1795, Baroness Hood of Catherington, in the county of Hants, in the peerage of England, and died in 1806. The Viscount died on the 27th of January, 1816, aged 92, leaving issue Henry second Baron Hood of Catherington in succession to his mother, and second Viscount Hood on the demise of his father. He married Jane daughter and heir of Francis Wheler of Whitley, in the county of Warwick, by whom he had Francis Wheler Hood, Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, killed on the heights of Aire in 1814; Samuel, who succeeded in 1814 to the title of Viscount Bridport, on the death of his great-uncle Sir Alexander Hood, K.B. on whom that title was first conferred (as an Irish barony) in 1794, for his services as second in

command in the memorable victory of the 1st June, 1794; and two daughters, Susannah and Selina, both married.

Francis Wheler Hood, the eldest son, married Caroline, only daughter of Sir Andrew Snape Hamond, Bart., by whom he had issue Samuel the third Viscount Hood; Francis Grosvenor Hood, Major in the Grenadier Guards, killed before Sebastopol in 1854; and Caroline, married to Arthur Francis Gregory, Esq. of Stivichall, in the county of Warwick.

Samuel Hood, of Whitley, in the county of Warwick, eldest son, was born the 10th January, 1808, and succeeded his grandfather as third Viscount Hood in 1836. He married, June 27th, 1837, Mary-Isabella, daughter of Richard Tibbits, Esq. of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire; and dying May 8, 1846, left issue Francis Wheler Hood, born in 1838, the present and fourth Viscount.

Arms: Azure, a fret argent, on a chief or three crescents sable. Crest, a Cornish chough proper, standing in front of an anchor or. Supporters: dexter, a sea-god crowned or, holding in his exterior hand a trident also or, a light scarf thrown over the sinister arm and part of the body vert; sinister supporter, a sagittarius proper.—College of Arms.

THE FAMILY OF HOWARD.

The early and traditional portion of the following pedigree is derived from entries found in an old Bible formerly belonging to Stanley Howard of Hitchen, afterwards of Hoxton Square, London (1670-1735); and, since the pedigree has been in type, some further particulars of an interesting character respecting his immediate ancestors have been discovered, but our space only admits of noticing the circumstance.

PEDIGREE OF HOWARD.—No. 1.

Compiled from Family Evidences.

ARVIS.—Gules, a bend between six cross-crosslets fitché argent.

Video Note. (二)...

John Howard, born 1663, succeeded to his father's estate in Kingsdon, co. Somerset, 1623. (Vide Note) —

ley Howard,* of Howard House, in the Vale of the White Horse, Berkshire; a devoted Roman Catholic, who is said to have lost his fortune and estate by endorsing the cause of James II. whom he followed into Ireland. —

Stanley Howard, settled at Hitchin, co. Herts, afterwards of Hox—Sarah, dau. of Graveley Whittingshall, William, 2nd son, of
ton Square London; became a Quaker, and embarked in trade of Hitchin, co. Herts, by Mary his wife, Horselydown, after-
as a wool-stapler; born about 1679; ob. 1739. Interred in the dau. of Robards; ob. 1721. wards of Pool; mar.
Elizabeth Howton.

Robert Howard, of Folkestone, co. Kent, afterwards of Wan Isworth, co. Kent, born 1702; ob. 1763.	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Cullen, of Folkestone, co. Kent, born 1702; ob. 1763.	Mary, born 1701, uxer Thomas Downing.	Rachel, b. 1704; ob. 1766.	Thomas Howard, born 1717; ob. infans.	Thomas Howard, born 1719; went abroad; d. 1770.	Graveley: Howard, born 1721.
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Thomas Howard, of the King and Queen Ironworks, Rotherhithe, and of Stockwell, co. Sur-	Mary Leatham, of Pontefract; of the Society of Friends; born 1730, ob. 1790	Sarah, b. 1735, ux. William Leatham, of Pontefract; born 1742, ob. 1816	Susannah Smith, of Hol- cot, co. Berks; 2d wife, born 1739, ob. 1812	Robert Howard, of Old Street, Saint Luke's, and of Stamford Hill; born 1739, ob. 1812	Elizabeth Leatham, of Pontefract; born 1742, ob. 1816	William Howard; born 1740; ob. 1749, 2nd wife, John Howard, b. 1744; went to Philadelphia; and there mar. Hannah Rodman, born 1749,
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[illegible]

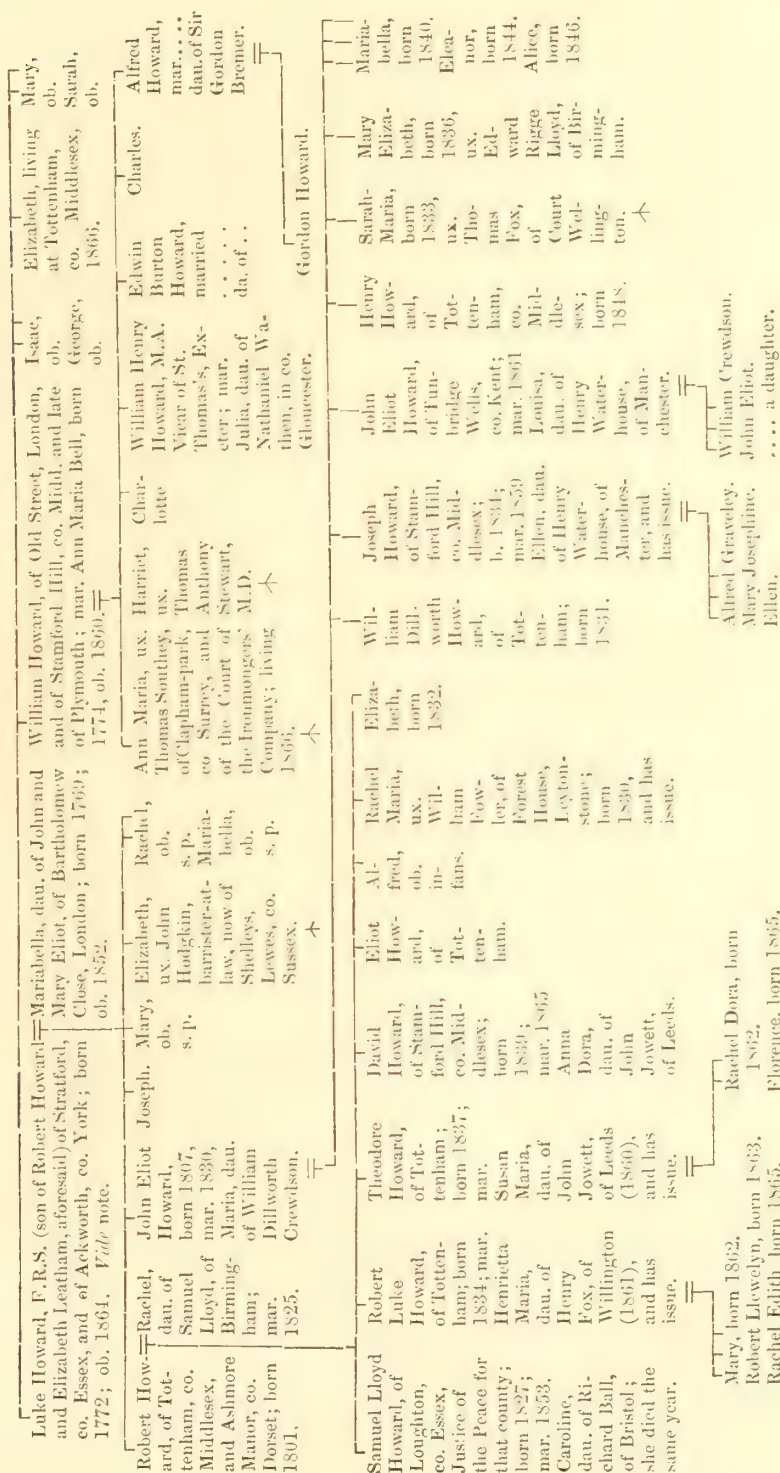
Keen Robert	Mary Ann.	Susannah Sarah.	Frances, now living in Bath.
Howard	Hannah.	Elizabeth.	

Stanley Howard, of Brixton, co. Surrey, born 1767; Master of the Ironmongers' Company; born 1821; mar. Ann Elizabeth, dau. of John Graham, of Brixton.	Thomas Howard, of Saint Paul's Churchyard; on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company; born 1771; ob. 1814; married Elizabeth, dau. of Edward Weston Phillips, a Quaker.	John Howard, of the King and Queen Ironworks, Rotherhithe, aforesaid, b. 1776; ob. 1853, unmar.	William Howard, of Cannon St. London, born 1752; ob. 1846; mar. Eliza, dau. of Christopher Swann, sometime Mayor of Nottingham.	Elizabeth, born 1763; ux. William Cook, Essex, merchant & (gov. of the Bank of England, in 1816; ob. s. p. 1851.	Mary, b. 1765, ux. Jeremiah Harman of Woodford, co. ob. 1854, unmar.	Ann, b. 1779.
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Thomas Howard, of the King and Queen Ironworks, Rotherhithe, and of Blackheath, co. Kent, Master of the Ironmongers' Company down, co. Kent, 1865.	William Howard, of Lee, co. Kent, on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company; living 1866; mar. Mary, dau. of William Neales, of Updown, co. Kent.	Stanley Howard of Club Chambers, Regent St.; on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company; living 1866.	Maria, ux. Mary Ann Keeling of Tottenham, co. Middlesex, all ob. living 1866.	Rev. Thomas Henry Howard, M.A., incumbent of St. Francis, near Bristol; Mar. Maria, dau. of William Wilson, of Sheffield, co. York.	Caroline, ux. Wm. Mattravers, Mary, ux. Jeremiah Head Ipswich.	Ed- Emma, ward Eliza- How- beth, Isa- bella, Sarah, s. d.
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Frances, wife of Herbert Howard Keeling.	Herbert Howard Keeling, of the King and Queen Ironworks afore- said; elected on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company in 1865; married his cousin Frances, only daughter of William Howard.	John Stan- ley Keel- ing.	Rev. William Graham Keeling, M.A. and other children.	Thomas Henry How- ard, b. Oct. 9, 1843.	Wilson Howard, born 1845. Mary Elizabeth, born 1846. William Howard, born 1847, ob. 1865.	Maria, born 1848. Lucy, born Aug. 5, 1854.	Stanley Howard, born 1850. Richard Nelson Howard, born 1852. Charles Howard, born 1853. Alfred Howard, born 1856.
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PEDIGREE OF HOWARD.—No. II.



NOTES TO THE HOWARD PEDIGREE.

Mr. Luke Howard was throughout life devotedly attached to scientific pursuits, especially to the study of meteorology, to which science he rendered such important service as to cause him not unfrequently to be styled the father of modern meteorology. His most enduring work is an essay on the modification of clouds, suggesting a nomenclature which has since been generally adopted by the scientific world. This book having fallen under the observation of Goethe, so interested the great German poet as to induce him to seek through the medium of a friend some further particulars of the personal history of the author. Mr. Howard replied to this solicitation in a letter of considerable length, chiefly filled with remarks on the science of meteorology, but containing some particulars of his schoolboy days and settlement in life, and the following account of his ancestors :

" My great grandfather Graveley Howard, according to " our family traditions (Familien ueberlieferung), lost his " fortune and estate, situated in Berkshire, through his " devotion to the cause of James the Second, whom he fol- " lowed into Ireland. His son Stanley settled in England, " and became a Quaker ; and, by attaching himself to the " Society of Friends, determined the social position of his " descendants, so long as they continue to hold his own " religious opinions ; the laws of the Friends preventing " their members from entering either the Church or the " Army, and also, in most instances, prohibiting them from " accepting official place or honours."—Vide *Cotta's Edition of Goethe's Works*, vol. xl. p. 343. &c.

Mr. Luke Howard was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1821,—he was an active member of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and assisted in various religious and philanthropic efforts both by his writings and otherwise. Amongst his scientific works may be mentioned " The Climate of London," being the result of eighteen years' observation of meteorological phenomena ; " Barometrographia," seven lectures on meteorology, &c., and many, if not all, the articles on meteorology in Rees's Cyclopædia.

The tradition mentioned by Mr. Howard, in his letter to

Goethe, is in a great degree confirmed by the fact that Charles the eleventh Duke of Norfolk called once and again on Mr. Thomas Howard of Stockwell to offer him his assistance in establishing his pedigree, which offer was only at length declined in compliance with the scruples of his wife, and in conformity with the principles adopted by the Society of Quakers.

See also a remark (referring to this period) in *Burke's Peerage*, edition 1839, article " Norfolk," p. 770.

The Christian name of Graveley is no doubt a mistake, caused perhaps by Mr. Howard's writing at the time from memory. In other accounts of the family the same person is called Stanley (see *ante*, p. 498), and this latter authority we have followed in the pedigree.

Graveley is the name of a village and manor in Hertfordshire, whence in all probability the pre-nomen adopted by the Whittingstall family. In the last century their chief residence appears to have been at Hitchin. We find them also mentioned in the description of Hoddesdon and Broxbourne.—Vide *Catterback's Hertfordshire*.

The only connection of the families of Howard and Stanley that has come under my notice is the marriage of Dorothy daughter of Thomas second Duke of Norfolk with Edward third Earl of Derby, whose second son Sir Thomas was grandfather of " the celebrated Venetia Stanley," the wife of Sir Kenelm Digby, knight.

Kingsdon, com. Somerset. In the 6th Edw. VI. the manor of Kingsdon (anciently Kingesdown) with its appurtenances and the advowson of the church, and the lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Kingsdon, were held by Sir Edward Fiennes, knt., Lord Clinton and Say, of the King by the twentieth part of a knight's fee. In the succeeding reign the same manor belonged to Nathaniel Arundel, Esq., and subsequently was the property of the Earl of Arundel.—*History of Somerset*, by the Rev. John Collinson, F.A.S., 1791.

Philip Howard, fifth Duke of Norfolk, succeeded to the Earldom of Arundel in 1579 in right of his mother.

SIR CLAUDE SCOTT, BART.



Claude Scott, Esq. of Bruton Street, London, banker, and of Lytchet Minster, in the county of Dorset, born 11th May, 1742, was made free of the Ironmongers' Company by redemption, 11th April, 1764, and created a Baronet in September, 1821. He married, Sept 8th, 1767, Martha, only daughter of John Eyre, Esq. of Stepney, in the county of Middlesex, by whom he had issue an only son Samuel.

Sir Samuel Scott, Bart. of Lytchet Minster, in the county of Dorset, born 29th April, 1772, succeeded to the title and family estate on the demise of his father, 27th March, 1830. He married, 4th Feb. 1796, Anne, only surviving child of John Ommanney, Esq. of Bloomsbury Square, London, by whom he had issue :—

Claude-Edward, his successor.

Samuel.

Anna-Maria, married first to Charles Montague Williams, esq. of London, banker; and secondly, 3rd November, 1840, to the Rev. W. P. Ward, son of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Caroline, married 8th Nov. 1851 to Peter Craycroft, esq. Commander R. N. lately commanding H. M. S. "Reynard," second son of Colonel Craycroft, of Haethorn, co. Lincoln.

Sir Claude-Edward Scott, Bart. of Lytchet Minster in the county of Dorset, was born on the 15th April, 1804, and succeeded to the title and family estates on the death of his father, the 30th Sept. 1849. He married, 31st May, 1838, Mary, youngest daughter of Theophilus Russell Buckworth, Esq. of Cockley Clayhall, Norfolk, and by her (who died 30th Dec. 1844) has issue :—

1. Claude Edward, 7th Dragoon Guards, born 14 July, 1840; married, 20th July, 1861, Maria Selina, second daughter of H. C. Burney, Esq. LL.D., of Richmond, and granddaughter of Admiral Searle, C. B.
2. Edward Henry, born 19 Feb. 1842.
Bertie and Anne-Ommanney.

Arms : Per pale indented argent and pean, a saltire counterchanged, the badge of Ulster.—Burke's Baronetage; Records of the Company, &c.

PEDIGREE OF THOMPSON.*



James Thompson of Gray-rigg,
in the parish of Kendal, co.
Westmerland.

James Thompson of Gray-rigg, Ann, dau. of ... Stainton of the
co. Westmerland. Todds, Kendal.

William Thompson of Basinghall Street, James Thomp- Isabell, dau. of Robert Dent
London, a Blackwell Hall Factor. son of Gray- of Trainlands in Appleby,
Came to London about the year 1720, rigg aforesaid. co. Westmerland.
and died s. p.

2. William Thompson of London, iron merchant, and a principal partner in the extensive ironworks of Penydarren and Aberdine in Glamorganshire, and in the Tredegar ironworks in Monmouthshire. Made free of the Ironmongers' Company by redemption, and was subsequently elected on the Court of the same. He died in 1815, unmarried.

Robert Thompson, third son, proprietor of the Tintern Abbey works in Monmouthshire, and a banker at Chepstow. He married Elizabeth, widow of Robert Moser, and daughter of Crawshaw of Halifax, com. York, and died December 1821, s. p

James Thomp- Agnes, dau. of John Gibson of Orton, co. Westmerland.
son of Gray-rigg, co. Westmerland, eldest son, ob. 5 November, 1841, aged 92 years.

1. John Thompson, in the East India Company's service, and 15th regt. of Madras Native Infantry.

Isabel. William Crawshay of
Isabel, ux. Gerard Ralston.
Robert Thompson.
Agnes, ux. Capt. Dolphin.
Amelia.
Jesse.
Annet.
James, died young.

4. William Thompson of Thames Street, iron merchant, and of Underley Hall, co. Westmerland; elected Alderman of the Ward of Cheap in 1821; one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1822, and Lord Mayor in 1828; M.P. first for the borough of Callington, subsequently for the City of London and borough of Sunderland, which last seat he vacated in 1841, and was returned for his native county of Westmerland. He was born at Gray-rigg on the 4th January, 1792, and succeeded to his uncle's fortune and extensive commercial concerns; and was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1829 and 1841. Died March 10, 1854.

Amelia, 2nd dau. of Samuel Homfray, Esq. M.P. for Stafford; mar. in 1817.

3. Mary, ux. John Bramwell of Sel-side, co. Westmerland; born at Cartmel, com. Lanc.

John Thompson Bramwell, of New Zealand.

Agnes.

5. Agnes ux. Geo. Forrest of Kendal aforesaid. Two daughters.

James, on the Court of the Ironmongers' Company; ob.

Elizabeth, ux. John Morland, Esq. barrister-at-law.

Robert, Elizabeth. Mary Isabell.

James Thompson, son of Gray-rigg.

William.

Elizabeth, dau. of Rauthwell of Hutton, co. Westmerland.

Robert, died young.

Amelia, only child, married 1844, died 1864.

Thomas Taylour, Earl of Bective, son and heir apparent of the Marquess of Headfort, K.P., M.P. for Westmerland 1854.

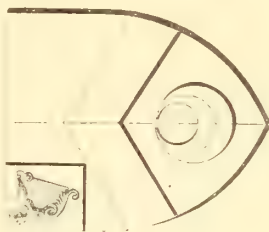
Thomas, Lord Kenlis, born 1844.

James. Henry. William. John.

* Compiled from the family evidences of Alderman Thompson. Arms: Azure, a lion passant guardant or, within a bordure argent. Escutcheon and banner in Ironmongers' Hall.

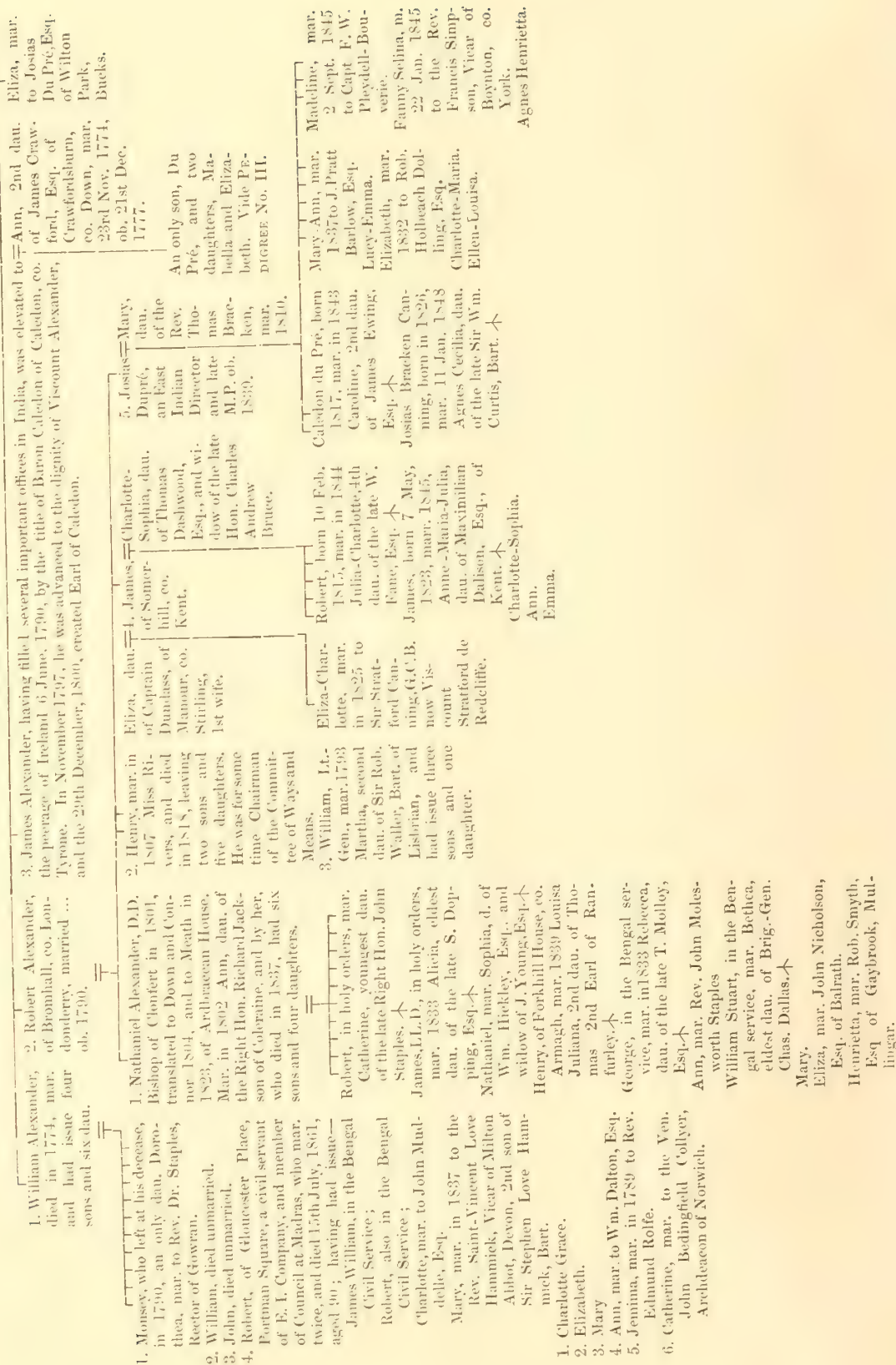
Compiled from the Family Evidence of THOMAS ALEXANDER, Esq., compared with the Records in Dublin Castle and Burke's Peerage.

Arms: Per pale argent and sable, a chevron, and in base a crescent, all counterchanged; on a canton azure a harp or.

[illegible]

PEDIGREE OF ALEXANDER, No. II.

Nathaniel Alexander (son of Jacob Alexander and the dau. of Laird Hills-) married Elizabeth, dau. of William MacClintock, of Dunmore, co. Donegal.



PEDIGREE OF ALEXANDER, No. III.

Du Pré Alexander, born 14 Dec. 1777, — Catherine Freeman, 2nd dau. of Philip 3rd Earl of Caledon, 1802, ob. 1839. — Madella, mar. Andrew-Thomas 11th Lord Blaney, ob. 4th March, 1854.

James Du Pré Alexander, 3rd Earl, a representative Peer, and Colonel of the Tyrone militia, born 27 July 1812; only son. — Lady Jane Fredrica Grimston, 4th daughter of James-Walter first Earl of Verulam, mar. 4 Sept. 1845. Died 30th June, 1855.

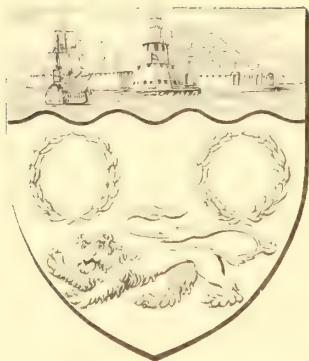
James Alexander, Viscount Alexander and Baron Caledon, of Caledon, co. Tyrone, in the peerage of Ireland, born 11 July 1846, succeeded his father as 4th Earl 30th June 1855.

Walter, born 8 Feb. 1849.

Charles, born 26 Jan. 1854.

Jane-Charlotte-Elizabeth.

EDWARD VISCOUNT EXMOUTH.



The family of Pellew have been settled in the county of Cornwall for several centuries, but came originally from Normandy, where the name is still occasionally met with.

Humphrey Pellew, Esq.* of Flushing, near Falmouth, the grandfather of Lord Exmouth, was a merchant of considerable eminence, possessing a large property in ships, and trading chiefly to America. He married, in 1692, Judith Sparnon, of Sparnon and Pengelly in Breage, by whom he had a family of six sons and five daughters, and died in 1721.

Samuel, the youngest son, whose children subsequently became the only male survivors of the family, was commander of a post-office packet on the Dover station. He is represented as being a man of great determination, and most exemplary in all the duties of private life. In 1752 he married Constance, daughter of Edward Langford, Esq. a gentleman of good descent, but strongly attached, from his family connexions, to the cause of the Pretender, whose standard he joined, and distinguished himself in the battle of Preston. It should, however, be observed that Mr. Pellew's political sentiments differed widely from those of his father-in-law; and, in order probably to prevent any germ of dissaffection in the minds of his children, it was his practice to make them drink the King's health on their knees every Sunday. He died in 1765, leaving issue by his wife four sons and two daughters: Samuel Humphrey Pellew, who married Miss Jane Bawden, and had issue a son and a daughter, Samuel and Jane; Edward, afterwards Viscount Exmouth; Admiral Sir Israel Pellew, who married Mary-Ellen, daughter of George Gilmore, Esq.; John, killed at the battle of Saratoga, in North America; Catherine, the wife of Charles Louis Count Jerskold, Vice-Admiral of Sweden; and Jane, the wife of Lieut. Spriddle, of the Royal Navy.

Edward, the second son, whose brilliant career we purpose very

* Mr. Osler, the biographer of Lord Exmouth, and from whose work this brief sketch is principally compiled, states that his lordship's grandfather was named Humphrey. In several of the peerages he is called George.

briefly to trace, was born at Dover on the 19th April, 1757. He received the rudiments of his education at Penzance under the care of the Rev. James Parkins, the clergyman of that parish, and was afterwards removed to the grammar school at Truro.

About this time his mother imprudently contracted a second marriage, by which her children were deprived of her support, and thrown upon the world "with scanty resources and almost without a friend." This act of parental indiscretion, although it exposed Mr. Pellew at an early age to a severe moral discipline, was no doubt salutary and beneficial in its results. It was the first process in the formation of his future greatness, and served to strengthen and call into operation that energy and decision of character for which he was afterwards so pre-eminently distinguished.

Mr. Pellew entered the navy at the age of fourteen, and proceeded in the *Juno*, commanded by Captain Stott, to the Falkland Islands, which had been forcibly taken possession of by the Spaniards: this trifling affair was soon accommodated between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain, and was succeeded by a peace which continued for five years; but it is remarkable for having given to the British navy two of its most distinguished officers—Nelson and Pellew.

Passing over several instances of noble and disinterested friendship recorded of Mr. Pellew while on board the *Juno*, we find him in 1775 on board the *Blonde*, Captain Pownoll, in the equipment sent against the American colonies. One of the principal objects of this expedition was to wrest from the enemy the command of Lake Champlain, and to prevent an attack upon Canada. Mr. Pellew was appointed to the *Carleton*; and, in the action off the island of Valicour, his two superior officers being dangerously wounded, he succeeded to the command of the vessel. The invincible courage and presence of mind which he displayed on this occasion obtained for him, though only holding the rank of a midshipman, a letter of thanks from the First Lord of the Admiralty; and, at the close of the campaign, he was selected by Colonel Burgoyne to carry the dispatches to England.

In 1779 he was appointed first lieutenant of the *Apollo*, under the command of his friend and patron, Captain Pownoll. But this happy re-union was of short duration. Captain Pownoll fell in the action between the *Apollo* and *Stanislaus* (French frigate) in 1780, and died in his friend's

arms. Three days after this unfortunate event, Mr. Pellew received a letter from Lord Sandwich, sincerely condoling with him for the loss which he had sustained, and at the same time complimenting him for his own "gallant and officer-like conduct;" accompanied with an assurance of immediate promotion.

On the 25th July following he took the command of the *Hazard*, an old sloop-of-war, which he shortly after paid off, and in March, 1782, commissioned the *Pelican*, a French prize. On the 20th of April he put to sea in this "shell of a vessel," and on the next day captured a French privateer and brought her into port. On the 21st he again stood over to the French coast on the look-out, and on the 28th commenced a spirited attack on three privateers inside the Isle of Bass, and succeeded in driving them all on shore. This action obtained for him the rank of a post-captain, and placed him in a position in which he would rise by seniority to the grade of a flag-officer.

In 1793, being appointed to the command of the *Nymph*, of thirty-six guns, he had the honour of striking the first blow in the Republican war, by capturing *La Cleopatra*, of forty guns, and one of the best ships in the French navy. For this brilliant exploit Captain Pellew received the thanks of the King and the distinction of knighthood. The following letter, admirably characteristic of the British seaman, was addressed by him to his brother on the day after the action:—

DEAR SAM,

Here we are, thank God! safe after a glorious action with *La Cleopatra*, the crack ship of France; 40 guns, 28 on her main deck and 12 on her quarter deck, some of 36 pounds, and 320 men. We dished her up in fifty minutes, boarded, and struck her colours. We have suffered much, but I was long determined to make a short affair of it. We conversed before we fired a shot, and then, God knows, hot enough it was, as you will see by the inclosed. I might have (written) for a month had I entered on the description of every gallant action, but we were all in it heart and soul. I owe much to Israel, who undertook with the after-gun to cut off her rudder and wheel. The tiller was shot away, and 4 men killed at her wheel, which I verily believe was owing to him. I will write again in a day or two, and do all I can for everybody. We must go into harbour. *Cleopatra* is fifteen feet longer and three feet wider than *Nymph*—much larger. Poor dear *Pearse* is numbered with the slain. *Plane* and *Norway* slightly wounded. Old *Nicholls* safe. God be praised for his mercy to myself and Israel and all of us.

Yours ever, E. P.

Be kind to Susan; go over and comfort her. I cannot write poor Pearse's mother for my life; do send her a note, I really cannot. I loved him, poor fellow, and he deserved it.

June 20, 1793.

In 1796 he had the happiness of saving the entire crew of the Dutton East Indiaman, which had grounded in a heavy gale off Plymouth, by allowing himself to be hauled on board through the surf and floating fragments of the wreck, after pecuniary rewards had been offered in vain, and every one had shrunk from an enterprize "which they deemed too hazardous to be attempted." Having with imminent peril, and not without personal injury, reached the deck of the stranded vessel, this gallant man assumed the command, and proceeded with calmness and energy to issue his directions, until every one on board, including an infant only three weeks old, was safely landed. He was himself one of the last to quit the wreck, which presently after went to pieces.

The captain of the Dutton had been landed on the previous day in consequence of indisposition; and, but for this noble act of disinterested humanity on the part of Sir Edward Pellew, the greater part of the crew, and a portion of the Second or Queen's regiment, in all between five and six hundred persons who were on board, must inevitably have perished.*

The country expressed its admiration for these services so promptly rendered to the unfortunate in the hour of distress in the warmest and most grateful manner, and on the 5th of March in the same year he was created a Baronet.

The subsequent period of his life was employed in a long series of arduous services and successful conflicts, which paved the way to further distinction, and in 1814 he was created Baron Exmouth of Canonteign, in the county of Devon. There was yet reserved for his lordship the performance of one other action, which has covered his name with imperishable renown, and entitled him to the gratitude of every nation in

* "Sir Edward and Lady Pellew were on their way to dine with Dr. Hawker, the excellent Vicar of Charles, when, observing the crowds running to the Hoe, and having learned the cause, he sprung out of the carriage and ran off with the rest."—Vide Life of Admiral Viscount Exmouth, by Edward Osler, Esq. p. 108.

Europe. This was the reduction of the almost impregnable fortress of Algiers in the year 1816, and the liberation of upwards of three thousand captives, followed by a treaty which ensured the abolition of Christian slavery in the Barbary states for ever.

On this occasion his lordship received the thanks of Parliament, and was elevated to the dignity of a Viscount.* In 1821 he retired from public service, and passed the remainder of his days in the peaceful society of his family at Teignmouth.

Lord Exmouth was from early life deeply sensible of the vital importance of religion : it may be said to have been the staple of his character, and to have imparted a constant impulse and direction to his other great and splendid talents. "On board the *Winchelsea*, his first frigate, the duties of Sunday were regularly observed. He always dressed in full uniform on that day ; and, having no chaplain, read the morning service to his crew whenever the weather permitted them to be assembled. . . . It was his practice to have a special and general service of thanksgiving after every signal deliverance or success ;" and he never passed over any opportunity that presented itself of advancing the moral and religious instruction of his seamen.

He died, after a lingering illness of some months, on the 23rd January, 1833, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, and was buried at the parish church of Christow. It is observed by his biographer that his death-bed was the scene of his best and noblest triumph : full of hope, he closed a long and brilliant career of usefulness "more happy and not less glorious than if he had fallen in the hour of victory."

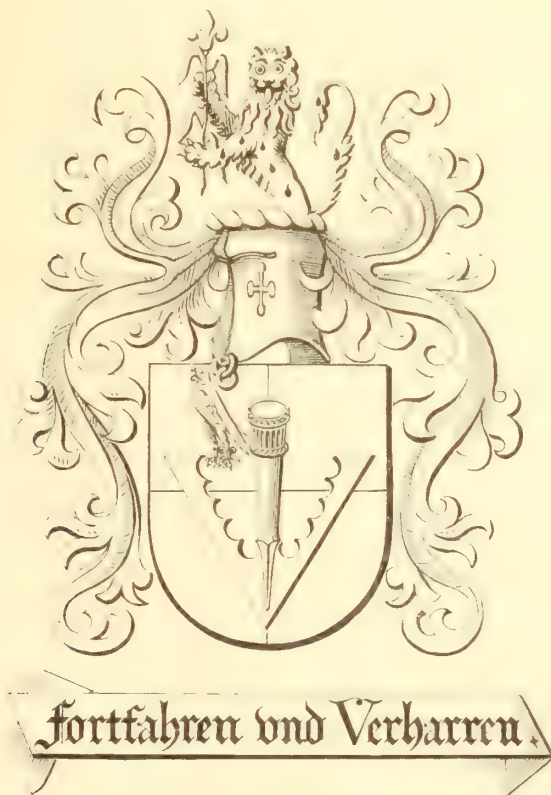
* Arms assigned to Lord Exmouth : Gules, a lion passant guardant, in chief two chaplets of laurel or ; on a chief of augmentation wavy a representation of Algiers with a British man-of-war before it, all proper.

Crest : Upon waves of the sea the wreck of the *Dutton East* Indiaman upon a rocky shore off Plymouth garrison, all proper.

Supporters : Dexter, a lion rampant guardant navally crowned azure, resting the dexter paw upon a decrescent argent. Sinister, a male figure representing Slavery, trowsers argent striped azure, the upper part of the body naked, holding in the dexter hand broken chains proper, the sinister arm elevated and holding a cross or.

Mottoes : over the crest, "Deo adjuvante ;" under the shield, "Algiers."—Granted 1817.

HAVING brought this Second Edition to a conclusion, I ought perhaps to offer some apology for its many defects, which I should be ready and forward to do, did I not believe that the Members of the Ironmongers' Company will rather respect the motives which induced me to undertake the work than rigidly scrutinize the manner in which it has been performed. I will, therefore, in presenting these pages to my brethren of the Court, only add my earnest hope and prayer that this ancient Fraternity may ever uphold that high character of honour and integrity, which, in the long retrospect we have taken, it appears in every period of its history to have maintained; that those feelings of charity and benevolence in which the Guilds originated, and which still constitute their distinctive character, may never be impaired; and that we may continue to flourish in peace and brotherly love to the end of all time.



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APPENDIX
TO THE SECOND EDITION
OF THE
HISTORY OF THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

*Inventories of pledges sold for arrears of the King's Tallage. 31 Edward I.
A.D. 1303. Letter Book C. fol. lxxi. (Latin.)*

ON Monday next after the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr [7 July] in the 30th year of the reign of King Edward, by John le Blund, Mayor, and the Aldermen of London, precept was given to Nicholas Pycot, Chamberlain of the Guildhall of London, that he should cause to be sold all pledges for any debt whatsoever then in his custody; which pledges as below written were appraised on the Monday aforesaid upon the oath of John le Mazerer and Ralph de Honilane, goldsmiths; Adam de Muhant and Stephen de Hakeneye, phelipers;* John le Bonde and Robert de Welleford, drapers; Aubin de Caustone and Simon Mee, haberdashers; Thomas de Bykenore, Richard de Wymbihs,† Robert Lorchon, and Geoffrey le Porter, potters; and Alexander le Coffrer; sworn touching the Holy Gospels.‡ And on Friday next ensuing public cry was made throughout the whole of the city of London that all who had pledges in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the city aforesaid for any debt whatsoever should by payment redeem the same within two days next ensuing, or they would be sold.

Amongst the pledges afterwards specified, and not redeemed, we find the following: "Also 50 pieces of iron of Pont Audemer § and one pair of iron skids || value 6s 6d; taken from William de Euere ¶ of the Ward of Langeburne for 7s 6d, which he owes of arrears on the tallage of 2000 marks."

Memorials of London and London Life in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, from the Early Archives of the City of London. Translated and Edited by Henry Thomas Riley, M.A. 1868.

* Or "frippersers," dealers in second-hand clothes and furniture.

† So in MS. for "Wymbish."

‡ *Sacro sanetis*; this may possibly mean "holy relics."

§ Pont Audemer in Normandy; now famous for its tanneries.

|| Gropi; probably the iron grooves or hooks at the end of a skid for stopping a cart.

¶ Probably the father of Richard de Eure; see ante, page 15. (J. N.)

No. II.

Extracts from the accounts of Rich^d Flemmyng and Nicholas Marschall, wardens of the Ironmongers' Company, from the vii day of January, the xxxiii of King Henry VI. to the 5th day of September, the xxxvii of the same reign.

Charges and Resseytes.

First they charge themself that they resseyued of the oolde wardeyns Wifm Paxman and John lane the elder the xvii daie of ffeuch the yere aboue write a litell booke with oold actis and also a box with two keyes in whiche ther remayned of mony . . .	xvi ti. viii s. i d.
Also they resseyued for quarterage of the felaushipp by waie of a brotherhed for ii yer as it apperith by billes resseyued of Stephn herlowe	iii ti. vii s. ii d.
Also resseyued for q ^u arterage of dyuers men by Joh. horne . . .	xviii s. v d.
Also they resseyued of mony sett by Rob ^t Wylkynson and Pe. Draper for makyng of baners	iii ti. xviii s. viii d.
Also resseyued in mony graunted by the felaushipp and so sett for the defence of the plee that was bytwix the citezens and Seynt Martyns	xxxv s. vi d.
Also resseyued of Wifm Roose by a bille made in the tyme of Wifm paxmā and John lane wardeyns	xiii s. iii d.
Also they resseyued of John Peke for his ffredom	xxvi s. viii d.
S ^m a xxix ti. ii s. x d.	
Also they resseyued of John Batte of Caleys for his franchise hauy'g vi ti. xiii s. iii d. of which mony they paid to the Chamberlyn and for other costis done in the Meyris court lvii s. vi d. and so ther cam clerly to ther hondis to the bihovs of the felaushipp	iii ti. xv s. x d.
Also in like wyse they resseyued of henr Bolle for his fredom . . .	iii ti. xv s. x d.
Also they resseyued of Rob ^t Brown seruaunt with Will ^m Deere for his ff ^r anchise	xlvi s. viii d.
Also of Will ^m Philip for his franchise	xx s.
Also they resseyued in geyn of the violet lyuery and ii hods yat is to seye oon for John hathwle and a nother for Will ^m Maulle and also i gowne for Stephn herlowe yanne beyng commons officer paide fore	xxxvii s. xi d.
And our that Thomas Nekke Iremong ^r owith for i rest of the gowne which he hadde xxix s. iii d. so that the geyn holly if that be paid is iii ti. vii s. iii d.	

S^ma istius pagene xii ti. ix s. vii d.

No. III.

*Contributions towards the purchase of the site of our Hall xxxvi. Hen. VI.
A' 1457.*

Here folowithe the g^unt of such p̃sons of the felawshyp as well of them that haue not paid as of them that haue paid forseue alwey, that the said Richard flemmyng and Nichas Marchall charge yem no further than they haue resseyued for the purchase of the place:*

ffirst they resseud of	John Tenården	. . . . .	.xx fi.
„	„	John Petirisfeld	. . . . .xx fi.
„	„	John lane the elder	. . . . .x fi. R ^t v fi. Rest v fi.
„	„	Richard flemmyng, warden	. . . . .vi fi. xiii s. iii d.
„	„	Nichas Marchall, warden	. . . . .vi fi. xiii s. iii d.
„	„	Wifm Paxman	. . . . .vi fi. xiii s. iii d.
„	„	Richard Walter	. . . . .v fi.
„	„	Wifm Corbett	. . . . .v fi.
„	„	Thom̃s Dorchester	. . . . .v fi.
„	„	John Peeke	. . . . .iii fi. vi s. viii d. R ^t xl s. Rest xxvi s. viii d.
„	„	Rob ^t Cooke	. . . . .v. mr ^{cs} .
„	„	Rob ^t Wylkynson	. . . . .v mr ^{cs} .
„	„	Ric. Holbeche	. . . . .xl s.
„	„	Peřr Draper	. . . . .xl s.
„	„	John Sauerey	. . . . .xl s.
„	„	John Bate	. . . . .xxxiii s. iii d.
„	„	Thom ^{as} Breteyne	. . . . .xxvi s. viii d.
„	„	Henr. Nevill	. . . . .xx s.
„	„	Wifm Portlowthe	. . . . .xx s.
„	„	Henř Wyche	. . . . .xx s.
„	„	Joh ^{ne} Argaston i pyssh cuppe po ^y vi uncs & i q̃r and also in mony	. . . . .iii s. iii d.
„	„	John lane the sone of John lane	. . . . .xl s.
„	„	Riç Esteney	. . . . .x s. Rest x s.
„	„	John Cloys	. . . . .xx s.
„	„	Thom ^{as} Phelipp	. . . . .xx s.
„	„	Thom ^{as} Sodeleff	. . . . .vi. s. viii d.
„	„	Steph̃n herlowe	. . . . .vi s. viii d.
„	„	John Bayleben	. . . . .iii s. iii d.
		Sm ^{us} istius pagene	. c vi fi. iii s. iii d.

* Ancient Register commencing xxxiii Hen. VI. See also page 422 ante.

Here folowith the names and sumes of such psones as g^unted to the said purchase and haue not paid:

ffirst John lane the elder oweth to paie at Cristemesse next comyng
after the Date of this accompte v li.

Item John Peke g^unted v m^{rs} 7 paid but xls. Rest xxvi s. viii d.

Iſm Walt^r Brews owith of his owne g^unte xx s. R^d xx s. per Dorchester.

pdon. q^{ia} mortuus est. Iſm John Smyth owith xx s.

q^{ia} mortuus est 7 pdon. Iſm Wifm Malton xx s.

„ „ Iſm John Synett vi s. viii d.

No. IV.

Grant of a Loan to King Henry VI.

Here folowith pticularly the names of alle such psones of this felawship as bene sette and haue paid to a lone which was lent to Kyng henr^y by the mene of the Erle of warwik and delyuered to John Chaundell^r Tresouyer of houshold as it apperith by his bill beryng date the xiii day of ffewebb the xxxix yer of Kyng hen^r the vith.*

John hathwle alderman	iii li.
Ric fflemmyng alderman	xliii s. iiii d.
Thomas Dorchester	xliii s. iiii d.
Will ^m Corbett	xl s.
Nich ^{as} Marchall	xl s.
John lane the elder	xxiii s. iiii d.
Rob ^t Tooke	xxvi s. viii d.
Will ^m Rose	xxvi s. viii d.
Peč Drap	xxvi s. viii d.
Rob ^t Wylkynson	xvi s. viii d.
John Peke	xx s.
Tho ^{is} Briton	xvi s. viii d.
Hen. Nevell	xx s.
John Sauerey	xx s.

* Henry VI. is said to have been beloved and pitied by the people, but his incapacity to rule caused his deposition to be little if at all regretted.

John Bate	xx s.
Robt Browne	xiii s. iiij d.
Willm Portlowthe	x s.
John lane the younger	xiii s. iiij d.
Walr Brews	xiii s. iiij d.
John Paxman	vi s. viii d.
Willm Manser	vi s. viii d.
Hen. Wyche	iii s. iiij d.
Ric. Bernes	vi s. viii d.
The Widue Walter	vi s. viii d.
Thoñs Philip	vi s. viii d.
Willm ^{al} halyngbury	iii s. iiij d.

No. V.

*Payments made by Nicholas Marchall and Robert Tooke in the time of Wardenship, 3 Edw. IV. A° 1463.**

Iñm paid in dyüs expensis to Bryon and oy ^r men of Cownsell for the defens of a plee as it apperith in a bill of ye pcell	iii ti. xv s. ix d.
Iñm for voydyng of a sege and repacion of oy ^r necessaries as it shewith in the bill of our Acompt	xii. xvii s. ix d. ob.
Iñm for spedying of a bill of corporacion from ye Kyng	vi ti. vi s. viii d.
Iñm to the secretary and to the previsaile	xxvii s. iiij d.
Iñm to barge hyre for the Meyre and Shereves	xviii s. iiij d.
Iñm paid for the fyne of our Corporacion in the chawncery †	xx ti.
Iñm paid for the fees of the Chawncery for the same	viii ti. ix s.
Iñm paid for the lace to the seale	xx d.
Iñm paid for bothire	vi d.
Iñm paid for the enrollying w ^t a reward	iii s. iiij d.
Iñm for the capitall let's	xx d.
Iñm to Saint Mary Spetill for quit rent as it perith by viii acq̃tunce	xl s.
Iñm to Robt Bardesey for makying a bill of corporacion	xl s.
Iñm paid at leycestr for laborying to the kyng	x s.

* The battle of St. Alban's, though gained by the Royalists, lost Henry the throne, for the citizens of London, who dreaded the evils they saw accompany the Queen's success, gladly opened their gates within eight days after that event to the young Duke of York, whom they proclaimed King on the 4th of March (1461) as Edward the Fourth. Chron. White Rose, Introd. lxxxv. ed. 1845.

† See ante, page 29.

Item to Sir Thomas and John Dunne in cheries and wyne	ii s. ii d.
Item to the pōr of Seint Mary Spetill for quite rent	x s.

No. VI.

Extracts from the Accounts of John Sararry and Thomas Parker, Wardens of the Ironmongers' Company 17 to 19th Edw. IV.

Here folowith the cost of our dyner with almaner costs pertenyng to the same.

Impfīs, for lampreys Sturgeon fresh sawmon and pykks	xxxvii s. x d.
Item. paid for Venysoun and in rewarde	xxii s.
„ to the Butcher for kide lambe beffe and veyll as y ^t appereth more planely by a bill	xv s. xi d.
„ paid to the pultler for capons, geyse, herons . . . pygeons, Rabytts, birds, and	liii s. viii d.
„ paid to the Grocer for Diuers specis and sug ^r as y ^t apperith more planely by a bill	xxvii s. ii d.
„ paid for veneger verges and mustard	xvii d.
„ paid for Binks creyme and Curddes	iii s. vii d.
„ paid for iiii quartōs Coles and fagott	ii s. xi d.
„ paid for John Wattofft coke for his labore	x d.
„ paid to other laborers and Watter berers	ii s. viii d.
„ paid to Master Sheroff's coke for his p ^t	xii d.
„ paid to the butteler and his iiii men	xi s.
„ paid for coppes and potts of erth	xliii d.
„ paid the butteler for xliii meyse Waffers	ii s. liii d.
„ paid to ii mynstrells at the feste day	ii s. liii d.
„ paid in dyuers small ꝑcells be a bill	vii s. viii d. ob i ^a
„ paid the Baker for brede as yt apperith	xvii s. ii d.
„ paid for goode Ale iii halpenny ale and penny ale as yt appereth more planely	xi s. vi d.
„ paid for xviii galons Wyne white red and Clarett as yt apperith more playnly	xii s. iii d.
„ paid the Goodman at the Bere in Sowark for xx galons red wyne and a galon Tyre	xliii s. viii d.
„ paid for a pottell new made Clarey	viii d.
„ paid for ii Banbery Ches ^s	xii d.
„ paid the Pewterer for xliii garnysh Vessell	vi s. liii d.
„ paid the Clerks for a solempne mase of corpus xpi in the last yere of our tyme	liii s.

Iſm paid for Dirige and mase for the bretheren	iii s.
„ paid for hyre of ii Vestements	viii d.
„ paid for bred and ale on Seynt Johns nyght and on Seynt Peters nyght for our harnest men that went with Mr Sheroff	ii s. ii d.
S̄ma of the Dyner xiii ti. xvii s. iii d.	
Resseued for balles that ap ^r solde in ou ^r tyme	v s. ix d.
Resseud of Thomas Bondd for rent of the tenement next to the yatte as it apperith in the rentalle wreten here after	xl s. x d.

Discharges and payments.

Im̄p̄ms, Agenst Saint Peters evyn Master Jostelyn beying Meyre for that comon wache we boughte be thawyse of the Maister and the felaschip x yerds blew plonket for xiii Jacketts to weyre uppon brykygndyse accordyng aft̄ odir feloships	x i s. viii d.	} xv s. x d. ob.
Iſm paid for the makyng of the same Jacketts	ii s. iii d.	
Iſm paid for poynts to the same Jacketts	ii d.	
Iſm payd for brede and ale at ou ^r halle to the Watchmen or they went and for there soper when they come home	xx d. ob.	
Iſm paid to a plommer for iiiii lb. sawder to the gutt ^r on bondds house and on the lede of the bay wyndow of ou ^r place	ii s. iii d.	
Iſm paid to a Carpenter for ii dayes to repaire the gret frame of tymber that beryth up the vynes in the garthyn	xvi d.	
Item paid for the cost of a dyner for my lady Rose and to my Mastre Byffed that tyme of himself beying on the See, and for dyuers causes consedred by the advyse of the felaschip to be done on Sondag after Corpus x̄pi daye in the fyrst yere of our tyme, and at the which dyner xxi psonnes of the clothing for the worschip of the felaschip, the which cost be a bill	xx s. vi d.	
Item paid the same day unto clerks for a masse of corp. x̄pi	iiii s.	} xxvii s. i d.
Item paid to Prestes and Clerks for deruge and masse of requiem for the bretheren and Systeryn of ye Iremongers	iii s.	
Item spent when Deruge was done uppon the hole ffelaschip and uppon prests clerks and uppon all the neyghbors of that pryssh in spiced bred and other brede chese ale peppyns and wyne appereth be a bill	ix s. v d. [xix s. v d.]	
Item paid for the hyre of the whit Vestment and of the blake Vestement to our masse	viii. d.	

No. VII.

*Extracts relating to the sale of Tennis Balls.**

Temp. Ed. 4th.	Itm	Resseyuid of Rob. Tooke for teneis balles	iiii fi.	
		John Holder owith for ballis	xxii s.	vi d.
Ric. I.		Will. Bruyth owith for a grosse of ballys		xvi d.
		Rob ^t Bartelott owith for a grosse and iiii dozen ballys	xxii d.	
		Rychard Smyth of Newgatt ow th for ii grosse balleys	ii s.	viii d.
		John Saykyn of Maldonne be [by] Portlowth owith for xx gross ballys	xx s.	
		John Sauerray owith for Pole of Wynchester for xx grosse ballis	xxs.	
Hen. viiith.		Will ^m Portlought ow th for John Saykyn of Maldon in Essex for xx grose Ballis	xx s.	
		Receued for a reste of Ballis of W ^{thm} Portelothc	ii s.	
		Receuued for iii grosse of balls	iii s.	
		Receuued of Richard Grey & Roger Andrew for balls solde unto them in gross	xxvi s.	viii d.
		Receuued of Pops wyfe for balls ii grosse		xvi d.
		Paid to Master Pker when he scholde offir the x th peny of the balls with his grott		xii d.
		Rec ^d of Barñd Solas for xii grose bawlls	xii s.	
		John Wyelynggale owith of a rest of an oblygacon for ballis	xxviii s.	x d.

* These entries respecting the sale of tennis balls which occur continually from the tenth Edw. IV. to the twenty-sixth of Henry VIII., in the earliest book belonging to the Ironmongers' Company now extant, had not been discovered when the former part of this work passed through the press, and show clearly that the word "balles" at page 36 *ante* is the correct reading, and not a contraction as was then supposed.

By a statute made in the eleventh year of Henry VII. it was enacted that no prentice should play at tenys, clash, dice, cards, bowls, or such like unlawful games (except during the Christmas hollydayes, and then only within their masters' houses); also any householder allowing any of the above games in his house (at Christmas excepted) should be fined 6s. 8d. for every offence. (Strutt's *Manners and Customs*, vol. iii. p. 148, ed. 1776.) He describes the game of tennis as it was then played, quoting from an old book entitled "Country Contentments," to be "a pastime in close or open courts, striking a little ball to and fro either with the palm of the hand or with a racket." *Ibid.*

As houses of distinction were scarcely considered to be complete without a bowling-alley and other means of recreation, the Ironmongers' Company may at this time have had a tennis-court of their own, and the title paid to the parson may have been in the shape of a commutation or atonement.

Hen. viii th .	Payd to the pson for tythe of ower balls . . .	iii s. vii d.
	Payd to the pson for tyth of the balls, 1529 . . .	ii s.
	Payd to ye pson for ye tythe of ye Balles, 1530 . . .	xviii d.
	Rec ^d of Rychard Dekyn for Balls . . .	xix s. vi d.
	Payd to owr M ^r to offer for the tyth of the balls . . .	xvi d.
	Item delyu ^d ed to Mr. Denhūm to offer for the tyth of the balls	xvi d.
	Itm Rd of Maystres bentley of the tennys play for a yeare (A ^o 1535)	ii s.

No. VIII.

Miscellaneous Entries.

A ^o 1485.	Paide to a Waffererr for x messes of Waffyres . . .	ii s.
1487-9.	Resceued of a Doucheman for a weddyng that was holde in o ^r haulle	ii s. iii d.
	Paide in oure tyme to Sainte Marie Spittell for quite rent as the quittance apperithe	xl s.
1491.	Paide for the obite of Maister Nicholas Marshall alderman payments both yere	xxvi s. viii d.
1496.	Paide to ii men for cuttyng and dressing of the Vynes and for roddes to bynde the same vynes	iii s.
	Paide for a kynderkyn and a Virkyn of good ale	iii s.
	Paide for a Virdekyn of peny ale	iiii d.
	Paide for half an Vnce of Saffron	v d.
	Paide for a pounce of prewnys	ii d. ob.
	Paide for a pounce of dats	iii d.
	Paide for half a Bukk	v s.
	Paide for making of the garlands*	iiii d.
1497.	Paide to the Carpentar for quarter borde for the Penthouse† and for quarteres to the veynes	v s.

* It was the opinion of the late Mr. Clarence Hopper that the garlands formerly worn by the Master and Wardens on their election to office were originally only hoops of wood with green silk twisted round them so as to form a kind of torse, which was afterwards ornamented with rosebuds, lavender, and rosemary, "these several articles being described as purchased for them," and that in after times they degenerated into mere fillets, with the Company's arms by way of embellishment.

† The Penthouse here mentioned is probably represented in Aggas's map. See page 426 *ante*.

1499. Itm. Res^s of Barnarde Devyacaba for presentyng of him in
gild hall for to be a broker xl s.
Itm. paide to ye town Clerke for serch how many brokers we
wer wont to have in old tyme iiiii d.
1530. Lent unto the Chamb^r of London by an obyllygacyon . . . xlii.
Payd a woman for ii days in the garden v d.
Payd a man for ii days worke in the garden xvi d.
Payd for Russhes at the iiiii qt^r days & the fest day xiiii d.
Payd to S^r Rychard & S^r Myll' oure prests for a hole yerys
wages endyng at Mydsomer vi li. xiiii s. iiiii d.
1531. Payd to iiiii men for goyng in harnes in the Mayres watche
upon Saynt John and Saynt Pet^{rs} nyght ii s. viii d.

The chargeys of M. Mychells masse & obbyt.

- It. payd to the Chirche wardyns for bred & ale v s.
It. payd for the labur takyng at the same tyme xvi d.
It. payd to ower Mas^r beyng ther p^sent xii d.
It. payd to the ii wardyns xvi d.
It. payd to ower Company beyng ther p^sent ix s. vi d.
It. payd to the curet beyng ther p^sent viii d.
It. payd to iii prests beyng ther p^sent xii d.
It. payd to the clarke ther iiiii d.
It. payd to the Sexton ii d.
It. payd for Rynggyng at Dorge and Mas vi d.
It. payd for waxe for Doryge and masse xii d.
It. payd to the power howsholders in the same p^ryssh ix d.
It. payd to our Bedyll xii d.
It. payd to ovr crafte for a recreacyon iii s. iiiii d.

1534. Itm. payd for the new sylueryng of oure fflaggs & ffor the
new makyng of the Gadds In asure v s.
paid for viii sacks of Colls ii s. viii d.
1536. Payd for ii garlands and for other fowrys xvi d.
1544. P^d for bowes fflowers & rosses & lavend^r for nossegayes &
for ii garlandes xx d.
1556. Itm. at this Courte it was consentid and grauntid to James
Kettill then Bedill of this Company that he shoulde haue
oure Storehows for his lodging, and that a Chymney to
and for the same Storehows shalbe made up wthin the gate
and lytell yarde there; and also that the wardens shoulde

begynne and goo furthwarde with the buylding and setting up against the brick wall under oʳ hall windowe towards the strete of suche romes and buyldings as they shall thinke good and mooste beste for the cõmoditie of this Company.*

1557. At this courte it was concludid and accordid that the Bedill of thise Company should haue and occupie the one of the new sheddys lately set up and buyldid wʳout the gate of this hall (that is to wyte) the same of them that is nexte unto the gate of the same, he yerely to pay therefore unto this Company thirteine shillings and foure pence, and to kepe and occupie the same in his owne handes and not lett or ġunt it oute to any other; and that thother of the same ii sheddys shalbe letten and grauntyd by the wardyns unto suche one of this Cumpany as they shall thinke good and mete at and by the like yerely rent of thirteine shillings and iii d. pvided alwayes that the same tennante haue not any leas made thereof, but to occupye it for his yerely rent from yere to yere, nor yet that he do graunte or let yʳ oute to any other.

1559. Item paide to the Churche wardens of Allhallowes Staynninge to be distributed to the poore of the saide ĩsbe because they should not come at the halle one the feast daye . xiii s. iii d.

* Chimneys were a "new characteristic introduced into the Norman houses, and especially into the castles, the massive walls of which allowed chimney-flues to be carried up in their thickness. The piled-up fire in the middle of the hall was still retained; but in the more private apartments, and even sometimes in the hall itself, the fire was made on a hearth beneath a fireplace built against the side-wall of the room." *History of Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England during the Middle Ages*, by Thomas Wright, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. Lond. 1862, p. 99.

It was enacted in the reign of Edward II. "That no chimney be henceforth made except of stone, tiles, or plaster, and not of timber, under pain of being pulled down." *Liber Albus of the City of London*, translated by Henry T. Riley, M.A. p. 288.

"There was a great increase of [chimneys] in the reign of Elizabeth, and apologies were made to visitors, or they were sent out to other houses, at least ladies, if they could not be accommodated with rooms which had chimneys." *Ency. of Antiquities* by Rev. Thos. D. Fosbroke, M.A. F.S.A. vol. i. p. 112.

The earliest specimens of our domestic architecture contained only a ground-floor consisting of a hall and other apartments attached for sleeping, &c.; but, "As the grouping together of several apartments on the ground floor rendered the whole building less compact and less defensible, the practice soon arose, especially in the better *manoirs*, of making apartments above. This upper apartment (see page 422 *ante*) was called a *soler* (*solarium*, a word supposed to be derived from *sol*, the sun, as being by its position nearer to that luminary or as receiving more light from it). It was at first

No. IX.

The charge paid by Mr. Thomas Parkyer, being Warden, goying down to Grenwiche when Quen Anne com up to the Tower of London the Thursday before Wiltsonday the xxv yere of the Reyngne of King Herry the VIIIth 1533.

Inprim. payd at our hall at our semble or we went down to our barge for	
Bred ⁊ drenke	iiii d.
Iĥm. payd for the hyre of our barge to grenwyche for the felyshipp .	xxxiii s. iii d.
Iĥm. payd for a kelderkyne of ale	ii s. vi d.
Iĥm. payd for Vetuyll bred ⁊ trenchers ⁊ a banbery cheysse	ii s. vi d.
Iĥm. payd for v galons of Clarett wyne	iii s. iii d.
Iĥm. payd for . . . beef ⁊ for half a lambe Rost	xx d.
Iĥm. payd at our comyng at the hall, ⁊ to laborers to bryng up our geyre to the hall in bred drinke ⁊ cheysse	iiii d.
Iĥm. payd to a port ^r to bring down fro Mr Greys house bankers ⁊ kusschens to the barge ⁊ for the caryng of theym hom a geyn .	vi d.
Iĥm. payd for the makyng of our standyn in Chep ⁊ for wyne upon Wetson Eve when quen Anne went to Westmeynst ^r	xii s.
Other necessaryes payd by Mr Parker as heraf ^ſ followythe:—	
Item payd for our hall for a sessyng of a xvth ⁊ a half	v s.
Iĥm. payd for iii ^{ce} ⁊ vi sett of q ^ſ bords ⁊ for nayls for the pent howse and the garden	iii s.
Charges pd. for our solempne masse.	
Iĥm. payd for a quart of swet wyne for the clarks that songe our solemp masse	iii d.
Item payd to the curatt of the church	xii d.
Iĥm. payd to the dekyne vii d. ⁊ to S ^r Mylis our chaplyn iiiid.; Sma. .	xi d.
Iĥm. payd to an old prest ⁊ ii chyl dren	iiii d.

and in the lesser mansions but a small apartment raised above the chamber, and approached by a flight of steps outside, though (but more rarely) the staircase was sometimes internal.

“It was in the thirteenth century a proverbial characteristic of an avaricious and inhospitable person to shut his hall door and live in the soler. In a poem of this period, in which the various vices of the age are placed under the ban of excommunication, the miser is thus pointed out :

Encor escommeni-je plus
Riche homme qui ferme son huis,
Et va mangier en solier sus.”

Domestic Manners and Sentiments in England, by Thos. Wright, Esq M.A. F.S.A. pp. 126, 128.

I ^m paid to the Clarke for Ryngyng of the peall	ii s.
I ^m paid for swet wat ^r for holy wat ^r ⁊ for the house	xii d.
Itm. paid for a kelderkyng of ale for the howse for the pyshe at aft ^r Dyrdge	ii s.
Itm. paid for lavender ⁊ rosses for nosgeysse & garlands.	xxii d.
Itm. paid for a Sowthfolke cheysse xvi d. ⁊ for ii banbery cheyse xvi d.:	
S ^m a	ii s. viii d.
Itm. paid for iii galons of swet wine iii s. ⁊ for iii galons of gasken wyne ii s.	v s.
Itm. paid for iii li. of Comfitts	xvi d.
Itm. paid for a dossen asthen coppes ⁊ iii dos ^s trenchers	xi d.
Itm. paid for whyte bonnes	iii s.
Itm. paid for spyce cakks ⁊ bonnes, for butt ^r eggs sug ^r pc ^p chwyssse ⁊ mace ⁊ saffron	xii s. viii d.
Itm. paid for caryng of a sewt of Vestments to our hall for owr masse ⁊ beryng of them home a gen ⁊ to oon that aft ^r dyrdg ⁊ wayted to the cupbord	x d.
Itm. to the clarke for the kepyng of our solemp masse	iiii s.

No. X.

The accompte of Thomas Lewyn & Richard Hall wardens of the craft of Iremougers of the cetie of London for oure ffyrst yere begynning at the ix day of July A^o 1534.

M^d that her aft^r followythe the charges that was paid at Mydsom^r when M^r Willm. Denham* alderman was sheryff of London, be syd the ii c xvii agen that the craft found of ther own prop cost ⁊ charge, as yt aperyth in the end of thys accompte the namys of all the p^rsons that dyd ffyne and pay the charges of the said ii c ⁊ cxvii agen as aboue ys wryteyn.

Imprm ^s paid by the comen box for xxviii men of the howse charge	lvi s.
Item paid to Seger for a complett harnes ⁊ for his chylde that stode in the castell of Denhm at the dowre both ye nyghts	ii s.

* This pageant had evidently some allusion to the family history of Mr. Sheriff Denham. *Vide Biographical Notices*, page 511 *ante*.

Stow observes, in speaking of the ceremonies of Midsummer Eve, &c., that, “on the Vigil of St. John the Baptist and on St. Peter and Paul the apostles, every man’s door being shadowed with green birch, long fennel, St. John’s wort, orpin, white lilies, and such like, garnished upon with garlands of beautiful flowers, had also lamps of glass with oil burning in them all the night; some hung out branches of iron

Item payd to Wellow for the harnes that Kyng Willm had on both nyghts	ii s.
Item payd for the harnes that the man had on that played the frenche kyng both the nyghts	viii d.
Item payd for a kilderkyn of ale at owre hall	xii d.
Item payd for bred	vi d.
Item payd for bred & ale at leddehall for boyth nyghts	xii d.
Item payd to Mr barne for i dossen sowt wych to trap the iiii horse w ^h all that the mynstrells did ryde on & for the standard berer	iii s. viii d.
Itm. payd to bakhowse for the peynting of the same traps	ii s. viii d.
Itm. payd to pottall for the hyre of iiii horsse for boythe nyght	vi s. viii d.
Itm. payd for xii lb of gone powder for boyth nyghts	iiii s.
Item payd for Roketts & Reds to shott a bowtt the castell	iii s.

curiously wrought containing hundreds of lamps alight at once, which made a goodly show, namely, in New Fish Street, Thames Street, &c. Then had ye, besides the standing watches all in bright harness in every ward and street of this city and suburbs, a marching watch that passed through the principal streets thereof."—*Survey of London*, p. 39, ed. W. J. Thoms, F.S.A. 1842. See also page 61 *ante*. Several of the features of this gorgeous ceremonial were no doubt derived from the customs of Pagan antiquity, which continued to linger for a long time in this country, and are not yet altogether extinct in Ireland.

Strutt says, "On the Vigil of St. John the Baptist, commonly called Midsummer's Eve, it was usual in most country places, and also in towns and cities, for the inhabitants, both old and young and of both sexes, to meet together and make merry by the side of a large fire made in the middle of the street or in some open and convenient place, over which the young men frequently leaped by way of frolic, and also exercised themselves with various sports and pastimes, more especially with running, wrestling, and dancing. These diversions they continued till midnight and sometimes till cock-crowing." (Sports and Pastimes, by Joseph Strutt, p. 359, ed. Lond. 1830.) Fosbroke has the following remark in illustration of this subject: "It is certain that fires were lit among the heathens to celebrate the return of the summer solstice, viz. Druidical bonfires, leaping over fires, torches carried, &c. transferred to St. John's day because he was a burning and a shining light. Lamps were hung out, doors shadowed with branches, bonfires, indeed complete illuminations, all presumed to be for the purpose of purifying the air, but really of superstitious origin." *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, by T. D. Fosbroke, p. 583.

A contributor to *Notes and Queries*, under the date of July 13, 1850, makes the following communication, which amply confirms the foregoing remarks: "On St. John's Eve last past I happened to pass the day at a house situate on an elevated tract in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, and shall long remember the beauty of the sight when, as dusk closed in, fire after fire shot up its clear flame, thickly studding the near plains and distant hills. The evening was calm and still, and the mingled shouts and yells of the representatives of the old fire worshippers came with a very singular effect on the ear. When a boy I have often passed through the fire myself on Midsummer Eve, and such is still the custom. The higher the flame the more daring the act is considered; hence there is a sort of emulation amongst the unwitting perpetrators of this Pagan rite. In many places cattle are driven through the fire, and this ceremony is firmly believed to have a powerful effect in preserving them from various harms. I need not say that amongst the peasantry the fires are now lighted in honour of St. John. X. Y. A."

Iīm payd to iiii chylderyn In the Castell for ther labore for boyth nyghts	ii s. viii d.
Iīm payd to Rayman that played the french kyng for boythe nyghts	ii s. viii d.
Iīm payd to Thomas brownschanke for syñg (<i>sic</i>) of the propertes* for the Castell boyth nyghts.	ii s.
Iīm payd to the standard berer for a Reward	xii d.
Iīm payd to a man for beryng of the proptes to the Castell boythe nyghts	viii d
Iīm payd to backhowse for the hyre of the garments ⁊ the cronye (<i>qu.</i> crowns) for the ii kyngs for boyth nyghts	ii s.
Item payd the wax chandeller for xii torches for boyth nyghts	xv s. ii d.
Iīm payd for viii preketts of wax to sett in the lanternes boyth nyghts a bowt Seynt Elyzabeth	xxiii d.
Iīm payd to iiii momars to bere the torches boyth nyghts about Seynt elyzabeth	iiii s. viii d.
Item payd for the hyre of the garments for the iiii momars boyth nyghts	ii s.
Iīm payd to the chyrch wardens of trenytye pyche for a reward for the portatyves †	ii s.
Iīm payd John Clembow organ maker ⁊ hys fellow for the takyng down of the portatyves † ⁊ setting up of them ⁊ mendyng of them	v s.
Item payd to oon to blow the portatives boyth nyghts	xii d.
Item payd to Cater ⁊ hys v chyldre for playing ⁊ syngyng in the pagent of owre lady ⁊ seynt Elyzabeth boyth nyghts	xiiii s.
Iīm payd to Rychard Alen for playing w ^h the fflagge boyth nyghts	v s.
Item payd to iiii mynstrells for boyth nyghts	viii s. ii d.
Iīm payd to iii dromslowys for oon nyght ⁊ iii dromslows for ii nyghts and a flewtt	vi s.
Item payd to vi men that played w ^h ii hand staves ⁊ swords	vis. viii d.
Item payd to the berrers of the geant ⁊ the popett berers	x s
Iīm payd for the mendyng of the gyant ⁊ geants	ii s.
Item payd to xxiiii porters for the beryng of the ii pagents at xi [10½d. ?] a pece of them a nyght, S'ma	xlii s.
Iīm payd bakhowse for makyng of the ii pagents, on of Wyll'm Cong-querer ⁊ another of Seynt Elyzabeth	vi li. xiii s. iiii d.
Iīm payd to John Northyche for v ^m vii ^c & xxi ^{li} of cressett lyghts at	

* Properties, dresses of actors, articles and machinery necessary for the stage. Dictionary of Archaic Words, by J. O. Halliwell, F.R.S.

† Portatives, probably a portable organ. A portable organ was in use in the middle ages (MS. Reg. 14 E iii.), early part of the fourteenth century. This hand organ was known also by the name of the dulcimer. Wright's Domestic Manners, p. 184.

ii ^s iiiii ^d the C. S'ma viii ^{li} xiiii ^s whereof Mr Denham sheryff payd in hand in pty payment xx s. and the rest ys v li. xiiii s. the whyche I Rycharde hall dyd pay in full payment	v li. xiiii s.
Iſm payd to Robart Wenheñ for ii ^m ii ^c iii ^a xvj ^{li} of cressett lights at ii ^s iiii ^d the C. S'ma	liii s. v d.
Item payd i C viii cressett berers for boyth nyghts at vi d. a pece the nyght, S'ma	v li. viii s.
Iſm payd xxvii bagge berrers of the cressett lyght for boyth the nyghts at vi ^d a pece the nyght, S'ma	xvii s. (<i>sic.</i>)
Iſm payd more to vii cressett berers p xpofer baynam bryngyng In.	iii s. vi d.
Item payd for mendyng of the cressetts viii d. ⁊ for ii cressett staves, ii d.	x d.
Item payd for caryng of the cressetts ⁊ of the cressett lyghts in ⁊ out boythe the nyghts	ii s. ii d.
Item payd to gyant berrers for ther brekfast both nyghts	xviii d.

Charges payd at the Grocers' hall.

Iſm payd for the hyre of a tabull ⁊ trestylls for to wrytt upon boythe the nyghts	xii d.
Item payd for makyng clene of the hall.	xvi d.
Iſm payd for beryng owt of the tabull of the hall and for trusyng up of the hangyngs for any hurte takyng	xii d.
Iſm payd for caryng away of the rusches	xii d.
Item payd for xx borden of russches to strow the hall a geyn w ^h all ⁊ ffor the caryeg	iii s. viii d.
Iſm payd to the beadell that keps the hall for a reward	iii s. iiiii d.

No. XI.

The ancient Motto of the Ironmongers' Company.

Extract from a letter from the late Mr. Clarence Hopper, dated 6 June, 1867.

“ Touching the old motto, I consider it a very excellent one, and one which needed no amendment,

“ ASSHER DURE.

“ Acier as pronounced after the fashion of Normandy and written phonetically would be Assher, as many other words still in use in the *patois* of the country, *e. g. a cette heure*

is sounded ashtur, and *comme ça* as comsha; but it is incorrect to assume that assher is a substantive and *dure* an adjective, rendering the translation as *hard steel*. Assher being masculine and *dure* feminine, which would be faulty in the grammatical construction, besides affording a motto with but little meaning. *Dure* in reality is the third person singular of the verb *durer*, and the interpretation then reads, *Steel endures*, or is lasting, exemplifying the adage bearing upon the weakness of each craft for its own material, ‘There is nothing like leather.’”

No. XII.

The Ironmongers' Company and the Parish of Allhallowes Steyning.

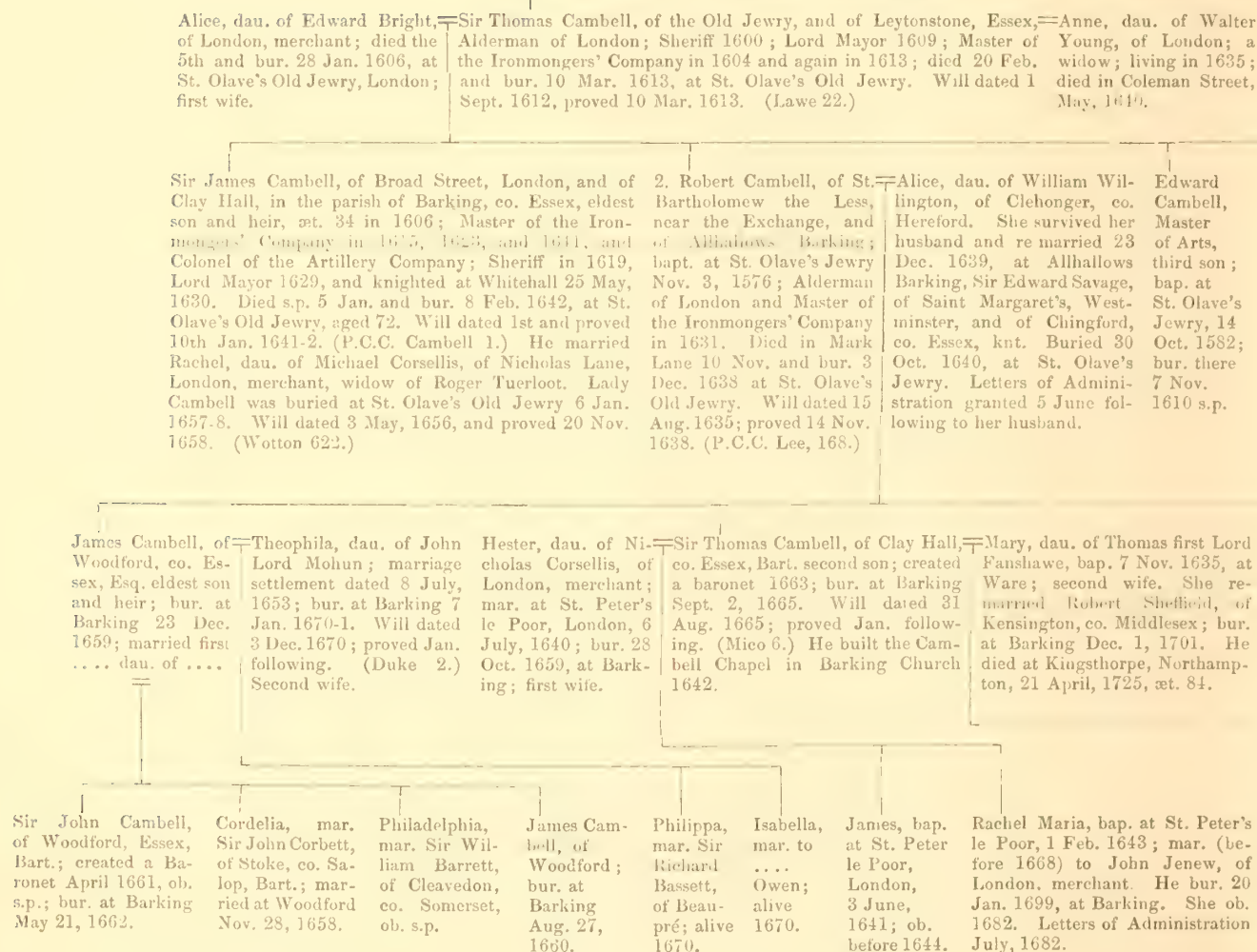
At the courte holden the viii day of June, Anno D'ni 1556.

Item where at this courte the churchwardens of Allhallowes Steyning made their request unto the M^r and Wardens of this Company and to the body of the same Company, that it wolde pleas the same (in consideraçon of the charges and expence that the parissioners of the same parishe were and had bene called to and commanded by the King and Quenes Commissyons to do in and aboute their saide church and the ornaments thereof, and for that also that the hall of this Company is scituate within the same parishe,) to give unto them towards the furniture of their saide church what that shoulde be the goodwill and pleasures of the same Company, which M^r and Wardens at this co^rt upon good and deliberate advise, and by and with the consent of the whole body of this felowship and Company there being present), did give and promise unto the saide church wardens to thuse of the saide church, and for the intent and purpose afore declared tenne shillings, whiche x^s (be it remembred) was given to them by this Company, and paide by the handes of xpofer Draper, but yet not as any Deutye Due by the saide house to be payde to the saide church, nor as any p^rsident or charge to burden the saide house or Company with to the saide church or to be Demanded hereafter of the same Company by the parission^rs of the saide parish or their successours for the saide house called Ironmongers' hall in any manner wise, but was gyven to them as of the gentilnes, goodness, and good wyll of this Company.

PEDIGREE OF

From the Manuscript Collections of Edward

ROBERT CAMBELL, of Foulsham, co. Norfolk, descended from a Scotch family



ARMS: Sable, on a fesse between three lion's heads erased or, as many ogresses.

XIII.

CAMBELL.*

J. Sage, Esq. of Stoke Newington.

of the same name.

Robert Cambell, Citizen and Ironmonger of London, of the parish of Allhallows Staining; bur. there. Will dated 12 June, 1609, and proved 16 July, 1610. (Wingfield 71.) Elizabeth, dau. of died before 1609.

Thomas, living 1609. Michael, living 1609. Elizabeth, living 1609.

Thomas Cambell, of Stepney, co. Middlesex, esq. (lived near the church,) fourth son; bap. at St. Olave's Jewry 12 May, 1588. He m. first Sarah Sparkes, by whom he had William and Sarah. Will dated 9 Sept. 1620, confirmed 11 Sept. 1629, proved in Nov. 1629.	Katherine, dau. of Thomas Levett, of Ashton, near Guildford, co. Surrey, 2nd wife; re-mar. John Booker, of London.	Hester, bap. at St. Olave's Jewry Mar. 25, 1573; second wife of Sir John Gore, knt. Senior Alderman and Lord Mayor of London. She died 1 and was buried 31st Dec. 1634 in Trinity Church. He bur. 27 Dec. 1636.	Judith, bap. at St. Olave's Jewry, 16 Aug. 1579; mar. there Jan. 8, 1599-1600, to William Meggs, of Whitechapel, co. Middlesex, leaving issue.	Sarah, mar. Nicholas Walmsley and	Elizabeth, bap. at St. Olave's Jewry, 1583; mar. Christopher, whom, Alice, mar. in 1635 Sir John Bramston, of Skreens, co. Essex, and died 1647.	May, bap. at St. Abdy, Alderman of London. She died 4th and he the 10th Sept. 1640, at St. Dionis Backchurch. Alderman of Leytonstone, Essex; he left three sons, all created Baronets, and three daughters, one of whom, Alice, mar. in 1635 Sir John Bramston, of Skreens, co. Essex, and died 1647.	Abigail, bap. at St. Olave's Jewry, 1 Jan. 1584-5; mar. Anthony muel, bell, mar. at St. 17 Feb. 1590, to Miles Huberd.	Sa- muel, bell, mar. at St. 17 Feb. 1590, to Miles Huberd.	Ma- bell, mar. at St. 17 Feb. 1590, to Miles Huberd.
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James Cambell. John Cambell, ob. s.p.

Edward Cambell, third son; bur. at St. Olave's Jewry 24 Dec. 1638.	Robert Cambell, buried at St. Olave's Jewry 16 March, 1624-5.	1. Hester, alive 1635.	2. Alice, living 1635.	3. Rachel, living 1635.	4. Judith, bur. at Barking 14 Dec. 1638.	5. Susanna, bur. at St. Olave's Jewry Sep. 8, 1644.
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Sir Thomas Cambell, of Clay Hall, Bart. eldest son, (not sixteen years of age in 1665); bur. at Barking May 27, 1668. Administration June, 1668.	Katherine, dau. of Sir Anthony Chester, of Chicheley, co. Bucks, Bart.; ob. 18 Jan. 1691-2; bur. at Barking Jan. 21, 1692; first wife.	Sir Harry Cambell, of Clay Hall, Bart. born Nov. 14, 1663, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn; bap. at Barking 24 same month. Matriculated at Christchurch, Oxford, 15 June, 1680, then aged 16. Died at Kensington without issue male 23 and bur. 26 May, 1699, in Barking Church, co. Essex. Will dated 6 May, 1699; proved the same year. (Pett 128.)	Katherine, dau. of Sir William Whorwood, of Stourton Castle, co. Stafford, and relict of Captain Anthony Markham, buried from St. Giles in the Fields Oct. 6, 1714. (No entry of her burial at Barking.) Second wife.
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Thomas Price, of Westbury, Bucks, Esq.; admitted for life to the Clay Hall copyholds 2 Dec. 1714; ob. at Bath 25 May, 1733. Mary, only child and heir, three years old in 1692, was admitted to the copyhold portion of the Clay Hall estate 7 April, 1703; died in childbed 30 March, 1713, leaving one son.

Cambell Price (only son), of Westbury, Esq.; admitted to the Clay Hall copyholds 19 April, 1742. Sold Clay Hall same year to Peter Eaton, Esq. of Woodford, co. Essex, and Dover, co. Kent.

No. XIV.

None to speak in any Courte whilst another is speaking.

And it is further ordered at this saide Courte, holden the sixth day of November, 1604, aswell for the civell carriage as for the more speedie and orderly dispatching and orderinge of such matters as from tyme to tyme hereafter shalbe handled and propounded in any Courte or other Assembly of the said Societie or Company, that, if any person or persons whatsoever of the Livery or Cloathing of the said Company excepte only the Mr and Wardens thereof for the tyme beinge shall speake or interrupt any person or persons speakinge in the said Courte or Assemblie, or shall speake aboute thrice to anyone matter or thinge to be propoundid or handled as aforesaid without the Licence of the Mr and Wardens for the tyme beinge of the said Company, that then every person that shall offende in that behalf, shall for every suche offence forfait and Loase to the use of the Company xii^d without pardon. (p. 66.)

The Oath of an Assistant.

You shall swear to be good and true to our Soueringe Lord the King's Ma^{tie} that now is and to his heirs and Successors Kings or Queens of this Realme, and that you shall according to your best skill and judgment, with your advice or otherwise, well and truly assist the Master and Wardens of this Company when there shalbe occasion; and the good Rules and Ordinances of this Company you shall keepe and see to be kept to the best of your power. So help you God! (p. 71.)*

* Antient Book of Ordinances. The Charter of the first of James II. and his Letters Patent in the third year of his reign conferred on the Ironmongers' Company the right of governing themselves by a Court of Assistants, and from April 1685 to November 1688 this form of administering their affairs was observed. The attendance of members, however, was very small, not more than from eight to twelve persons being generally present; but after the return of their *surrender* and their release from the operation of the *quo warranto*, they reverted again to their former custom, and no further notice of a Court of Assistants appears in the books. On the 21st November, 1688, they met as a *Quarterly Court*, and twenty-seven members attended. See also Appendix No. XIX.

No. XV.

Letters from George Canning to the Ironmongers' Company 1614|-1615.

Right Wo^{ll},

May it please yo^u to understande that, after a long stay at Chester for passage, I arrived att the Derry upon the xith of May, and from thence to yo^r ppor^{son}, where I found all things in the same state I left them, not anie thing affected by M^r Heyward concerning the materials for building to w^{ch} he hathe tyed himself by articles; his reason and excuse was the extremitie of the Winter, the like hathe not here bene knowne in the memorie of man, the uaters so extreme with the abundance of snowe that it was impossible to passe any thing upon the Ban, besides their Cattell being brought into such pouertie that they are yet hardly restored to doo any s^rvice; this excuse must be favourable construed, because I see that M^r Warner, who hathe bene here all Winter, could not possibly tell yesterdaie gett a boattull of Lyme stone to the place of the Mercers building, having the last sommer provided the most pte of their stone in place and agreed with Masons for the work, who came from Derry to sett upon it the beginning of this month, and were forced to return back and doo nothing, so their work is not yet begun. He hath agreed with M^r Benson for the stone work iiij^s ii^d the pearche for their Castell. I think it not unfitt to follow the same course, for M^r Benson is best able to performe it of all the men in theis pts, hauing by reason of the buildings and fortifications at the Derry most of the workmen in the North of Ireland at his disposall, and I can heare yet of no other that doth any work more reasonable nor pforme better than he hath done. Here are nowe some bricks making not farr [from] o^r place of building crosse the Ban; if they proue good (w^{ch} most men doubte) then it will doo well after the stone walls are raised to the first floore, to ffenishe it upp with brick; a thin wall will then be sufficient, but in all men's judgment the bottom must needs be stone.

Since my coming I have busied myself for the most pte in seeking for yo^r rent, some being lost by reason of this late rebellion, some of yo^r tenants being taynted with it, but it is to no great value; and also in settling the lands upon the tenants for another half yeare, w^{ch} I find verie hard to doo, so many of their Cattell being dead wth famine in the snowe that they are not able to stock their lands, so of force give some of them upp, yet I have made shifte to sett all except some 6 townes, w^{ch} I hope will not lye waste neither.

Letters haue latelie comme from his Ma^{tie} for the speedie pformance of the planta^{con}, a coppie whereof I have sent to yo^{ur} Wo^{pps} herein closed, desering to be speedelie advised from yo^u how to pceed in the Letting yo^r lands; if yo^u conferr this Lre with the articles of the planta^{con} to w^{ch} it hath reference yo^u the better decree me. Here are some Englishe & Scottishe w^{ch} are willing to deale with me for some fewe of yo^r towne lands, but none

will take under xxxi yeares, and hardlie any of the Englishe come to the rentes they are nowe att, if they build at their own charge. The Scotts are willing to give better rents then the Englishe, but I doubte they will hardie pforme so good building; here is such cattuing after tennants that I think it not fit to put any away that will condescend to indifferent conditions and covenants. I am sure the Mercers' lands are some sett att a lower rent then they were at the last yeare, and no estate under 31 yeares. I think there is some xx^{tie} towns of theirs sett since I went into England, and are desirous to sett more after the same rates. If the natives doo depte off fr^o the citties lands, the prices will doubtlesse fall. I desire to be fullie instructed upon what condiçons and coveñnts I may safelie sett pte of yo^r lands to the natives; some of them have promised me privatelie that they will conforme themselves, but they are very fearfull of their owne countreyemen yet till their troubles are fullie past ouer.

I am enformed by some here that the $\frac{1}{3}$ pte of the land apointed for glibe lands at o^r Ladie Church in the ballabets of Athgeve was mistaken by M^r Alderman Smythees, for it being Abby lands there ought to be no glibe to be taken of it; I doo not heare of anie of the same Abby lands that doth allowe anie in other pportions; I pray yo^u und^rstande the truth of it from him, in tyme it may be better helped then hereafter. I desire also to knowe how many Balleboes yo^u are pleased to apoint for the Demeasnes of yo^r Castle, and w^{ch} they are, that I may the better pcede to the Letting of the residue as occasion shalle afford. I think the whole Ballebow of Athgeaue containeth 6 town lands (glibe and all), to be fettest to belong to the Castill, o^r if yo^u please to lay any more lands to it, that if hereafter yo^u please to haue a market towne upon yo^u proporçon it may happelie be thought fit to be neare the place, for it will be more convenient (hauing to ferry there) for the lands on the other side the Ban, and not much unfitt for the rest of yo^r owne lands.

The dangers of theis troubles haue hendered the setting of land much, and must be more upon some other pportions than o^{rs}. There are yet diu^s out in rebellion in the wooddes, and some tymes light upon passengers and Robb them, and sometimes lighte into the houses and doo many villanyes; the last weeke they toke an Irishman as he was keeping Cattell in the wooddes upon the Mercers' proportion and hanged him with a with in a tree, and 'tis thought for no other cause but that M^r being an Irish man had conformed himself and gone to o^r church. Many outrages are daely put in practise, w^{ch} makes those y^t haue businesse abroad in the country to be very Circumspecte, for the Robbers, w^{ch} are yet out haue given out speeches that if they would take any Englishe of accompt they would haue their pardons or hang them; this causes euerie man to provide so for his owne safety that it drawes a greater charge to them then otherwise had needed, and I feare that my expences will exceed yo^r good Liking, wherefore I desire you all in yo^r Wō^{pps} favor that yo^u would be pleased to appoint me Weeklie or Monethley allowance to yo^r owne contente, for I ptest I hadd rather beare pte of my chardges myself then to deliuer up an accompt of expences w^{ch} should be any way Displeasing to yo^u.

As soone as I haue gott o^r materials in some good forwardness, w^{ch} I hope wilbe shortly, then I will wrete to yo^{ur} Wo^{pps} for a supply of more money by Mr Leates apointment as he did offer, for here will be want of money as soone as the work goes forward. All the money here will hardly satisfy Mr Heywarde; and I beseech yo^u not to lett me want where^{with} to satesfye the workmen, I will not chardge yo^u weth more yⁿ shalbe needfull. So being loath to be tedious for this tyme I humbly take my leaue and rest at yo^r wo^{pps} service*

GEORGE CANNINGE.

Right Worshippfull,

Maie it please yo^u to und^rstande that my last lres to yo^u was by Mr Vincent preacher at Colraine, and nowe being this Saboth come to Colraine I heare of this conveyance w^{ch} doth purpose to goe forward to morrowe morning, and therefore I am enforced to write in some haste so that I cannot write so largelie of yo^r business here and my accompt as I would haue done yf I had more tyme, but thus much I must give yo^u understand that the money w^{ch} did rest in my hands upon my last accompt is almost all disbursed, and yo^r building now begun w^{ch} is not fitt should be neglected nor prolonged, and because I am uncerten how long it wilbe before I shall heare from yo^r wo^{pps} I haue p^esumed to take upp a hundred poundes of Mr Beresfford to be paid p- my Bill of Exchange in London w^{ch} I hope (and do not doubt but) yo^u will see p^ormed; If I had not spoke of it when I did the Fishmongers' agent had had it. I am beholding to Mr Beresforde, f^r he was verie willing to supply my wants in yo^r buseness with it. Nowe the tyme of the yeare is come to follo^w the building of yo^r Castell with all convenient speed, and money must daylie be laid out, wherefore I intreat yo^u not to dislike with me fo^r taking upp this 100^{li} nowe I may haue it, and also I pray yo^u not to be unmindefull to supply yo^r business here wth more as yo^u in yo^r wisdomes doo understand to be needfull. I will in my next lr^es (w^{ch} shalbe p^r the first that I may conveniently send by) write yo^u againe the p^ticulers of my accounts, that yo^u may contynuallee und^rstand howe yo^r money is laid out, but in my former letters I haue earnestlie desired to know whot yo^r wo^{pps} will allow me for my owne expences in yo^r s^rvice p the weeke that I may then p^fect my accompte and send it to yo^u. I p^ecaue that some of my worshippfull freinds in the Companie did some thing dislike the accompts of my charges in my firste ymployment here the last yeare; I feare they would more deslike nowe, and therefore I rather choose to referr it to yo^{ur} owne pleasures then I would offende, nothing doubting but yo^u will consider the troublesomnes of this yeare in theese p^ts w^{ch} cannot be but it must augment my chardges rather then lessen it; but whatsoeur it please yo^u to allow me I beseech yo^u lett me haue yo^r loues with it, and I shalbe highly content.

* No date, but probably written some time in 1614-15.

I am informed (but howe true it is I knowe not) that some in Colraine haue accused me of some thinges to yo^r wopp^s; yf so yo^u may pceaue by my lrēs and accompts sent yo^u heretofore howe untrue the accusation is in pte, and yo^u shall in the end find that all the rest is as false, and therefore I beseech yo^u if any such thing come to yo^u against me, to give no credit to it untill yo^u und^rstande the truth, and if I be faultie lett me find no favour. I see it is so common a practise amongst some men to busie themselues in such matters, that it hathe made me ou^r doubtfull, for I cannot flatter them, nor will I yeild to some thinges w^{ch} is expected from me, w^{ch} makes me to be more subiect to their ill wills and ill wordes, but I doubt not of yo^r kinde censures, untill yo^u find iust cause to the contrarie. And so for this tyme I humbly take my leaue and comitt yo^u all to the ptection of the most Highest, resting euer att yo^r wo^{pp}^s commaund.

GEORGE CANNINGE.

Colraine, the 25th of February 1615.

No. XVI.

*William Hampton, Citizen and Ironmonger.**

Inscription upon a tomb near the chancel door in Leigh churchyard, Essex:—

Here lyeth the Body of William Hampton
Citizin, Iremonger and Marchant Adventerer,
who changed this mortall life the 22 April, 1624.

As Mary mornde to see the stone removde
From the Lord who was her best beloved,
So Mary mornes that here hath laid this stone
Vppon her best beloved husband gone.

The will of the above William Hampton is a mere letter dated at Hamb. [Hamburgh] September 21, 1623, addressed to “Kinde frendes and compers, Mr. Backhouse, Mr. Pell, Mr. Lee.” If he die in his journey going or coming his small means to be divided into three parts, and go to his wife Mary, his son Walter, and daughter Mary, except said wife to have her apparel, rings, and precious stones to herself. Leaves Mr. Pell two bills of Mr. Wade’s and two assurance bills of Mr. Backhouse and Mr. Lee. Owes Thomas Bayley about £20. Prays them sometimes to see to his children and his cousin Mary. Administration granted July 6, 1624, to his relict Mary Hampton.

* Communicated by H. W. King, Esq. Secretary of the Essex Archæological Society.

No. XVII.

The whole Life and Progresse of Henry Walker the Ironmonger.

First. The manner of his Conversation.

Secondly. The severall offences and scandalous Pamphlets the said Walker hath writ, and for which he is now a Prisoner in Newgate.

Thirdly. The forme of the Inditement which is laid against him by the King's Sergeants-at-Law and his learned Counsell.

Fourthly. His Conviction by the Jury.

Fifthly. His Recantation and Sorrow for the publicke wrong he hath done his Majesty and the whole kingdome.

Here are also many remarkable passages concerning the offence and apprehending the said Henry Walker, with a true Relation of his severall escapes and rescues from the hands of Justice, &c.

Collected and Written by John Taylor. Printed at London. 1642.

Walker's Recantation, together with his Life and Conversation.

It is too much apparant to this whole Land or Kingdome (which our Gracious Sovereigne is the Lord's Annoynted over) what and how many and numberlesse Pamphlets, seditious, and scandalous, Libells, impudent, over-bold, impertinent, and sawey Petitions, to the great discontent of his Majesty, the abuse of the High Court of Parliament, and disorder or cause of the too much confusion throughout all his Majesties Dominions have bin disperst.

The cheife or maine stickler in this cause hath bin this *Henry Walker*, of whom I entend to treat in these ensuing lines; and first, to begin with his beginning (as far as I know), the truth is he was an Apprentice to Mr. *Holland*, an Ironmonger in Newgate Market. His time being expired (I know not how or when), he did set up that Trade in divers places of this City of London; but his Trade and he fell at odds one with the other, so that there was a breach betwixt them; and, being there was no reconciliation, they parted, and never mean to come together againe. Then he, having left selling Grydirons, and Gads, with a gadding braine, walk'd, and found out a softer occupation, and, setting up a Booke-seller's Shop, fell to Booke selling—he not having any word of God in his said Shop above the bulke or size of a Horne-booke. In these troublesome times Mr. *Walker* set his wits a worke to compose such things as he supposed would vent or be saleable amongst such people as understood them not, loved contention, or were willing to beleeve any thing that tended to rend or shake the piece of either Church or State; and such (and

no other but such) were all the Pamphlets which he (the said *Walker*) composed, caused to be printed and sold, of which kinds of stuffe it is supposed that he hath written neere 300 several ones, of which number many of them have bin printed 1,500 or a 200 at an Impression, and 100 (at the least) of any one of them, besides some of them have bin printed twice or thrice over, so that there hath not bin fewer than between 4 or 500,000 of such Pamphlets of his dispersed, by which means or doings some hundred of thred-bare scriblers fell to Trade of scandalous Writing and Newes making, and would bee called Poets. Some halfe a yeare (or thereabouts) Mr. *Walker* did set his name to his worthlesse works till at last his name grew odious and contemptible, so that his phlimshams would not sell if people did perceive that they were of his doing. Then hee set out his Rarities namelesse and shamelesse in greater numbers than formerly he had done, so that all the Kingdome or Island of Great *Brittaine*, with the Principallity of *Wales* and Realme of *Ireland*, were embrodered over with Lyes, Libells, and Lice. Nay, these scandalous fooleries (or knaveries) were of such Attractive force and power that they drew at least 500 Vagrants and Vagabonds from all the Shires round about *London*, and they were all suddainly Metamorphisd and Transform'd into wandring Booke-sellers. Every one of them (like apt schollers) had quickly learn'd the Art to Cry, *Will you buy a new Booke; new lye come forth.* This hath past without controlement to the abuse of Church and State, the scandall of the whole Kingdome, the injury to this Honourable City, the raysing of strifes, divisions, and bad opinions in many people of weake capacities and judgements, and to the mighty impeachment and detriment of the Worshipfull Brotherhood of the Stationers, who are at great charges in paying all duties and Taxes, and that now (almost two years) the Bread hath bin eaten out of their mouthes by those Vagrants commonly called Mercuries and Hawkers.

Walker continuing still in this coarse cursed course, his ragged Regiment of Tatterdamallions daily vending and dispersing his pestiferous Pamphlets, at last one night late he was by a Watch in *London* taken for a *Rat*, and carried to the Counter. The next day he was brought before the Right Honourable Sir *Edmond Wright* (then Lord Major), where (upon some occasions) was one *Nathaniel Brown*, a Stationer, whom *Walker* desired to speake a good word for him to the L. Major, to whom Browne answered that he would speake, and speake he did to the purpose, for, when my L. came to examine *Walker* what he was and how he lived, he being not able to give a good account of himself, then Browne began to certifie my Lord of *Walker's* good behaviour in manner and forme following:

My Lord, (quoth he,) I do know this Walker to be an arrant Rascall, an Ironmonger by his Trade, which, though it be a Worshipfull Company, yet it cannot containe him nor he it; but he is a base intruder and a shifting shuffler into the Trade of the Stationers or Booksellers, wherein he unlawfully doth invent, write, print, and scatter all the abusive lyes and bables (or the most part of them) that do bestrow the City and Country; and I do humbly beseech

your Lordship to take some course with him in restraining him from doing any more. Upon these words the Lord Major would have bound Walker to answer at the Sessions; but he, promising to desist and return to his old Trade again, was dismiss, and so for that time got off. Yet for all these promeses Mr. Walker walked on in his collumacious Art and Mystery of Libelling untill at last his old Master, owing him a shame, paid him in his own Coyne thus: He having gotten some notice from some of his Slavonian Hungarian scortes that his Majesty intended to come to London to the Guild-Hall the next day, which his Majesty did, and dined at Sir George Garrett's, knight, and one of the Sheriffs and Alderman of the City (near Aldermary Church), Walker's invention being mounted upon the Altitude of mischief, he plotted and contrived with a printer the said night before to write and print a perrilous Petition to his Majesty, and borrowed the Printer's wives Bible, out of which he tooke his Theame out of the first of Kings, Chap. 12, ver. 16, part of the verse, To your Tents, O Israel. There was writing and printing all night, and all the next day those Libells were scattered, and when his Majesty had dined, and had taken Coach to returne to White-Hall, Walker stood watching the King's coming by amongst the Drapers in Paul's Churchyard, and having one of his Pamphlets in his hand, meaning to have delivered it to his Majesty, but could not come at him by reason of the presse of People, insomuch as Walker (most impudently sawcy) threw it over the folks' heads into his Majesties Coach. The Earl of Essex, being also in the Coach, took it up and kept it till his Majesty came to his Pallace, where he caused it to be read, and, finding it a most seditious thing, the next morning after caused the L. Chiefe Justice of the King's Bench to be sent for, who obediently came to his Majesty, to whom the said Pamphlet was delivered with charge with all diligent speed to send forth Warrants for the taking of Walker and the Printer, in which business there was used such vigilant care that they were both taken that very day and brought before the said L. Chiefe Justice, and, being examined apart, Walker said he wrote it not, but that he bought it of a young Schollar all in black in Westminster Hall, and that it cost him two shillings sixe pence. This was Walker's Confession which he subscribed unto.

But afterwards the Printer was examined and he affirmed that Walker writ it all with his own hand, and for the doing of it made use of his wives Bible in his howse, to which confession the Printer hath also set his hand.

My Lord Chiefe Justice caused both their Mittimusses to be made, whereby they were sent to the King's Bench in Southwark by two officers of good place and trust, in which Prison they remained a week or neere untill it was thought meet to remove them from the King's Bench to Newgate, whereby they might be tryed at the next approaching Sessions, for which purpose they were removed as aforesaid two days before the Sessions; but they taking Boat on the Bankside were landed at Black Friars, where by a Rout or rabble of (little better than) Rebels they were violently taken from their Keepers, rescued, and got away, that there was no finding of them in many weeks search and enquiry. But all these faire warnings could not make Mr. Walker give over writing, lying, and

Libelling (selling scurvy base words for good mony), lodging in by places, holes, and Cellars, till one time he was seene to goe into the house of another usurping Pamphleteere, one *Fisher*, a Barber, an Associate of his; but, as some would have apprehended him, he made use of his heeles, for at that time there was no officer to be found to take him.

From this second escape he fled into *St. Martin's*, whither he was pursued, and where he had a Printer's Presse at worke; but, being not able to recover that house, he got into an Ale-house called the signe of the Castle, the owner of it (as I have been certified) is one *John White*, but from thence he was set free by the disorderly stir and force of some unruly Journiman Shoemakers (who surely knew not what they did); and this was his third escape.

The newes of this caused more and more Warrants to be issued out for his apprehension, and there was such narrow search made for him that he was deprived of all his starting holes, and could sculke no where secure, so that he was faine to veile himself in the disguise of a Minister in a black Cloak pendant to his Ankeles, a spirituall Cassock girt to him with a silke girdle and a Canonick Knot. With this artificall borrowed habit (and some naturall impudence of his owne) he presumed to mount into the Pulpit at *St. Mary Magdalen's* at Bermondsey in Southwark, where he so handled a Text, and made such a preachment, that what with liking and disliking the people were ready to goe together by the eares, at which time an Alderman's man (being curious to heare what stuffe *Walker* would vent) was abused much and beaten a little. All this while his Majesty is justly and highly offended that no order is taken for the suppressing of seditious and scandalous Pamphlets, and in two Messages at several times from his Majesty to both the Houses of Parliament he nominated *Walker's* Pamphlet of *To your Tents O Israel*; and indeed whosoever shall read that Text and consider the mischief it did in the daies of *Rehoboam* the son of *Solomon* in making 10 of the 12 Tribes to fall from the King to *Jeroboam* the son of *Nebat* (they being both wicked kings) may think it a strange piece of Scripture to be spoken, written, or printed in these times under so mild and gracious a King to allienate or estrange the hearts of wavering Subjects from their allegiance.

Well, great enquiry is made night and day, and *Walker* having a house about Moorefeilds he forsakes it and escapes when it was beset for him; from thence he got into the Tower liberty into an Upholsters shop in the Bulwarke; and being heard of, new Warrants being out for him, he was espyed in the said shop by one that knew him and that he knew came to take him, wherefore by the helpe of two women there he violently burst away running towards the Tower Stayers crying, an Arrest! an Arrest! and so got into a Boate offering any gold and silver to be carried away.

Thus stood he in the Boate almost a quarter of an houre, hundreds or multitudes of people standing on the shore on the Tower-wharfe the officers, not daring to fetch him off the water, least they should entrench upon the liberty of the water Bayliffe, so that some would rescue him (amongst whom two seemed to be Lightermen) and doe deserve to have

a reward over the shoulders; others would have him come on Land and yield himself: at last the Officers that were appointed to take him went to Sir John Conniers, Knight, Lieutenant of the Tower, to crave his Command for taking him. Master Lieutenant presently sent his Clarke to the water side, upon whose comming the Boate began to row away with *Walker*; then strait four pair of Oares made after them, who beleagured him on both sides, and with much adoe brought him to Land and into the Tower, where he now remaines expecting his time of Tryall; and let him escape how he can or may it is most certaine that hee hath done more mischiefe by his Pamphletizing seditious scandalous ridiculous Lyes and rayling Libells than one thousand of his heads are worth.

But now to come a little nearer. *Henry Walker*, who is now to be removed by Warrant directed to the Lieutenant of the Tower, which was on Tuesday last being the fifth of this moneth of July to haue the body of this aforesaid *Walker* to be removed to Nuegate and there at the Sessions house in the Old Bailey to have an Inditement framed and drawne up against the said *Henry Walker* for the severall acts which he hath committed in and about London; the true Inditement, being made by the advice of the King's Sergeants and Counsell at Law, was preferred against the said *Walker* on Thursday after being the eighth of the aforesaid moneth; which being read openly in the Court, and *Walker* there present at the Bar pleaded to the said Inditement not guilty, and being asked how he would bee tryed answered by God and his Country, and withall further desired of the honourable Bench that he might first have a Coppy of his Inditement. Secondly that the Judges who were then present with the rest of the honourable Bench that they would be pleased to grant him the liberty, in regard he knew not the Law, that he might have some Counsellor of the Law to plead his cause for him; both which requests were granted to him, which was a great favour. Then the Bench asked *Walker* what time he would requier to make his Answer; then *Walker* desired but till the next day in the morning to make his defence, which was Friday; Friday being come, about ten of the clock the Queen's Attorney and two Serjeants at Law caused the Inditement to be read; which being done, they began to shew & did make it plain how odious the matter was, and how it was a fact of a high nature; first against his Majesty to make him as it were odious to his people: *To your Tents O Israel*; as if the King were a Tyrant, bidding as it were every man to take his Sword and Armour and oppose all Authority whatsoever, obeying no Law but that of ther own humour and will; what can there be more said, but that it was very plaine, but that this *Walker* did by those words labour to instigate and stir up the King's Subjects to a mutiny, and to cause tumults to arise in this Kingdome, nay in the heart of this Kingdome, in the City of London too; not only to teach these words, but to cause them at his owne charge to be printed and to divulge the same through his Majesties Kingdomes; Nor did this *Walker* rest himselfe therewith satisfied, but in an audacious way, and in a bold manner as the King's Majesties passed through the City of London riding in his Coach threw one of them into the very Coach itself and in the very face of the King; what an affront was

this? Can any age paralell it or any Chronicle make mention of the like, and in a Civill Common-wealth; and in a well governed City? I think not: nor is this all, for this *Walker* hath invented and writ divers Pamphlets and other scandalous Bookes, to the great disturbance of his Majesty and of his Leige people, a meere sower of division, an upholder of a new Government, an inventer of a new Doctrine, nay he has become a preacher and a deliverer of this his humour even in the Church, and openly in the Pulpit too, and on the Sunday; drawing after him and seducing poor ignorant people to the very ruin of their soules, if it were possible. This act of his it was done with much venome, malice, bitterness and rankor, considering the time, because the King and his Parliament were then at some difference, who did as much as in him lay to set his Majesty and his subjects together at discord; it was drawne with cunning, and at such a time published that if envy itself had plotted it, it could not have come forth in a more dangerous season. He confessed it was his owne worke & done by night, and the next day by him exposed to sale; it was a foull misdemeanour and it was published with an ill intent. Nay what is this *Walker* not, what wrong hee hath done let his owne conscience, his severall Bookes and Pamphlets which hee hath both written, made and printed them himselve witnesse. Well, the Jury heares the information, the severall pleadings, the severall Witnesses that this *Walker* was the only framer, inventor, publisher, and disperser of that Booke *To your Tents O Israel*; upon which severall Evidences the Jury withdraws themselves (being 12 honest men and of a good rank and quality) to consider of the matter; which being truly weighed and a long time debated and scanned, agreed all in one mind, calleth for *Henry Walker* to the Bar; who being come to deliver their verdict, they all declared him by the voice of their Foreman to be guilty both of the trespasse and the misdemeanour. He was convicted, 1. For writing of it; 2. For the composing of it; 3. For the publishing of it himself at the Printer's house, and receaving money for them. Which done he had nothing to say for himself, nor his Counsell neither, but only he did it not with an ill intent to do any harme, and now he is heartily sorrowfull for it, and begs the King's Mercy and the charitable censure of all men for his rashnesse & over hot zeale, especially of his sacred Majesty, whom he hath most offended; and for his Majesties clemency to him he will ever be bound to pray for him; because his Majesty did give Command that his Inditement should not be put against him for Treason, but onely for a misdemeanour, w^{ch} if it had been preferred for Treason, it might have bin as well found and have cost him his life, as for this fact of misdemeanour, and so I *H. Walker* am heartily sorry, and desire God, his Majesty, and all his Majesties subjects to forgive me, and by my example to forsake these private and secret meetings, or rather conventicles; and so with tears I submit myselfe to the Law, and the punishments whensoever it shall bee denounced and inflicted upon me.*

Dated 12 July 1642.

* Collection of Pamphlets in the Royal Library, Brit. Mus. 12 G. 29, No. 61.

[NOTE.—What amount of veritable history there is in this account given by Taylor we have no means of deciding, since so few of the pamphlets or writings of Henry Walker have come down us; and after a careful perusal of his Petition to Parliament and his sermon from the 7th of Matthew, of the authorship of which there is no doubt, we are compelled to acknowledge that they contain nothing which merits the scurrilous abuse in which his biographer has indulged. Walker was a zealous Puritan, but apparently not a disloyal man; his great aim was to reform the Church, and he had an unbounded reliance on the wisdom and energy of the Parliament as it was then constituted, and hence the tendency of his writings was no doubt calculated to prejudice the Royal cause. The offence for which he was prosecuted will certainly admit of considerable extenuation if we consider the confusion and excitement of the time. Charles had just committed that flagrant act of indiscretion of going with an armed force to the House of Commons to demand the five members who had been impeached for treason; and on the following day, the 5th Jan. 1642, when Walker threw the paper into his carriage, had been into the City in further search of them, and, as Mackintosh informs us, “harangued the Common Council, was feasted by the Sheriffs, and received with marked signs of discontent by the people.”

This circumstance is noticed by Rushworth, who says, “That some people did cry out aloud, Priviledges of Parliament, Priviledges of Parliament!” and he speaks of Walker’s paper “in a way that would lead us to suppose that it contained nothing more than the words, *To your tents, O Israel!*” Taylor calls it in one place a petition, and in another a pamphlet; and again interprets this latter term to signify a book. The application of the word pamphlet may perhaps be extended to all these forms of expression. I have not succeeded in finding this notable document in any of our public libraries, and there is probably no copy of it extant.

The only works of Henry Walker that have come under my notice are the following:—

“1. *Corda Angliæ*, or the General Expression of the Land Moving xxv Particulars to the Honourable Assembly in the High Court of Parliament, That the Church of England may become a glorious Church of God. Printed in the year 1641.”

There is a copy of this petition in the library of the Corporation of London, which I give *in extenso*, as it contains an exposition of Walker’s ideas of Church government, and records the opinion of a large body of the people at that period.

“2. The Sermon of Henry Walker, Ironmonger: Having beene twice Apprehended for writing seditious Pamphlets. Being both times rescued out of the Hands of the Officers. And now preacheth up and downe the City. Matthew, cap. 7, ver. 13, 14.

“*Enter yee in at the strait Gate, for wide is the Gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which goe in thereat.*

“Because strait is the Gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it. London, Printed for J. C. 1642.”

A short discourse of six pages pot quarto, in which there is nothing objectionable, and the cavils of unbelievers are well answered. A copy of this sermon is preserved in the Bodleian Library and another in the British Museum.

“3 A Seasonable Lecture, or a most learned Oration Disburthened from Henry Walker, a most judicious *Quondam* Iron Monger, a late Pamphleteere, and now (too late or too soone) a double diligent Preacher. As it might be delivered in *Hatcham* Barne the thirtieth day of March last *Stylo Novo*. Taken in short writing by *Thorny Ailo*; and now printed in words at length, and not in figures. Printed at London for F. Cowles, T. Bates, and T. Banks. 1642.”

This is an insidious harangue of the worst description, in which the somewhat amusing farrago about Tobit's dog is made a vehicle for disseminating opinions that would subvert all the laws which hold society together. So dissimilar is it to the writings of Walker before noticed, that we might suppose it to be the work of some enemy with a view to render him still more odious in the eye of the law; but the country was now in a state of revolution, and Walker had committed himself to the popular cause.

The following is an extract from this curious document:

“Men and women, male or female, old and young, Boys and Girles, Lads and Lasses, Babes and Children, *Omnium gatherum*; attend to my Text as you shall find it written in the fifth Chapter of the Book of *Tobias* and part of the sixteenth verse.

“So they went forth both and departed, and the dog of the young man went with them.

“Before I enter upon my Text, Beloved, it is correspondent, meet, necessarie and convenient that I do unveile, lay open, discribe, discover and manifest unto you some reasons why, wherefore, upon what causes grounds or reasons, this Dog is mentioned in my Text.

“This portion that I shall administer unto you at this time, I have divided into six parts; first the time when this Dog lived; secondly whose Dog he was; Thirdly whither he went; fourthly what fashion'd or kind of Dog he was; fifthly his demeanour or carriage; and lastly his name. Of all these in order as 3 houres short time and your long patience will permit.”

Then, after some general remarks on the history of Tobit and the leading circumstances of the period in which he lived, he proceeds with his text.

“So they went forth both and departed, and the Dog of the young man went with them.

“Some simple observations might be gathered out of the first word of my text *So*; but it is a matter of *So, so*, and therefore I will passe it over so; yet (Beloved) as wee are men all made of one mold, one proportion and shape, our senses all alike; so it is not lawful that one man should have any power or orthoritie over another, so as they have; but every man ought to be a rule and guide to himself, so that hee should not need to be ruled *So*,

and guided So by other men, for many men desire soveraigntie, superioritie, dignitie, promotion, advancement, preheminnence, domination, sway (or call it what you please), but the truth is (my Brethren) that we are all made alike, So we should equally rule alike and live in such a communitie, that all things should be in common. So that mine is thine and thine is mine, be it what it will, either wife, children, goods, or lands, &c. So that none shall command nor any one obey; and So much shall suffice to be spoken of the word *So*. *So they went forth*.

“*So they went*. It is to be noted that if they had not been sent they would not have went; Beloved, this is an instruction of reproofe to such as will do nothing but what they are bidden, nor go any whither except they be sent or commanded; but those that are industrious will always bee busie in something, though they have no thanks for their pains; it is no matter for that.

“*So they went*: they were sent in a lawfull errand, but that is no rule to us that we should stay till wee be sent; for when should I have been sent to preach? I think never. Therefore, as many zealous Trades-men before mee *went* and thrust themselves into this holy calling, without being sent, So I, having tried trade after trade, hard Iron and Steele, and soft Books and Ballads, have now fallen upon the only common trade of trades to preach, and indeed my zeale was so hot that I had no leasure to stay till I was sent forth; but I, as they (the rest of my brethren), so went forth. I went forth and departed from one calling to another; I went forth and departed from an Ironmonger to be a Book-seller, and I thank the whole Company of *Stationers* they took my kind intrusion into their Societie with more respect than it becomes mee to make boast of; but lately I went forth and departed from that Function, and am Theologically qualified, and if that do not thrive with me I can return to the Book-sellers’ trade againe with as much leave and love as I had before; And thus much shall suffice, satisfie or be enough, or sufficient for the explanation, manifestation, or declaration for your edification of this part of my text, *So they went forth both and departed*.”—The King’s Pamphlets in the British Museum, No. 105, b. 17, pot quarto.

4. There is another work by Henry Walker entered in the catalogue of Sion College, entitled “The Churches Purity; or the Difference between the Churches fame in dark times; and her Settlement in the purest times, &c.” 8vo. Lond. 1654. But there is no copy of this book now remaining in the library.

Henry Walker was made free of the Ironmongers’ Company in 1633-4 by Robert Holland, and we find no further notice of him in their records until the year 1681, by which time it is reasonable to suppose that both his religious and political sentiments had undergone a considerable change, for he was then living at Petersham in security and respect under the patronage of two bishops.—See ante, p. 450 note.

No. XVIII.

Petition of Henry Walker addressed to both Houses of Parliament.

Corda Angliæ:

or

The Generall

Expressions of

the Land.

Moving xxv Particulars to the
Honourable Assembly in the High

Court of Parliament

That the Church

of England may become a glorious

Church of God.

Printed in the year 1641.

To the High and Honourable Assembly in the Upper and lower House of Parliament.

Most noble Senatours:

Whereas many petitions are daily presented before your Honours, some in behalf of their friends, others also for themselves, and all for succour and releefe; their causes are heard in your honourable Assembly, treated on, and according to the truth of the cause so is it releevd. Amongst the rest, may it please your high and honourable Court to deeme a favourable eye on my petition also, put up, not in behalf of my owne particular, nor of one or two friends alone, but in the behalfe of the whole Church, and whatsoever in it your honourable Assembly conceives not fit to grant let it be abortive. Vouchsafe it, most noble Senators, but an eye in her behalfe, and, as your Honours finde that she hath been abused, so releev her. But because, from the highest Cedars to the lowest Lillie in the Church of Christ, all are confident in your proceedings, rejoycing in your high and honourable Assembly before whom I tender my cause, and with the whole Church depend on God and you for a tryall: till when we pray for heavenly wisdom to direct you; and now and then and ever the grace, peace, love, and comfort of the Trinitie to abide with you.

Your poore petitioner in the

behalfe of a distressed

Church,

HEN. WALKER.

Corda Angliæ:

or

The generall expressions of the
Land; moving 25 particulars to
the Honourable Assembly in the
High Court of Parlia-
ment, &c.

I.

Saint Austin against *Permenias*, li. 2, c. 8. *Cyril* of right faith. S. Austin of free will, lib. 3. S. *Ambrose* on Rom. 1. Erasmus, Preacher. Jer. 4, 2. Mica 2, 9. Luke 17, 18. Rom. 3, 7. 2 Cor. 1, 20. Eph. 1, 6. Jam. 4, 1.

That the glory of the Lord may shine forth and be expressed in that fulnesse which he is pleased to discover among us, that the talent of the Lord in our Churches may every where be expressed according to that measure of ability which the Lord vouchsafeth us.

II.

Saint *Ambrose* of Con. of *Aquilina*, *Tertullian* to Scab. S^t Austin's Epistle to *Donatus*, 116, ep. Connc. of Trent, pag. 394. S^t *Austin De Civ. Dei*, lib. 5, cap. 24. 2 Sam. 16, 16. 1 King 1. 2 King 12. 1 Chro. 26, 30. Ezra 10. Psal. 2, 6, and 149, 2. Math. 5, 35. 1 Pet. 2, 13. Rev. 6, 2. Tim. 2, 2: thus as it is Sozom. lib. 2, c. 2. As Solomon and as Constantine were seated in peace and glory in Church and state so did they enjoy happy governments in both.

That the King's Majesty may have a cleare, quiet, peaceable, and happy government over a glorious Church and a flourishing Kingdome, and that such good order be taken herein that all conspirators and treacherous persons whatsoever, whether open or secret, forraigne or domesticke, against his Royall Majesty or against our noble Queene, Prince, or any the Progeny of that Royall Stemme, or against the Church or State, &c.: that such evill persons so affected be in no wise suffered and passed by, but be utterly rooted out and expelled, and that his Majesty may have all the honour and humble obedience from his Subjects as is meet to so excellent and worthy a King.

III.

Cyrill to *Theodosius* Epist. 17, *Tom.* 5. Socrates, lib. 1, cap. 9, of *Constantine*. B. *Jerol's* Epistle on the Councell of Trent. Polido, on *Richard* 2. Councell of London under Hen. 1. Exod. 24, 1. Matt. 21, 23. Acts 4, 5. 1 Tim. 5, 17. 1 Pet. 5, 1. 1 Tim. 6, 1. 1 Tim. 4, 11. John 3, verse last.

That the government of the Church be no more wholly left to Bishops' impious government to bring such scandall as it hath done to Religion, but that there may be lay Elders according to the Primitive Churches, or some other government under the King's Majesty (as the Honourable Assembly shall thinke meet) to assist the Clergy in Ecclesiasticall matters, that so the clergy bee not taken off from their Pulpits as they have been to the great misery of many Congregations under them. And that all Pastors may therefore hereafter perform their office of preaching as they ought to doe to the people's edification and comfort, feeding the flock of Christ.

IV.

Authen. titul. 133. Counc. of Trent, lib. 2, p. 249. Hil. on Mat. 25. Canon Gregory, lib. 4, Epist. 38. Eusebius of preparation, lib. 7. Corn. Bittonto in the chap. of Trident. Councell of Trent, lib. 8, p. 735. 2 Pet. 3, 6. Math. 10, 24. Math. 17, 18. 1 Pet. 5, 3. Math. 11, 1. Mark 3, 8 and 14. Acts 10, 42. Rom. 15, 20. Gal. 1, 16.

That the Bishops be henceforth preaching Ministers and not any more lifted up to such lordly hierarchy as they have beene heretofore: that they may be wholly taken off from temporall matters and reduced onely to the ministry of the Word, the Sacraments, and Prayer, and such like offices of the ministeriall function as are warrantable and according to the word of God.

V.

Can. Apost. ch. 5. *Sim.* on the Church, pag. 264. His. Magd. cent. 3, ch. 10. *Comen Func. in Chron* lib. 6. *Jerom. Catal. Scrip. eccl.* Theod. lib. 4, ca. 22. Councell. Trent. pag. 250. Psal. 5, 16. Pro. 27, 1. Pro. 24, 18. Isay 42, 10. Ezekiel 13, 18. Hosea 4, 6. Mal. 2, 7. Mach. 5, 15. Luke 10, 2. Acts 20, 28. 1 Pet. 5, 2. S. Hierom saith in his 84 Epistle to Eustochius that there are some proud Priests who are made Deacons and Ministers for no other end but that they may have liberty to shew themselves pleasant before women; and such men's care is all upon their apparell that it may be trim and sweet, that their shooes sit spruce to their feet, that the haire of their head be finely wrinkled and curled, and that their fingers may glister with gold rings. Such men, (saith the Father,) when you see them, you may rather judge them bridegrooms or wooers, than Priests or men of the Clergy.

That every Congregation in the Kingdome of England may be furnished with an Orthodox preaching Minister that may preach constantly and truly the Doctrine of the Lord Jesus Christ; and that moreover no Minister have the charge of more than one Parish under him; and that no Congregation may bee compelled to entertain an unable or ungodly Minister against their wills; and that no Pastor being set over any Congregation bee suffered to live idly, but may be compelled to expresse his paines in the ministry constantly as a faithful Pastor of Jesus Christ.

VI.

Socrat. Eccl. His. lib. 2, cap. 38. Joseph. Ant. lib. 20, cap. 2. Euseb. lib. 5, cap. 11. Platin. in vita Lucii. Euseb. lib. 2, cap. 11. Irenæus contra Val. lib. 5. Deut. 5, 32. 15, 3. Mark 7. 1 Sam. 15, 22. Levit. 10, 1. Jer. 5, 31. Hosea 9, 15. Matth. 8. Col. 13, 8. 1 Pet. 4, 11. 2 John 16.

That no Minister whatsoever may bee suffered to teach or preach any doctrine grounded onely upon the bare opinions of men except he can also prove it so to be apparently evident by the Word of God. And that neither the Minister nor people may be oppressed with the observance of such traditions of men which are repugnant to the Word of God.

VII.

Councell of Towers, canon 37 and 38. Basil on 58 Psalm. Cyprian on the Lord's Prayer. Councell of Arles. Councell of Trent, pag. 574. Ambrose on 1 Cor. 1. 14 Aug. in Christian Doctrine, lib. 4, cap. 10. 1 Kings 13, 6. 2 Chron. 11, 26. 1

That there be no such disorderly and interrupted kind of praying as is used in the Church Liturgy but that the Pastor or Minister only pray aloud in a decent and orderly manner to the people's capacity as the mouth of the Congregation, not being interrupted, the people

1 Cor. 14, 16. Acts 14, 21. Neh. 1, 6. Rom. 14, 13. Num. 11, 2. 2 Kings 16, 17. Ezra 10, 1. Acts 20, 36, and 21, 5. Jam. 5, 18. 1 Chron. 16, 36. Neh. 5, 13. Neh. 8, 6. Psal. 41, 13.

silently joining with him that so they may pray in spirit and in truth together and that thereby their affections may be the more elevated, assenting thereto with the word *Amen* or the like expression without disturbance, as the custom is when the Minister prayes one thing the people they interrupt him and pray for something else, who should rather give their assent to that which the Pastor or Minister prayeth for with *Amen* or the like expression.

VIII.

Council of Trent. Origen, 3 Hom. on Jeremiah. Joseph. Antiq. lib. 8, cap. 11. Ruff. lib. 2, ca. 9. Theod. lib. 5, cap. 8. Origen on Matth. 25. Hom. Cypr. treatise of the simplicity of Prelates. Amb. on 1 Cor. 7. Hosea 9, 15. Psal. 31, 6. Matt. 23, 4. Acts 15, 10. Col. 12, 8. Tit. 1, 13. 1 Pet. 4, 11. Mach. 25. The Prelates which are so in love with ceremonies may thinke upon that story of the Devill in *Josephus*, who came amongst the Bishops with his fine sleeves, rochet and everything as compleat as any amongst them, to the wonder and astonishment of the beholders.

That the Ministers of Christ may not be compelled to superstitious bowings or to wearing of the Surplesse, Tippet, &c. or to observe any other superstitious ceremony which Jesus Christ never imposed upon them. And that there be no Courts allowed to have power to binde men's consciences to the observance of such things as are not onely not manifest in God's word but contrary to the same, which hath beene a great burden to the Church of God.

IX.

Councell of Trent, pag. 265. Council of Arles. *Ignatius* in his Epistle to *Jerome*. Calvin on Rom. 12. *Bezar* on Rom. 12. Eph. 4, 11. 1 Tim. 5, 17. 1 Pet. 5, 1. Acts 46, 47. Mal. 3, 16. Heb. 13, 4. Acts 4. Eph. 4. Galat. 3, 5.

That the faithfull and painfull Ministers of the word of God may be reverently respected, and that the people doe diligently heare and attend them, and bee not suffered in anywise to scandalise them, nor have power to depose them or put them out whom before they made choice of by a free consent, except upon just cause and such prooffe as shall apparently manifest that they are such as ought to bee deprived by the word of God, but otherwise to respect them as such who have the charge and are the overseers of their souls.

X.

Councell of Calen. can. 13. Speed, Chron. pag. 88. Euseb. cap. 6, lib. 9. Theod. lib. 1, cap. 29. Socrates, lib. 1, cap. 21. Sim. on the Church, pa. 282; his Magd. Cent. 4, chap. 10. *Ambrose*, *Hom.* de Basilie tradent. Simson on the Church, pa. 564. Councell of Arles, 26 Article. 2 Cor. 12, 21. Psal. 89, 32. Mat. 5, 45. 1 Cor. 15, 33. John 6, 16. 2 Cor. 10, 8. Gal. 6, 1. Titus 3, 10. Mat. 13, 29. John 12, 6. 1 Cor. 15, 33. Isay 59, 2. Rom. 8, 35. Matth. 16, 18. John 9, 22. 2 Cor. 2, 8. How necessary this reformation is let all men judge who know the proceedings and censures of Master Barton, Master Priinne, and Doctor Bastwicke, &c.

That the oath *ex officio* be so overthrown that it may never rise again to exact as it hath done in the Prelates' Courts, extorting upon men's concealed thoughts, molesting innocent causes by secret suggestions; and that all Courts shall henceforth proceed against onely such crimes as are evident to be sins by the Word of God, and made manifest either by the confession of the party himself, without an oath or the wnesse of honest and sufficient testimony by an oath; and that every person accused shall bee heard without partiality or injustice; to speake freely what he can for himself in any matter or cause whatsoever shall bee objected against him.

XI.

Imp. his. 99. Justin Apol. 2. Theodoret. lib. 2, cap. 4. Bernard de Conf. lib. 25. Cyprian Epist. 1, 4 and 9, lib. 22. Peter Martyr Conn. Places, part 4, cap. 5. Council of Trent, p. 813. Peter Mar. com. pla. p. 51. Deut. 13, 5. Gen. 3, 23. Eph. 5, 11. 2 John, verse 10. Rom. 9, 3. Matth. 18, 17. Jer. 51, 16. Eph. 5, 11. Rom. 16, 17. Gal. 1, 8. Acts 20, 28. Acts 1, 15. Gal. 6, 1. Titus 3, 10. Rom. 16, 17. Acts 20, 28. John 12, 6.

That no Ecclesiasticall officer may proceed to penance or excommunicate any offender for his crime after he shall freely acknowledge the same by professing hearty repentance if the crime be private, or a public acknowledgement and confession with protestation of penitency if the offence be notorious, it being the office of the civill Magistrate to doe the rest. Yet if such offenders be obstinate, and will not be persuaded to penitency, he who shall so continue an heretick may be excommunicated, yet not without the consent of the whole Congregation in the publike assembly, and then to leave them to God and the further punishment of the civill Magistrate; yet to labour in the tender bowels of mercy to bring them into the Church againe by repentance, and not to suffer (if it be possible) the weake brethren to perish.

XII.

Socrates. lib. 2, cap. 7. Sozom. lib. 3, cap. 7. Ambros. Hom. de Basilic. traden. Council of Trent, lib. 2, p. 161 and 167. Council of Arles, art. 32. Rom. 13, 1 and 3. 1 Pet. 2, 14. Gen. 9, 16. John 19, 10, 11. The Canon of the Council of Towers doth exhibit all Consistories and Judgement seats and secular matters not onely out of the Church, but so far commits them to the civil Magistrate, that they suffered them not in the very porch of the church.

That all the Ecclesiasticall officers, of what order or degree soever they be in the Church, may be liable to the punishment of temporall Magistrates, as well as the lay people, and that not only for whoredome, drunkennesse, swearing, and the like crimes, but that it may be lawfull also for the temporall Magistrate to punish them for abuses in their Ecclesiasticall offices.

XIII.

In the third Council of Carthage, canon 47. In the Council of Chalons, canon 47. Saint Chrysostome on 2 Cor. hom. 3. S. Austin of the Trinity, lib. 3, cap. 11. Ambrose of the Incarnation of our Lord, cap. 3. Psal. 1, 19, 105. Hosea 6, 7. Luke 16, 20. Marke 10. Acts 10, 4. Rom. 9, 12.

That no part of the Apocrypha bee appointed to be read in the Church Liturgy as it useth to be, notwithstanding many chapters in the canonicall Scriptures which are never read; that therefore onely the canonicall Scriptures may be read in Churches. And moreover, that it be so ordered that the whole canonicall Scriptures may be appointed to bee read through once every yeare if not expounded also.

XIV.

Council of Trent, lib. 7, p. 669. Tertull. against Marcion. lib. 4. Basil of the holy Ghost. Saint Cyprian of Christ's baptism. Rufin. lib. 1, ca. 14. Ambrose of Sacram. lib. 1. Austin on John, treatise 80. Hag. 2, 12. Matth. 3, 11. John 3 5. Rom. 4, 9. 1 Cor. 10, 1. Eph.

That the people may not bee constrained in the Sacrament to any particular gesture or outward Ceremony, nor meet with such disturbance as some have done at that very time about outward superstition and vain trifles. That all such who being in the Church come to the Sacrament prepared may be admitted without disturbance. And that

5, 25. 2 Pet. 3, 21. Rom. 4, 11. 1 Cor 10, 16. Tit. 3, 5. Saint Austin in his Epistle to Bonifacius, 23 Ep. We say, saith he, on Easter day, this day Christ rose from death, whereas we know that it was many hundred years since that he arose from death, yet wee do not herein speake lyes when wee so speake because every one knows that wee call the day so by a similitude to the day wherein the thing was done which by the course of the yeare is a like day; so wee say such things were done this day or that day for the celebration of the Sacrament, when, as we know, both the day and the thing itself was long since. Was Christ offered any more but once? and he offered himself, so that the outward things in the Sacrament are not very Christ, but the Sacrament or similitude of his death, &c.

the Ministers may be restrained from the vaine adoration of the Sacrament by bowing, which many use to the great dishonour of Almighty God, making an idoll of the bread and wine given to us for a sacrament ordained by Christ, not to be adored as a God or idoll, but used as a Sacrament. And that the Communion Table may never any more be altered or called an altar or set up otherwise, but stand as a Table in the Church according to Christ's institution. And that the Crosse in Baptisme be no more tyed to the Church, nor any such like Popish Ceremonies or circumstances, as the childe promising and answering in the godfathers and godmothers, in itselfe as it were, as if the Ghost of the childe had at that time being in them. That all such popish rites and superstitions may be reformed.

XV.

Sozomen, lib. 7, cap. 23. Ruffin. lib. 1, ca. 8. Socrates, lib. 1, cap. 17. Theod. lib. 1, cap. 18. Amb. de Obit. Theodor. Magd. hist. cent. 8, cap. 9. Exod. 20, 4. Pasal. 115, 4. Isay 42 8. 1 Cor. 5, 11. 2 Cor. 6, 6. It is lamentable to consider the lying fables and tales which the Jesu-ites make the simple people believe of Crucifixes and Candles, &c.; amongst the rest, how abominable is that fable which they declare and tell the people of a wicked fellow who never did any good deed in all his life, save onely once he offered a candle to the Virgin *Mary*, for which, as their lying fable saith, when he was in hell afterwards hee cryed to the Virgin *Mary* to help him, and shee hearing of him returned him his candle again, with the which he fought with the Devils and drove them all away and rid himself of them.

That all Crucifixes, Candles, Tapers, and Images bee removed out of our Churches, and all Idolatry, and such like vaine worship, that so the Church of England may become so glorious a Church, when she shall be void of all Popish shadowes and ceremonies, using no other expressions or gestures of the body save onely such whereby the body expresth that which is in the minde.

XVI.

Councell of Toledo, canon 52. Iren. Saint Augustin on the Prophet Hagg. Luke 10, 2. Matth. 25. 1 Tim. 3, 1. Isay 58, 4. Isay 56, 10. Hosea 4, 6. Rom. 10, 15. This would be a meanes to keepe many unable schollers (who are very unfit for the Ministry) out, that such as bee received into orders may be knowne to bee able to divide the word aright.

That such who are studious in Divinity, and have not received (as yet) the orders of the Ministry (holding no herisie nor schismaticall doctrine, but such as is sound and orthodox, and have a good report,) may be suffered to preach before a Congregation for the tryall and exercise of their abilities, to the great satisfaction and prooffe on either part: albeit they exercise or meddle not with any other part of action of the ministeriall function, save onely praying and preaching, untill such time they shall be received into orders.

XVII.

Councell of Arles, 4. Councell of Toledo, 37 canon. Austin in 42 Sermon to the brethren in the Wilderness. Hierom. on Levit. distinct. 36. 1 Cor. 9, 14. Luke 10, 7. 1 Tim. 5, 18. James 5, 4. Pro. 16, 26. Col. 4, 12. Amos 8, 13. In the Councell of Rheme the Ministers quiet pay was ordered to be preceisely done, can. 38.

That every allowed Pastor and Minister of God's word may have sufficient maintenance settled upon them in such a forme as none can deprive them of it, neither in part nor in whole, or at any time force them to sue for it, and so bee interrupted from their studies and Pulpits to follow the Law, but that they may have it so settled upon them that they may receive it without trouble; and that all such of them who, dying, shall leave behind them wife or children of honest and good report may (in case they should want) be provided for.

XVIII.

Councell of Arles, Art. 10. Article. Evag. lib. 3, cap. 9. Ruff. lib. 2, cap. 21. Chrys. hom. on Matth. Hosea 4, 6. Ezek. 34, 2. Luke 12, 42. One observes well: he that will be a Minister (saith Haymo on Timothy. 5 chapter,) must have three things in him: First, that he be of a good Religion; Secondly, that he be of a good life and conversation; Thirdly, that he be able to exhort with wholesome doctrine and to reprove the gainsayers thereof.

That none be admitted into the order of the Ministry but onely such who are able to preach and expound the Scriptures, whereby they may discharge the office of a Minister, to the carefull overseeing and feeding of the flocke.

XIX.

Councell of Toledo, the 6 and 5 canon. Councell of Arles, 14 Article. Councell of Toledo 9, and can. 1. Rom. 2, 22. Acts 2, 4. 2 Cor. 8, 3. The 37 Canon of the Councell of Rhemes is utterly against those deceitfull withdrawing and converting of the Church treasury to their owne benefit.

That some course be taken for the poore other then that hath been, whereby in many places and parishes the Churchwardens have by sacriledge spent that upon themselves which did belong to the poore of the Church and converted it to great benefit for themselves whilst the poore have had very little of it or benefit by it; they have made themselves richer by making the Church treasury poorer; that therefore order may be taken that they may often render an account what they have received, and how such treasure is disposed on in every particular.

XX.

Councell of Chalons, 50 canon. Austin, epist. 162 and 166. Councell of Arles, 16 Article. Austin, Council, epist. 86. Councell of Ments, canon 37. 2 Chron. 2, 4. Lam. 1, 7. Ezekiel 20. Isa. 56, 4. Ezek. 22, 8. Hosea 2, 11. The Councell of Arles permits neither markets, Justice Courts, nor labouring on the Sabbath day, as it is in the 16 Article of the

That no water-man may row on the Sabbath day, as many do make a practice of it, no Carrier travell on that day, no Taverne or Alehouse may entertaine any company on that day to drinke or revell, but onely such strangers and travellers as they have entertained, and to them onely as diet and lodging, not to drinke and carouse nor receive any company who come of purpose for jollity, drinking-

said Counsell. Infinite are those examples which might bee alledged of God's judgements which have fallen upon families, Towns, Cities, and whole Kingdomes for neglect herein, as is manifest in the Theatre of God's judgements, the Practice of Piety, Eusebius, with divers Chronicles and bookes besides.

matches, merriment, and the like, whereby the holy Sabbath hath beene much polluted. That no Applemonger, Chandler, Barber, Sempster, Shoomaker, Tailor, or any other trade or occupation whatsoever may be admitted to trade or to have any employment in or about their vocation on the Sabbath day, save onely such offices who belong to the Church, to the poore, to the sicke, or the like, which for piety ought not, or for charity could not bee done before or after the Sabbath to prevent the doing of it then; but that no sports or pastimes, no common trading for unconstrained uses nor Courts of judicature nor any unnecessitated temporall employments and practices be permitted or suffered on that day to be done, nor in any part or hour thereof neither before, in, or after the time of the generall duties in the assembly of the Church.

XXI.

Sozom. lib. 2, cap. 2. Soerat. lib. 1, cap. 18. Euseb. de vita Constantin, lib. 4. Levit. 4, 15. Num. 14, 1. 1 Kings 8, 14. Ezra 2, 14. Neh. 7, 66. Job 30, 28. Neh. 5, 13. Psal. 82, 1. Acts 13, 43. Mach. 2, 5. Levit. 5, 10. 1 Cor. 1, 2. Revel. 2, 3. Revel. 12, 1. Phil. 2. Math. 18, 17. 1 Cor. 14, 34.

That what company or assembly soever are tolerated in the kingdome, yet that all his Majesties subjects in the kingdome who are able and may doe come to the assembly and congregation in the Church on the Sabbath day, both morning and evening, and there joyne with the assembly during all the time of the exercises of the Church, that so the whole congregation may all partake of those glorious ordinances which shall bee used in the Church to the glory of God and the comfort of their own soules.

XXII.

Saint Ambrose of Virgins, lib. 4. Austin of Relig. tom. 1, chap. last. Deut. 5, 9. Cor. 10, 5. Gal. 5, 20. 1 John 5, 21. Deut. 4, 15. Exod. 32, 8. Father Latimer saith in his second sermon before King Edward (speaking how the Romish Bishop stood out so stiffly to bring in popery and settle it in the Church of England) the Bishop of Rome (saith he) sent him a Cardinalls hat for his labour, but (saith he) he should have had a Tiburne tippet, a halfpenny halter, and all such proud prelates. These Romish trumpery (saith he) never brought good into England.

That Popery and all the reliques thereof may be utterly rooted out of our Churches and pure Religion settled and established.

XXIII.

Councell of Towers, 11 canon and 16 canon. 1 Tim. 3, 5. 3 John 6. Acts 19, 37. 2 Chron. 11, 28. Me-

That all Popish bookes, hereticall and schismaticall bookes, all unjust and scandalous pamphlets, which by due examination are found so to

nander was a man so delighted with wanton bookes that he writ himselfe 80 bookes of love, and in the end grew outrageous in the love of women.

be; all vaine and ungodly bookes, ballads, love-songs, and lascivious bookes and vaine pamphlets may be called in, and no more such may be ever tolerated hereafter, or dispersed either in print or in manuscript; which vaine bookes, ballads, and pamphlets have taken deeper impression upon the hearts of many thousands to draw them to love and delight in those actions of sin into which they have beene seduced by reading of them.

XXIV.

Counsell of Towers, the 11 canon and 16 canon. Counsell of Trent, pag. 574. 1 Tim. 3, 5. 3 John 6. Acts 14, 37. 2 Cor. 11, 28. Is it not a miserable thing that such men who are very ignorant in the Scripture and in the worship of God, whose whole life is spent in idle songs, in taverns and wanton company, who understand very little or no divinity at all, who are neither able to preach nor to expound the Scriptures, shall be entertained into the Church whilst honest and sound ministers are in want.

That the revenues of Cathedralls be employed to better purposes, and not wasted upon pipers, dancing-masters, drunken and deboist fellowes, and such as are no way beneficiall or advantageous to the Church of Christ, to the State, nor to the bodies or souls of any members of the Church or State; but that it may bee employed on such and in such a manner, whereby the Church of God may be bettered thereby.

XXV.

Theodoret in lib. 5, ca. 20. Soocrates, lib. 1, cap. 1, and lib. 3, cap. 18. Heliopolus Judea Ruff. lib. 2, cap. 20. Sozom. lib. 2, cap. 2. Jer. 9, 24. 1 Cron. 1, 31. 2 Cron. 10, 17. Exod. 33, 18. Joh. 1, 14, and 2, 11. 2 Kings 8, 11.

That in all things all care possible may be taken that the Church of England may become a glorious Church.

No. XIX.

An Act for Reversing the Judgment in a Quo Warranto against the City of London, and for Restoring the City of London to its antient Rights and Privileges.

A.D. 1689, 2^o Gul. & Mar. c. 8.

So much of this Act as refers to the Companies of London provides as follows:—

And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that all and every of the severall Companies and Corporations of the said City shall from henceforth stand and be incorporated by such Name and Names and in such sort and manner as they respectively were at the time of the said Judgment given, and every of them are hereby restored to all and every

the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rights, Titles, Estates, Liberties, Powers, Privileges, Precedences, and Immunities which they lawfully had and enjoyed at the time of giving the said Judgment; and that as well all Surrenders, as Charters, Letters Patents, and Grants for new incorporating any of the said Companies, or touching or concerning any of their Liberties, Privileges, or Franchises made or granted by the said late King James or by the said King Charles the Second, since the giving of the said Judgment, shall be void, and are hereby declared null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever: Provided, nevertheless, That noe person or persons shall be in any wise prosecuted, sued, impeached, or molested for any Cause or Thing by him or them lawfully acted or done in pursuance of any such Charters, Letters Patents, or Grants.

Provided also, nevertheless, and it is hereby further enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, That all Leases, Terms, and Estates made or granted by any of the said Companies since the giving of the said Judgment for just and valuable Considerations, and whereupon the old accustomed yearly Rents or more are reserved, shall stand and be of the same force and effect as if the same had beene made or granted by the said severall Companies as hereby restored, and the said respective Companies and their successors shall have the benefit and advantage of all Rents, Reservations, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauses, and Agreements in all and every such Lease or Grant contained, and the like remedy therefore, as if the same Grants and Leases had beene made by the said respective Companies as now restored, and the said Rents, Payments, Conditions, Covenants, Clauses, and Agreements had beene made payable, reserved, covenanted, and agreed to or with them respectively.

Provided alsoe and bee it enacted, That all and every person and persons who at any time since the said Judgment have beene admitted into the Freedoms or into the Liveryes of the said Companies according to the Usages and Customs of the said City and their respective Companies shall be and enjoy all the Rights and Priviledges of a Free man and of a Livery man to all intents and purposes as if they had beene admitted before the said Judgment.

Provided always and be it enacted by the authoritie aforesaid, That this present Act of Parliament shall be accepted, taken, and reputed to be a Generall and Publick Act of Parliament, of which all and every the Judge and Judges of this Kingdome in all Courts shall take notice on all Occasions whatsoever as if it were a publick Act of Parliament relating to the whole Kingdome, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

No. XX.

Sir Robert Geffery, Knight.

In the Church of St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch-street, there is a monument to the memory of this worthy citizen with the following inscription:—

In the chancell is intered y^e Body of S^r Robert Geffery, Kn^t & Alderman, some time since Lord May^r of this City of London, President of y^e Hospitalls of Bridewell and Bethlem, an excellent Magistrate and of exemplary charity, virtue, and goodness, who departed this life the 6th day of Feb^y 1703, and in the 91st year of his age. And also the body of Dame Percilla his wife, daughter of Luke Cropley, Esq. who deceased y^e 26th of October 1676, and in the 43 year of her age.—Arms, Argent, ten billets sable, on a chief of the second a lion passant guardant or, langued gules.*

No. XXI.

Biographical Notice of the Family of Hodgkinson.

There is an inaccuracy in the account of this family, page 501 *ante*, which has occurred from the interposition of the second marriage between the first marriage and its issue, and also an omission and error in the name of the second wife.

Thomas Hodgkinson of Snow-hill, London, wholesale Druggist, and Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1835, and again in 1838, was born the 18th May 1783, and

* The arms on this monument are painted incorrectly. In 1676, the year of his shrievalty, Sir Robert obtained from Sir Edward Bysshe, Clarenceux, a grant of arms, which are blazoned as follows:—Argent, six billets sable, on a chief of the second a lion passant or, langued and armed gules; and for his crest, on a helmet and wreath of his colours a lion's head erased or, billetté sable, mantled gules, and doubled argent. Vide Addit. MS. Brit. Mus. No. 5533, fol. 129.



Previous to the grant of this coat Sir Robert Geffery bore . . five billets in saltier . . . a label throughout of three points . . . impaling . . on a chief . . three owls for Cropley. Crest, out of a mural crown . . a lion's head . . as appears by his seal appended to a conveyance of land in the possession of the Ironmongers' Company. See *ante*, page 569.

The Cropleys of Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Clerkenwell, Middlesex, bore, Argent, on a chief gules three owls of the field.

was the son of Sampson Hodgkinson of Norton Lees, in the county of Derby, born in 1748, and grandson of Thomas Hodgkinson, who was born the 5th of October 1713.

Mr. Hodgkinson married first Ann, relict of Captain A. Bissell, R.N. and daughter of John Eykyn, Esq. who died 25th December 1813, and was buried at St. Sepulchre's, London; and secondly *Eliza Harriott*, widow of *William Durham*, Esq. By his first wife he had issue two sons, Charles Eykyn Hodgkinson, R.N. who died on board H.M.S. Conway 11th Sept. 1840, on the coast of China; and Thomas Hodgkinson, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Justice of the Peace for the borough of Portsmouth, and at the present time (1868-9) Master of the Ironmongers' Company. He married Jane, second daughter of Charles Wright, Esq. of the India House, by whom he has issue Charles Thomas Farquhar Hodgkinson, Lieutenant R.N., Fanny Maude Jane, Edward Western, Edith Mary Ellen, Harry Stuart Bruce, and Mary Georgina.—Arms, see *ante*, p. 501.

No. XXII.

Pedigree of Canning, page 544 ante.

There is a typographical error in this pedigree, the line of descent from John Solmon and Matilda his wife having been carried to Thomas Canning, instead of to Agneta or Margaret his daughter; it should read thus:

Joh'es Solmon t'p'e Hen. 4th, de Foxcote=Matilda, filia et hæres Simonis le Marshall
jure uxoris. de Foxcote.
Thomas Canning of Foxcote=Agneta or Margaret.

No. XXIII.

Pedigree of Howard.

Mr. Stanley Howard, who was Master of the Ironmongers' Company in 1821, is said (in page 498) to have been the first of his *family* who held communion with the Church of England. It would be more correct to say that he was the first in his own immediate line of descent who is known to have held communion with the Church of England.

At page 608, for Ann ux. Captain Bolton, R.N. read Ann-Elizabeth; her sisters were Caroline, Mary, Lucy, Emma, Isabella, and Sarah.

The complexity of the ducal pedigree of Howard has been frequently noticed by antiquaries and genealogists; and the subject has recently been largely discussed by Mr. H. Kent Staple Causton in an interesting work, entitled "The Howard Papers," from which, however, we can only give the following extract:—

"With so many years behind him duke Edward's personal knowledge embraced the whole time essential to the purpose of the proposed inquiry. It must rarely, indeed, happen that a man, having so vast a power at command under similar circumstances, with a single object in view, could have the like probable means of knowledge for exercising it with legal propriety. All the persons had been living within the period of his youth or manhood from whom an intervening heir might have been derived, yet it has been stated that there are several scions of the noble stock unsatisfactorily disposed of, whence a male representative would have been entitled to his honours in preference to the settlement made by the duke. Let us view the facts.

"If duke Edward* in 1767, with his own personal knowledge and the assistance at his command, had sat down to examine the branches of his family tree, he would have retraced his descent to the issue of Henry Frederick Earl of Arundel, who died in the year 1652, and the lady Elizabeth Stuart. Besides three daughters, the children of that marriage were nine sons, of whom: 1. Thomas was restored to the ducal honours, and died unmarried; 2. Henry, heir to his brother, married two wives, and had issue by both; of the first marriage the duke himself was the last male representative. By the second marriage, however, there were four sons, all summarily disposed of in the family pedigree as having died unmarried or without male issue, and the representative is retraced to the other sons of the common ancestor Henry Frederick of Arundel in succession.

"Talbot, Edward, and Francis, the fifth, sixth, and seventh sons, are represented to have died unmarried. P. 344."

* He was born in the year 1685, and died in 1777.

ERRATA.

Page 35, line 11, *for* William Hill *read* William Mill. There are also several other typographical errors in the orthography of this article, not important enough to require particular notice.

1886.

A RECORD

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF

THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY,

On the occasion of the Presentation of the Freedom to

SIR SAMUEL DAVENPORT, K.C.M.G.

Assistant Executive Commissioner for South Australia, at the Royal Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

At a General Court held at Ironmongers' Hall on the 15th June, 1886, the Master, JOHN WARREN, Esq., moved, "That, in order to testify the high estimation in which this Company holds the good relations existing between the United Kingdom and her Colonies, and especially to commemorate the opening of the Royal Colonial and Indian Exhibition, this Court doth desire to confer the Freedom of the Company upon SIR SAMUEL DAVENPORT, a distinguished Representative of the Colony of South Australia;" which motion, being seconded by the Senior Warden, John Nicholl, Esq., was carried unanimously; and the Clerk was directed to communicate this resolution to Sir Samuel Davenport, and to request his acceptance of the Freedom; and, if accepted, to ascertain if Sir Samuel would attend the Court on Master's Day to be admitted.

The standing order having then been suspended by a unanimous vote John Birkett, Esq., moved, "That the Copy of his Freedom, illuminated on Vellum, be presented to Sir Samuel Davenport, in a Casket of Iron to be made at a cost not exceeding twenty-five guineas;" which motion, being seconded by Hall Rokeby Price, Esq., was carried unanimously.

At a Court of Confirmation on the 21st July, 1886, the Clerk read the following letter from Sir Samuel Davenport :—

“ 39, BROMPTON CRESCENT, S.W.

19th June, 1886.

“ *To* R. C. ADAMS BECK, ESQ.

“ DEAR SIR,

“ I beg to acknowledge the favour of your letter of the 17th inst. covering a Resolution passed by the Court of your Worshipful Company to the effect that, in testimony of their estimation of the existing good relations between the United Kingdom and her Colonies, and in commemoration of the opening of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London, they pay me the very high compliment of conferring on me, as a Representative Colonist, the Freedom of their Worshipful Company. In reply, will you state that I accept most gratefully the honour tendered ; that I am sure the manifestation of their feelings of friendship will be greatly appreciated by all the Colonies ; and that I venture to think, as I ardently hope, a closer union will yet find practical shape to our mutual advantage, and but rightful development of the British Empire, in true bonds of Union based on a felt community of good will, honour, and interest.

“ Please instruct me at what hour, on the 21st July, I should be in attendance ?

“ I am, dear Sir,

“ Yours very truly,

“ SAML. DAVENPORT.”

The Clerk having reported that he had requested Sir Samuel Davenport to attend at 3 o'clock, the Court appointed the late Master, John Warren, Esq., and Stephen William Silver, Esq., to receive him.

Mr. Warren introduced Sir Samuel Davenport to the Court, which rose to greet him. The Clerk, (having first put the usual enquiry whether he was Free of any other Livery Company, and receiving a reply in the negative,) then administered to Sir Samuel Davenport the Declaration of a Freeman.

The Master, JOHN NICHOLL, ESQ., thereupon presented Sir Samuel Davenport with a copy of his Freedom, illuminated on Vellum, as follows :—

“Ironmongers’ Company.—Sir Samuel Davenport, of Beaumont, near Adelaide, in the Colony of South Australia, Knight, Knight Commander of the Most distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Assistant Executive Commissioner for South Australia to the Royal Exhibition of the Products, Manufactures, and Arts of the Colonial and Indian Dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having first made the usual declaration, was at a Court of Confirmation held on this the 21st day of July, 1886, admitted to the Freedom and enrolled in the Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers of London: in testimony of his personal merit and distinguished services in South Australia, and also of the high esteem in which the good relations existing between the United Kingdom and her Colonies are held by the Ironmongers’ Company, and in commemoration of the opening of the Royal Exhibition.

“As witness the Common Seal of the Company hereto affixed, attested by the signatures of the Master, Wardens, and Clerk, in the Fiftieth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

“JOHN NICHOLL, *Master.*

EDWIN LAWRENCE, }
HENRY MAUDSLAY, } *Wardens.*

R. C. ADAMS BECK, *Clerk.*”¹

The Master, on presenting the Freedom, thus addressed Sir Samuel Davenport :—

“Sir Samuel Davenport: On behalf of the Ironmongers Company, I have the very great honour of presenting you with the Copy of the Freedom of this Company, into which you have now been enrolled a member; as a mark of the high esteem which this Company entertains towards yourself,

¹ A facsimile copy of the above was at the same time signed by the Master, Wardens, and Clerk, and also by Sir Samuel Davenport, and is preserved amongst the archives of the Company.

and in recognition of the great good you have done for the Colonies, which are of such immense importance to this country. I regret that the Casket is not yet finished, but it shall be presented to you on a future day.

“I have also the pleasure to present to you a copy of the History of the Ironmongers’ Company: I have only to add that, when you return to Australia, I trust you will carry back with you many happy recollections of your visit to England, and that you will remember with kindly feelings your brother-Ironmongers in the old country.”

Sir Samuel Davenport in reply said :—

“I beg permission to do what I feel it is right I should do; namely, to express my grateful thanks for the high honour, you, the Master, Wardens, and Court of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers have bestowed in granting me the Freedom of your Company. From whence you have gained the information which has influenced you in this personal selection for so high a favour, I do not know. I fear some friends of mine, in the abounding generosity of their hearts, have given a colouring to their appreciative views which I dare not venture to say is merited,—I can but trust I may not be found discrediting the result of their generosity. Under any circumstances I can truthfully say my fellow-colonists have ever treated me with the most generous favour; and I hope I can with equal truth say that, during an intimate and active association with them over a period of forty-four years,—whether as a nominee of the Crown in the Legislative Council of South Australia to which I was commissioned in 1847; or as an elected Member on subsequent occasions under a more popular representative Parliament, in which I held office as Minister of Public Works; or as for long connected with local Industrial Institutions, and as Executive Commissioner in several International Exhibitions; or as a Colonist in private life,—I at least ever served them honourably. But the distinguished honour now conferred has a much broader and more important bearing than that of a mere personal nature. This Company’s action is a great compliment to the Colonies; and in it I can but recognize your desire to draw more closely together the ties of blood, and of national and social amity, which happily bind in community of hearts and interests the Colonies and the grand

old Institutions which give honour, pride, and dignity to the Mother Country.

“I trust with you that the present Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and the hospitable and brotherly spirit evoked thereby, may be regarded as a starting-point of a close and permanent union. I have often cherished,—as an Englishman, proud of his country and race, may rightly cherish, when riding over hundreds of miles of unoccupied yet beautiful parts of Australia,—the hope that these rich possessions of the Crown should be adopted and used, as integral portions of the Empire of which we glory to be Members. I have felt how important it might become to the relatively narrow territory of Great Britain, and to her teeming population, to come in and possess the boundless lands, really our own, which, although in other hemispheres and temperate zones, lie open, inviting population; who, in possession, would ease her of many burdens, proportionally swell her manufacturing powers, and augment her trade; and from whom, discreetly ordered, vast permanent benefits would accrue to both the Colonies and the Mother Country. I again for myself, and for the Colonies so complimented, beg to tender to your Worshipful Company our most hearty thanks.”

The Master then expressed the pleasure it would give the Court to entertain Sir Samuel Davenport at dinner that evening.

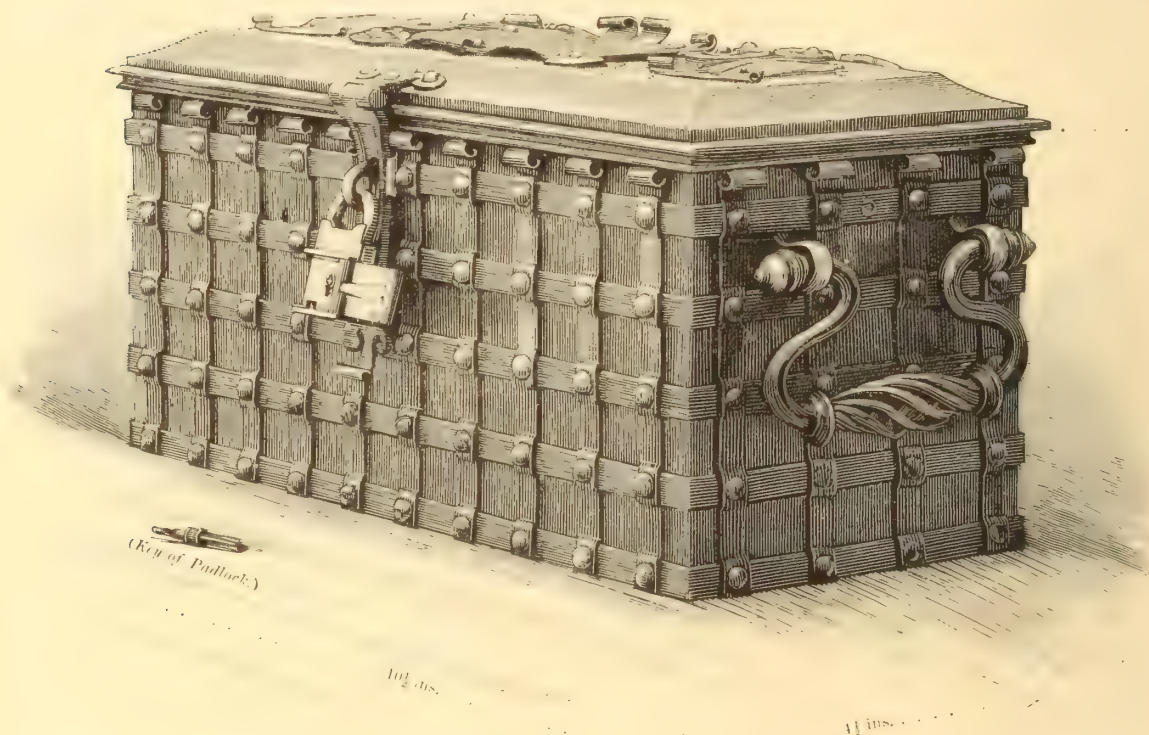
At a General Quarter Court on the 12th August, 1886, Messrs. Wm. Baily and Sons submitted the Casket executed by them in charcoal wrought-iron, ornamented in Renaissance style, and having in a scroll shield the following inscription:—

“This Casket of Iron, the handiwork of Liverymen of the Guild of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers, London, was presented, together with the copy of his Freedom, to Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., at a Court held July 21st, 1886, in token of good fellowship with the Colonies of the British Empire.”

The Casket, fastened by a small secret padlock, the facsimile of a very ancient one belonging to the Seal-box of the Company, is a beautiful work of art, reflecting great credit on the makers, and meeting with the entire approbation of the Court.

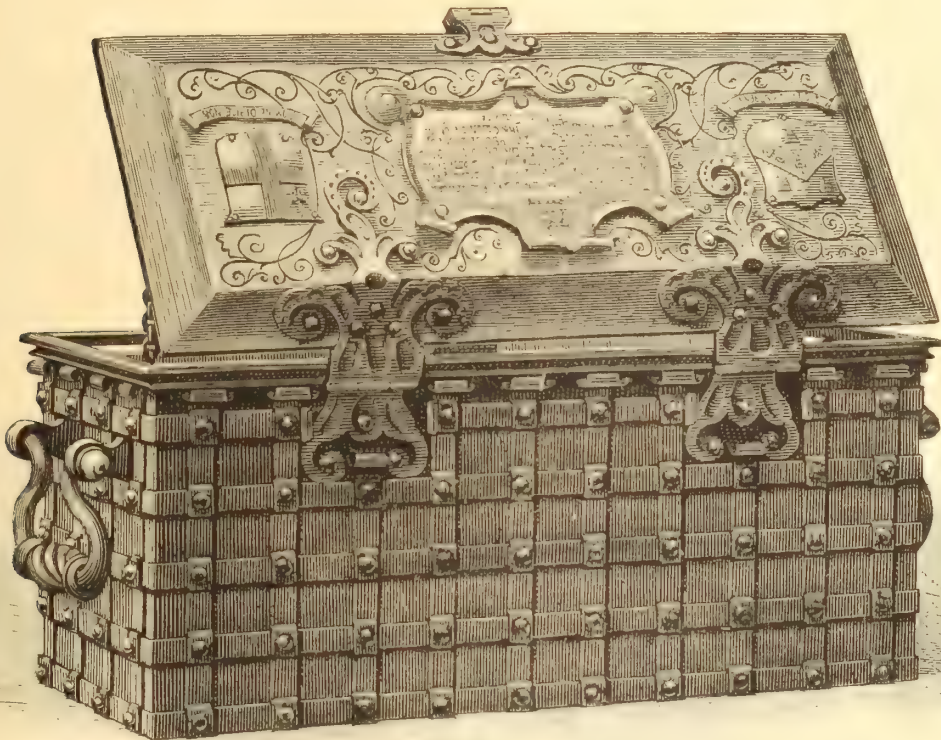
The Court then received Sir Samuel Davenport, K.C.M.G., to whom the Master made the following address :—

“ Sir Samuel Davenport : On behalf of the Ironmongers' Company, I have now the very great honour and the satisfaction to present to you this Casket,



which was not completed when we had the honour to present you with the Freedom of this Company. Upon that occasion I had to express the great regret which we all felt that the Casket was not then ready ; but, instead of being a subject for regret, it is rather one for congratulation, as it has given us the honour of your presence here again among us to-day. The inscription on the Casket will inform you that it is the handiwork of Liverymen of this ancient craft. As long as you remain in this country we look upon you as Representative of the great Colony of Australia, and when you return to that

Colony you will still continue to be a Representative—a Representative of the ancient Guild of Ironmongers of the City of London. England is proud of her Colony of Australia, and we, the Ironmongers' Company, will feel a special pride that we shall now have in that Colony a Representative of our ancient Guild."



4½ ins.

10½ ins.

Sir Samuel Davenport expressed his hearty thanks to the Company, saying that it would afford him happiness on the other side of this great Empire to remember the kindness which the Company had shown him, and which would avail so greatly to extend the sentiment of attachment of the members of his own country to the members of this Company for the honour so kindly bestowed at their hands. For himself, he would always be ready, so

long as he lived on the other side of the World, to render any service that might lie in his power as a Citizen and Ironmonger. He again expressed his thanks for the handsome Box presented to him ; adding that there were a great many in his own country to whom it would be shown, and who would join in his sentiments towards the Company who had bestowed it.

Sir Samuel Davenport then presented to the Court a handsome volume of Views of South Australia, requesting its acceptance for the Company's Library.

The Master thanked Sir Samuel Davenport in the name of the Ironmongers' Company for such a valuable addition to their Library, and Sir Samuel Davenport inscribed his name in the Album at the request of the Court.



To The King's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Dutiful and Loyal Address
of The Master and Keepers of Gardens and Commonalty
of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers, London.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

We, your Majesty's Dutiful and
Loyal Subjects, the Master and Keepers of Gardens and Commonalty of
the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers, London, incorporated under Charter
granted by Your Majesty's Illustrious Predecessor Edward IV, in General
Court assembled, desire to offer to Your Majesty our profound sympathy
in the loss which has befallen Yourself, your Family and the whole British
Empire by the death of our beloved and deeply lamented Queen Victoria,
and we humbly express our deep devotion and loyalty to Your Majesty's

Person, and we pray that Your Majesty's Reign may be long and happy and that the Blessing of God may rest
upon Your Majesty and Your Royal Consort our Gracious Queen Alexandra.

Henry T. Jathano Master.

John Nicholl Jr
Wm. Munden

Wardens. W. Adams Beck Clerk.

Sealed, by Order of General Court of the nineteenth day of February, One thousand nine hundred and one.



MERCERS' HALL.

LONDON, *July*, 1901.

*MEMORANDUM as to the right of the Masters of the twelve Companies
of London to assist the Lord Mayor at the Coronations of
Kings and Queens of England.*

In a report of the General Purposes Committee of the Court of Common Council in 1830, a report obviously framed for the purpose of altering the practice by excluding the Masters of the Companies, it is said to appear from the records of the Corporation of London and also from various manuscripts in the British Museum and elsewhere, that the service of the Citizens of London at Coronations is of great antiquity, for at the Coronation of King Richard I., the earliest of which any detail is preserved, the Citizens of London performed that service "as an ancient service."

In the same report the following facts are stated :—

At the Coronation of King Richard II. the Citizens claimed and served the office of Butler. The Lord Mayor served the King on the day of his Coronation as well in the Hall at the dinner and after dinner in the Chamber with a cup of gold and carried away the cup for his fee, and the Citizens of London who were thereunto chosen by the said City on the same day served the noblemen and others in aid of the Chief Butler as the Mayors and Citizens of the same City had theretofore, as it was asserted, been accustomed to do. It is important to remark that the claim at this early period merely stated that the Citizens who were to assist the Lord Mayor in the office of Butler were to be chosen by the City. It does not state any particular class as the class from which these Citizens were to be chosen, or allude to any particular Company. At that time several of the Companies were not incorporated, but this does not seem material.

At the Coronation of King Henry IV. the Citizens who were to attend the Lord Mayor are stated to be chosen by the City of London, and the same happened at the Coronation of King Henry VI.

The record of the Coronation of King Edward IV. states the names of the Citizens and the Companies to which they belonged, viz., two Mercers, two Fishmongers, two Grocers, one Goldsmith, one Taylor, two Clothworkers, one Skinner, one Ironmonger and one Vintner. It seems that on this occasion the number exceeded twelve, and they were selected from nine Companies only.

At the Coronation of the Queen of Edward IV. eight Citizens were appointed by the Court of Common Council to attend the Lord Mayor from the Drapers, Mercers, Grocers, Fishmongers, Skinners, Vintners, Goldsmiths and Ironmongers Companies.

When King Richard III. was crowned the Citizens again claimed and performed their service. The City's petition entered in the City records states "that diverse other Citizens assisted by the said Mayor and City shall thereunto be named and chosen." Eleven Citizens were chosen on this occasion.

There appeared to be no feast at the Coronation of King Henry VII., but when his Queen was crowned the Court of Common Council assigned eight commoners to assist the Chief Butler.

At the Coronation of King Henry VIII. and Queen Katherine the Court of Aldermen appointed twelve Citizens to attend the Chief Butler. It is only from this time that the particular number twelve can claim the authority of invariable custom.

Previously to the Coronation of Queen Anne Boleyn the Court of Common Council agreed that the Court of Aldermen should name and appoint the twelve Citizens to wait on the Chief Butler, and since that period the Court of Aldermen have named such Citizens. In succeeding reigns the Citizens of London appear to have been appointed in a similar manner.

In the case of William and Mary it is recorded that the Citizens appointed were the Masters of the twelve principal Companies. The Court of Aldermen continued to appoint the Masters of the twelve principal Companies to perform the same duty up to the Coronation of King George IV. That King's Coronation was postponed, and in consequence the Masters of some of the Companies had changed between the time of their having been chosen and the day of the Coronation. The new Masters presented a petition to the Court of Claims praying to have their names inserted instead of the former Masters whose period of office had expired. The petition was opposed by the City Remembrancer, who urged that the Masters of the twelve Companies had no right to interfere, it being in the power of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to appoint any twelve Citizens they might think proper.

After some deliberation the Lord President declared the opinion of the Commissioners to be that the Court of Claims could not interfere in the matter, as the power of the appointment of the Citizens was, by the terms of the precept, in the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen.

These proceedings show that the Court of Claims refused to examine into the particular way in which the Lord Mayor performed the precept addressed

to him. If the Lord Mayor was by any custom bound to choose the twelve Masters, such custom was neither denied nor established by these proceedings.

There were no banquets in Westminster Hall at the Coronation of King William IV. or of the late Queen, but on the death of King George IV., the Court of Common Council directed the General Purposes Committee of the Court to report as to the appointment of twelve Citizens to assist the Lord Mayor at Coronations, and in that report, after setting out the facts stated above, the Committee recommended the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to choose and appoint in future the twelve Citizens to assist the Lord Mayor at the Coronations of Kings and Queens of England, from among the Members of the Court of Common Council.

It thus appears from a hostile report, that the custom has been invariable from the time of William and Mary, that the Citizens chosen should be the Masters of the twelve principal Companies. There is nothing to show that from the time of Henry VIII. to William and Mary, the Citizens chosen were other persons, and the custom for twelve Citizens to be chosen by the City has only been invariable since the time of Henry VIII.

Consequently, it is a reasonable proposition that the claim of the twelve Masters rests upon a custom as good as that on which the claim of the City is founded, though the claim of the twelve Masters is not within the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and may therefore be a right without a remedy, except such as may be found in the respect paid by the City to custom as old as their own.

Considering the loyalty and support which the Companies habitually give to the Lord Mayor, we think there is no fear that the remedy will be less effectual than if the matter were within the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, but inasmuch as the Royal Proclamation of the 28th June announces that there will be no banquet at the expected Coronation next June, we think it unnecessary at the present time to make further investigation. But we think that a copy of the above-mentioned report of 1830 with its appendices, and of this report should be sent to each of the Companies concerned.

GEORGE H. BLAKESLEY,

MASTER OF THE MERCERS' COMPANY,

On behalf of the Sub-Committee.

1903.

A RECORD

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF

THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY,

On the occasion of the Presentation of the Freedom to

ANDREW CARNEGIE, ESQ., LL.D.,

Of Skibo Castle, Ardgay, N.B.

1903.

A RECORD

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF

THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY,

On the occasion of the Presentation of the Freedom to

ANDREW CARNEGIE, ESQ., LL.D.,

Of Skibo Castle, Ardgay, N.B.

At a General Quarter Court held at Ironmongers' Hall on the 8th January, 1903, the Master, FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSON, Esq., moved, "That the Freedom of the Company be presented to Dr. ANDREW CARNEGIE, of Skibo Castle, in Scotland, in recognition of his magnificent Philanthropy in general, and particularly the great services he had rendered to the Iron Trade;" which motion, being seconded by Edward Hadham Nicholl, Esq., was carried unanimously; and the Clerk was directed to enquire of Dr. Andrew Carnegie the date when it would be agreeable to him to be admitted.

The Court further resolved that the Certificate of Freedom should be presented to Dr. Carnegie in a Casket of the value of thirty guineas.

At a General Quarter Court, 28th April, 1903, it was resolved unanimously, on the motion of Percy Charles French Tatham, Esq., seconded by James Francis Firth, Esq., to suspend Bye-Laws 16, 17, 19

and 20, and in the case of Dr. Andrew Carnegie to administer a revised form of the Declaration customary on admission to the Freedom and to dispense with all other conditions.

The Master having reported that Dr. Andrew Carnegie had intimated that Tuesday, 12th May, would be convenient for him to attend to be admitted; it was resolved that a Special Court be summoned for that day, and that Dr. Carnegie be invited to attend a Banquet to be given in his honour on the evening of that day, after his admission to the Freedom.

At a Special Court held on the 12th May, 1903, at 6.30 p.m., the arrival of Dr. Andrew Carnegie at the Hall having been announced, the Court appointed James Francis Firth, Esq., and Stephen William Silver, Esq. (two of the Senior Members), to receive and introduce him to the Court.

James Francis Firth, Esq., having introduced Dr. Andrew Carnegie to the Master and Wardens, the Master ordered the Beadle to call the Court by name.

The Clerk having read the minutes of previous Courts, so far as they related to this matter, they were again put and confirmed.

The Clerk then administered to Dr. Andrew Carnegie a special Declaration, as follows:—

“I declare that I will be obedient to the Master and Wardens of the Art or Mystery of Ironmongers now being and to their successors. I will also become contributory to all manner of summons, contributions, costs and payments that ought to be borne and paid by the aforesaid Fellowship to my power. The lawful Council of the Fellowship I will keep. All manner of Acts, Statutes, Rules and Ordinances now made or hereafter to be made and standing in force concerning the good government and order of this Fellowship I will on my part maintain, support and fulfil to my

power and knowledge, or else I will pay such fines, pains, penalties and mullets, being accused, condemned and orderly demanded as for the offenders and violators of the same are or shall be ordained, provided and established to be paid."

The Master, FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSON, Esq., thereupon presented Dr. Andrew Carnegie with a Copy of his Freedom, illuminated on Vellum, as follows:—

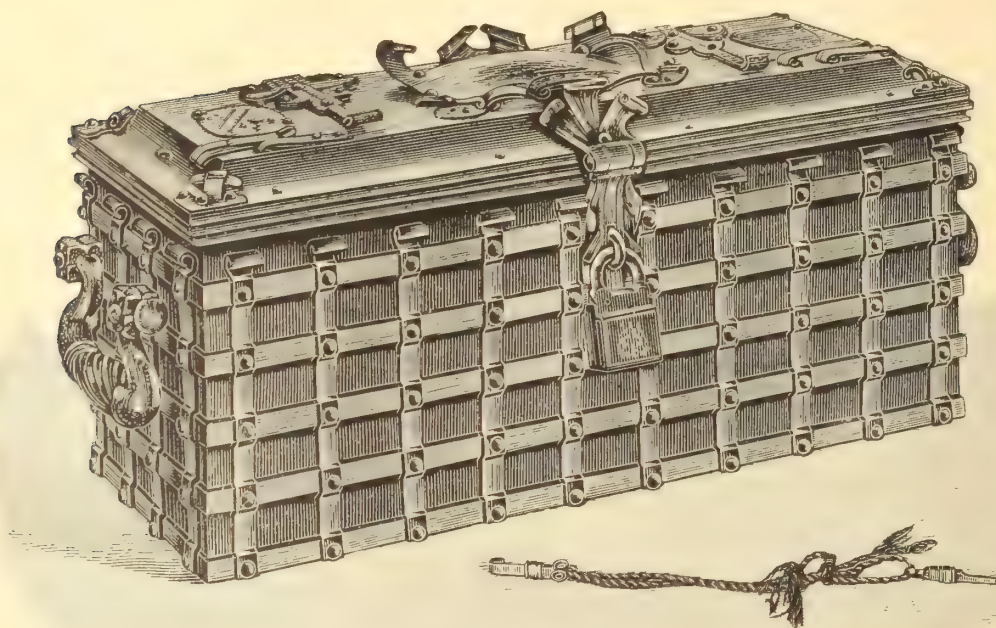
"Ironmongers' Company.—Andrew Carnegie, of Skibo Castle, in Scotland, Doctor of Laws of Glasgow University, and Citizen of the United States of America, was, at a Special Court held on this the 12th day of May, 1903, presented with and admitted to the Freedom and enrolled in the Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers of London, in recognition of his magnificent Philanthropy and of the great services he has rendered to the Iron Trade.

"As witness the Common Seal of The Company hereto affixed, attested by the signatures of the Master, Wardens and Clerk, in the Third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India."

The Master, on presenting the Freedom, thus addressed Dr. Andrew Carnegie:—

"On the 8th January last, the Court of this Ancient Guild of Ironmongers passed a unanimous resolution to present you with the Freedom of their Company, in recognition of the high position you have made for yourself as the greatest Ironmaster of the age, and of your magnificent and well-directed Philanthropy, whereby, not only in the United States of America, the country of your adoption, but in Great Britain, the country of your birth, the cause of education and enlightenment among the people has been so greatly promoted.

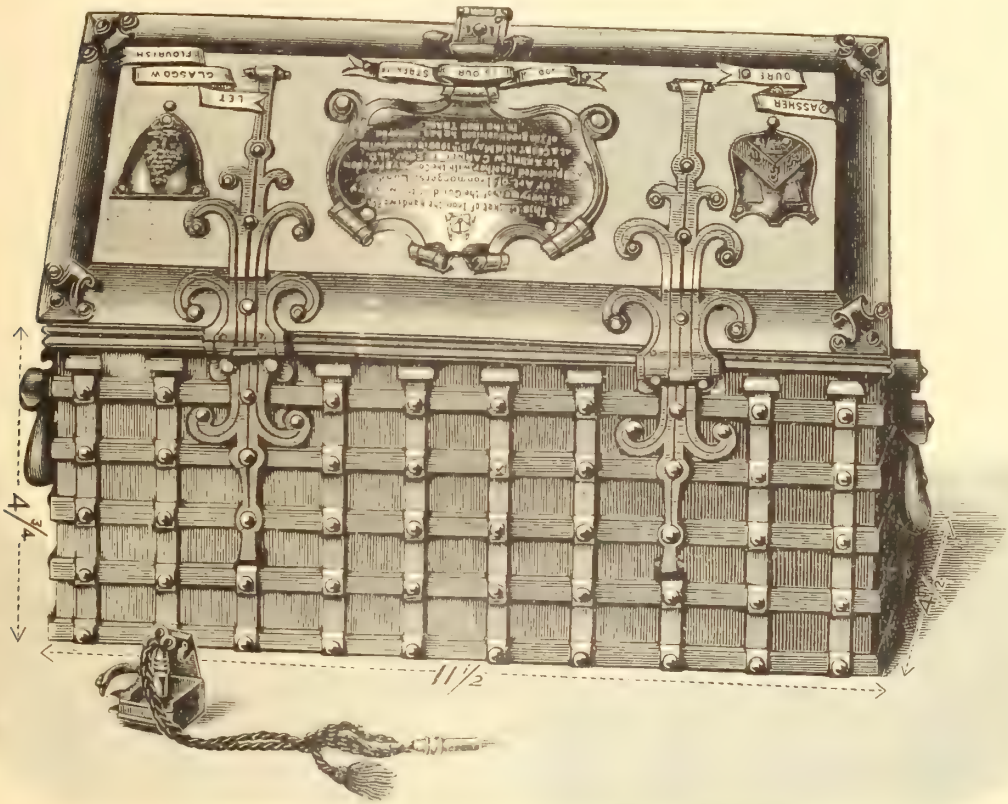
“As Master of the Ironmongers’ Company, with my Wardens, and in the name of the Court here assembled, I have now great pleasure in carrying into effect the above resolution by handing to you, in a Casket of Iron, which is our ancient form, the parchment copy of the Freedom of our Guild, and also a copy of our History. It is only on very rare



occasions that this honour is conferred, and I am satisfied that it has never been conferred on one deserving more the thanks of the civilized community in general, and of our Court and Commonalty in particular, than yourself. I pray that it may please God to preserve you many years as a Member of our Fellowship.”

Dr. Andrew Carnegie having replied, the Master declared the Court closed.

The Casket, executed by Messrs. William Baily & Son, differs in several respects from the one given to Sir Samuel Davenport, it is made entirely by hand from the best iron procurable, and measures $11\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by



$4\frac{1}{2}$ ins. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high. It consists of a body or box made of sheet metal, strengthened with interlacing vertical and horizontal straps of iron, firmly rivetted together, and a beaten shaped lid which shuts down on to a wrought moulding round the edge, with a suitable hasp and staple. The hinges and handle vary in design from those on the previous casket,

and are somewhat lighter and less florid in treatment. On the lid three repousee shields are applied, the central one bearing the following inscription, with a riband showing the present motto of the Company underneath :—

“This Casket of Iron, the handiwork of Liverymen of the Guild of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers, London, was presented, together with the copy of his Freedom, to Andrew Carnegie, Esq., LL.D., at a Court, held May 12th, 1903, in recognition of the Great Services he has rendered to the Iron Trade.”

Smaller heraldic shields are placed one on each side of the larger one, that on the left hand being engraved and chiselled with the Company's arms and having the ancient motto “Assher Dure” on a riband underneath, and that on the right hand is engraved with the arms of the Corporation of Glasgow, and has under it another riband scroll with “Let Glasgow Flourish ” upon it.

The lid of the Casket is fastened by means of a padlock made in the exact form of the padlock on the Company's Seal box.

The whole of the exterior of the Casket is finished semi-bright, the body being plain, but the straps, hinges and ornaments are treated with roughened surfaces, the interior is lined with cedar wood.

1903.

A RECORD

OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF

THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY,

On the occasion of the Presentation of the Freedom to

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR EDOUARD PERCY CRANWILL GIROUARD,
K.C.M.G., D.S.O., of Johannesburg, South Africa.

1903.

A RECORD
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF
THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY,

On the occasion of the Presentation of the Freedom to

LIEUT.-COLONEL SIR EDOUARD PERCY CRANWILL GIROUARD,
K.C.M.G., D.S.O., of Johannesburg, South Africa,
on November 12th, 1903.

At a General Quarter Court held at Ironmongers' Hall on the 13th November, 1902, the Master (FREDERICK WILLIAM MANSON, ESQ.) moved, "That this Court desires to confer the Freedom of the Company on LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR EDOUARD PERCY CRANWILL GIROUARD, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commissioner of Railways in South Africa, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him to this country throughout the recent War in South Africa, as also in the campaign in Egypt;" which motion being seconded by Edward Hadham Nicholl, Esq., was carried unanimously.

Henry Stedall, Esq., moved that Bye-law 70 be temporarily suspended for the specific purpose of moving the Resolution next hereafter following, which motion being duly seconded, was carried unanimously.

Henry Stedall, Esq., then moved, "That the Copy of his Freedom, illuminated on Vellum, be presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., in a Casket to be made at a cost of not exceeding thirty guineas;" which motion being seconded by Sir Edwin Durning-Lawrence, Bart., M.P., was carried unanimously.

At a General Court held at Ironmongers' Hall on the 24th February, 1903, a letter was read from Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., dated from Johannes-

burg, 15th December, 1902, thanking The Company for the honour it was intended to confer upon him, and stating it was then impossible for him to fix a date for his attendance to be admitted to the Freedom of The Company.

Sir Percy Girouard having returned to England in October, it was ordered that a Special Court be summoned to meet on the 12th November, 1903. The Court having assembled, appointed James Francis Firth, Esq., and Stephen William Silver, Esq. (two of the Senior Members), to receive Sir Percy Girouard and introduce him to The Court.

Sir Percy Girouard having been introduced, The Master (Henry Dignam Baily, Esq.) directed the Beadle to call The Court by name.

The Clerk then read the Minutes of the General Quarter Court held on the 13th November, 1902, so far as they related to the matter in hand, and administered to Sir Percy Girouard the declaration customary on admission to the Freedom of The Company, and thereupon the Master presented him with a copy of his Freedom, illuminated on vellum, as follows :—

IRONMONGERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., of Johannesburg, South Africa, Commissioner of Railways Transvaal and Orange River Colonies, was at a General Quarter Court held on this the 12th day of November, 1903, presented with and admitted to the Freedom, and enrolled in the Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers of London, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered by him to this Country throughout the recent War in South Africa, as also in the Campaign in Egypt in 1897-8.

As witness the Common Seal of The Company hereto affixed, attested by the signatures of the Master, Wardens and Clerk, in the third year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Edward VII., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

The Master then addressed Sir Percy Girouard in the terms following:—

“Colonel Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, The Court of this Ancient Guild has unanimously resolved that the Freedom of The Company be granted to you, in token of the high regard in which they hold the services you have rendered to the King in Egypt and in South Africa during the Campaigns which you so materially helped to bring to a successful end. This occasion is unique in the annals of The Company, for in your person the Freedom is for the first time conferred on one of French-Canadian birth and on a Soldier.

“I have now, as Master, to give effect to the resolution of The Court, and to present to you the Parchment Copy of your Freedom, duly sealed with the Common Seal, with a Casket made of Iron in which to preserve it, and also a Copy of our History.

“I trust you may be spared for many years to be a Member of our Fellowship.”

Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard having shaken hands with the Master and Wardens, expressed his appreciation of the Presentation, and particularly of the kind allusions made by the Master to his duties as a soldier, and to the fact that this was the first occasion on which the Freedom of the Guild had been conferred on a soldier and a French-Canadian. He was sure that the people of Canada, and particularly the people of his own race, would deeply appreciate the marked honour conferred upon him, and he trusted he would carry out with every satisfaction the duties involved in his Membership.

The Master then expressed the pleasure it would give the Court to entertain him at a Banquet that evening.

The Casket is similar to that given to Mr. Andrew Carnegie. On the lid is a shield bearing the inscription :—

“This Casket of Iron, the handiwork of Liverymen of the Guild of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers, London, was presented, together with the copy of his Freedom, to Lieut.-Colonel Sir Edouard Percy Cranwill Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., Commissioner of Railways in South Africa, in recognition of his distinguished services in the Campaigns of Egypt and Africa.”

Also two smaller shields engraved, one with the Company's arms and ancient motto, “Assher Dure,” on a riband underneath, and the other with Sir Percy Girouard's arms and motto “Vouloir c'est Pouvoir.”

1904.

A RECORD
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF
THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS,
ON THE
OCCASION OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE MASTER,
HENRY DIGNAM BAILY, Esq.

1904.

A RECORD
OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF
THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS,
ON THE
OCCASION OF THE MARRIAGE OF THE MASTER,
HENRY DIGNAM BAILY, Esq.

It is probably unprecedented in the annals of the Livery Companies of the City of London that, during his tenure of Office, the marriage of the Master should be celebrated at the Hall of the Company over which he presides.

On the 4th May, 1904, HENRY DIGNAM BAILY, Esq., of Amberley Road, Sydenham, in the County of Kent, and Gracechurch Street, in the City of London, Master of the Company (son of Henry Baily, Esq., of Sydenham Hill, in the County of Kent, a Liveryman of the Company, and nephew of John Walker Baily, Esq., Master 1862, William Baily, Esq., Master 1866, and Charles Baily, Esq., Master 1874), was married at the Church of St. Olave, Hart Street, in which parish the Company's Hall is situate, to MARY, daughter of the late John Dawson, Esq., of Lincolnshire, and Mrs. Dawson, of Hastings, in the County of Sussex.

The Bridegroom, attended by the Wardens of the Company, Major-General Alliston Champion Toker, C.B., and Henry John Gardiner, Esq.,

wearing their Livery gowns and badges, and accompanied by the Clerk, also robed, drove to the Church, which was beautifully decorated with palms and flowers, and were met by Mr. T. Vincent Smith, who acted as best man on the occasion.

The Beadle and Under-Beadle of the Company, wearing their gowns and bearing the silver-headed staves of their office, having conducted the Master, attended by the Wardens, Clerk, and Mr. T. Vincent Smith to the Chancel, the Bride, attended by her bridesmaids—the Misses Beatrix, Mildred and Audrey Amsden, nieces of the Bridegroom—was received at the South door of the Church by the officiating Clergy and Choir, and conducted to the Chancel.

The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Septimus Buss, B.A., LL.B., Rector of St. Anne and St. Agnes with St. John Zachary, Gresham Street, in the City of London, and Chaplain to the Company, assisted by the Reverend Charles Herbert Griffith, M.A., Senior Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Hastings, in the County of Sussex; and at the conclusion the Bride and Bridegroom proceeded to the Altar to receive the Benediction.

The Chaplain delivered an interesting address, in which he stated that the marriage of a Master of a City Company during his year of Office was an event unique in the records of the City of London.

The bridal party then adjourned to the Vestry, where the Marriage Register was duly signed by the contracting parties, and attested by the Wardens and Clerk of the Company. The Organist, Mr. T. Collier Grounds, under whose able direction the musical portions of the Service had been excellently performed by an efficient Choir, meanwhile rendering the “Wedding March” (Mendelssohn), and, amidst the pealing of bells and in brightest sunshine the Bride and Bridegroom returned to the Company’s Hall in Fenchurch Street, accompanied by the representatives of the Chief Livery Companies of London, and other guests, who had filled the Church to its utmost capacity.

A reception was subsequently held in the Hall by the Wardens of the Company, and the wedding presents were displayed for the inspection of the assembled guests. The bride having cut the cake, Stephen William Silver, Esq., the Senior Member present (in the regretted absence of John Birkett, Esq., the "Father" of the Company), on behalf of the Members of the Livery and the Officers of the Company, offered for the Master's acceptance a handsome Silver Tea and Coffee Service, and alluded to the good suit and service done by the Master and to the high and deserved esteem in which he was held by every Member, and on their behalf he wished the Bride and Bridegroom the best of health, long life and unsullied happiness.

Mr. Anthony Nicholl, the Warden of the Yeomanry, also offered the congratulations of the Yeomanry, and intimated their intention of presenting to the Master a souvenir at a later date.

The Master, who was most heartily greeted, expressed the high appreciation of himself and his bride of the thoughtful kindness of The Company in the arrangements made for their wedding, and thanked the donors for their beautiful gift. Three cheers were then raised for the newly-married couple, who afterwards left for Devonshire, for the honeymoon.

The Banqueting Hall, Reception Rooms and Vestibule were lavishly decorated with palms and flowering plants, and the String Band of the Royal Artillery was in attendance, and played an appropriate selection of Music during the reception.

Accommodation was provided in the Church for as many of the inmates in Sir Robert Giffery's Almshouses as were able to attend the marriage ceremony, and in the evening they were entertained in the Victoria Room with a Concert and other amusements.

1904.

ADDRESSES, &c., DELIVERED AT A MEETING

OF

THE LONDON AND MIDDLESEX ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

HELD AT

IRONMONGERS' HALL.

THE IRONMONGERS' COMPANY:

ITS HALL, RECORDS, PLATE, LIBRARY, ETC.

*Address delivered at a Meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society,
held at Ironmongers' Hall, Tuesday, January 12th, 1904.*

BY

EDWARD HADHAM NICHOLL, Esq.,

Master 1890, and Hon. Librarian of the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers.

THIS Ironmongers' Hall in which we are now assembled is believed to be at least the third hall which has stood on this site. The history of our first and subsequent hall or halls is exceedingly obscure. All we know for certain is that the site was acquired for the Company in 1457, in Henry VI.'s reign, but whether our brethren built a new hall at that time or whether they utilised some existing structure which it is supposed may have been on the site, or whether prior to this time they even had a hall, we do not know. In the absence of any information to the contrary, we will suppose that our first hall came into being somewhere about 1457, in Henry VI.'s reign. The second hall dates from 1587, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Of neither of these halls have we any drawings or plans, but we may reasonably suppose them to have been timber structures.

Our second hall witnessed two great national calamities—the Great Plague of 1664-5, and the Great Fire of 1666. Our hall, from which the valuables had previously been removed, was not burned down, but for three days it was in grave peril, and was doubtless much scorched, as considerable repairs were executed after the fire. This second hall lasted till about 1745, when the third hall, this present building, was taken in hand, in the reign of George II. This present hall is a quadrangular, brick-built, stone-fronted building, in what is generally termed the Palladian style, and possesses some very good features. The vestibule with its groined ceiling and

columns is much admired, but the centre of attraction is this banqueting room in which we are now assembled. Observe the beautiful ceiling, the walls hung with the portraits of many of our distinguished past members, the dado filled with the arms of our past Masters, as far as we have been able to secure them, the earliest dating from 1351, and the rich warm tone and colouring which pervades every part, all which combine to make a most beautiful room, and one which for general pleasing effect is not surpassed in this City of London.

Permit me now to call your attention to some of our past worthies whose portraits are before us. The large picture on the left is that of Lord Viscount Exmouth, who received honorary membership for his brilliant victory at Algiers in 1816, when he broke the power of Moslem slavery. The painting is by Sir William Beechey. The next picture is Lord Viscount Hood, who received honorary membership for brilliant services in 1782. This painting is by Gainsborough.

The next picture by the doorway is our great benefactor, Thomas Betton, whose memory we Ironmongers delight to honour : his magnificent charities have brought untold benefits to hundreds of Church schools for long years past. The painting is by Philip Mercier. The large picture on the other side of the doorway is Sir Robert Geffery, a Lord Mayor of London, twice master of this Company, and a great benefactor. He left property to this Company to build and endow almshouses, which resulted in the erection of those handsome almshouses in the Kingsland Road, fourteen houses and a chapel, to which has been added of late years the Victoria room, built by the Company from its corporate funds in memory of our late good Queen, and for the comfort and enjoyment of the pensioners. Sir Robert Geffery is believed to have been of Cornish extraction, as he left gifts to that county, and also a considerable sum to Landrake in Cornwall for the promotion of religious education, which resulted in the formation of a good school, now in a flourishing condition, and annually visited and inspected by members of this Company. He died in 1703, at the ripe age of 91, and was buried in the church of St. Dionis Backchurch, Fenchurch Street, and when that church was pulled down his remains, with

those of his wife, were removed to the little burying-ground attached to the Company's almshouses in the Kingsland Road, where also, close by, is the tomb of our other great benefactor, Thomas Betton, who was buried there in 1724 in accordance with his own will. With reference to this church of St. Dionis, it may be added that it was built by Wren on the foundations of the previous church, destroyed in the Great Fire. It was an interesting building, with a good stone tower, and its unfortunate removal robbed us of another of London's historic landmarks.

The last picture to which I will refer is that over the gallery, Izaak Walton, the author of that charming English Classic, "The Compleat Angler." It is a copy of Houseman's celebrated picture in the National Gallery. It is pleasant to remember that the gentle fisherman was a member of this ancient guild. On the front of the gallery there are three coats of arms, which are those of the Blacksmiths, the Founders, and the Tinplate Workers, all representing allied trades, and were placed there by those Companies at their particular request to signify their appreciation of benefits received from this Company. We have on several occasions had the pleasure of lending some portion of our hall to the Blacksmiths and Founders for exhibitions of their crafts, and to the Tinplate Workers for their annual festival.

The selection of plate contains little that is ancient, and that for reasons probably well known. Our monarchs in earlier times made such frequent requisitions on the Companies that it was often necessary to sell or pawn the plate, and hence it is that, with some few exceptions, the London Livery Companies possess very little ancient plate. We have, however, two mazer bowls of the 15th century, a pair of parcel gilt silver salts, hour-glass pattern, of the 16th century, and a cocoanut cup or hanap, also of the 16th century. The monteith and two pilgrims bottles were presented by the Corporation of London, and the Livery Companies of Brewers, Scriveners, Pewterers, Barbers, and Carpenters associated with us in the management of our Irish estates, in recognition of the kindness, courtesy and hospitality extended to them at this hall during many years. The four handsome loving cups with baluster stems are known as the Humfreys,

the Lane, the Thorold, and the Westwood Cups, those being the names of their respective donors. The Humfreys cup is the oldest. Sir William Humfrey was master in 1705. A pair of silver candlesticks with branches was presented by Alderman John Shakespear, master in 1769-70, supposed to be a connection of the immortal bard, his arms being identically the same. The carved oak snuff box bears on the lid in silver gilt the arms and crest of the Company, which is the ancient badge formerly worn by the Company's bargemaster. Three rosewater dishes and two ewers of 1784 are handsome and worthy of note, also the silver gilt ewer presented by Frederick William Manson, Master in 1902-3, from whom we also received two other pieces of plate and a piece of old Nuremburg iron work.

The books displayed are a selection from the Company's library. Particular attention is called to the following : "The Manuscript History of the Ironmongers' Company," by John Nicholl, in six volumes royal folio, the same history as printed and circulated among the members ; the "Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibits of Antiquities and Works of Art held at Ironmongers' Hall in 1861," said to have been one of the finest ever held in London, and the precursor of the 1862 Loan collection at South Kensington. This exhibition was visited by Prince Albert and other persons of eminence, and this splendid work was compiled by the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society ; and although that society's invaluable services were duly acknowledged at that time, still it is a source of much pleasure again to recall these matters, as probably there are not many of the Archaeologists or Ironmongers left to us who took part in those proceedings. It is some satisfaction to know that those priceless labours will never be lost, they are enshrined in this magnificent work, which will be handed down to all time as a monument of the society's achievements in the past.

"The Compleat Angler," by Izaak Walton, in two volumes, edition de luxe. "Drawings of Iron Work," by John Tijou, 1693, and by Fordrin, 1723. "Remarks on Timber Houses," by the late Charles Baily, Master in 1874, and uncle of our present esteemed Master. "Annals of St. Olave's, Hart Street," by the late rector, Dr. Povah, an interesting work, and nicely

illustrated. St. Olave's is now the Company's parish church ; formerly it was All Hallows Staining, of which only the tower standing in an enclosed graveyard is now left ; the body of the church became ruinous and was taken down, and in 1870 the parish was annexed to St. Olave's, which then became the Company's parish. On one day in the year this Company makes a formal visit to its parish church, on Master's Day, or Confirmation Day, as it is otherwise called, being the day on which the newly-elected Master and Wardens are confirmed in their offices. Immediately after the business of the Court the Company proceeds to its parish church for service and a sermon by the chaplain, and although that service may possibly be but a faint reflection of the more stately services which in earlier times we have reason to believe our brethren took part in, still it enables the Company to preserve and keep alive a most laudable custom, which it is hoped will never be allowed to fall into abeyance.

The following selection from the Company's old office books will be found of interest :—

Book of Orders, 1498.

Presentment Book, 1515 ; the same of 1680 (still in use).

Court Minute Book, 1555.

Cash Book, 1593.

Quarterage Book, 1602.

Irish Estate Minute Book, 1602.

Ancient Orders of the Yeomanry, 1590.

And finally your attention is called to the Company's first Charter of Edward IV., 1463.

Charter of Confirmation by Philip and Mary, 1558.

Grant of Arms, Henry VI., 1455.

NOTE ON A HENRI-DIANE CASKET,

*Exhibited and described at a Meeting of the Society, held at the Ironmongers' Hall,
12th January, 1904.*

BY

GEORGE HUBBARD, Esq., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.,

Surveyor to the Ironmongers' Company.

THE casket is of wood, and bears the well-known monogram of Henri-Diane in the Gesso work, together with the double D's in the Gesso work on the lid. The initial letter "H" of Henri II. of France, surmounted by the Crown, may be seen on the silver mountings at the angles of the box, and the *fleur-de-lis* may be seen on the silver mountings at the angles of the lid.

When the box came into the possession of the present owner, the underside of the bottom of the box was covered with a piece of old leather, now preserved between two sheets of plate glass. As this leather did not appear to be of the same period as the box itself, it was removed, and on the original leather at the bottom of the box a very fine monogram of Henri-Diane was discovered, surrounded by four bows emblematical of the goddess Diana, together with four groups of interlacing crescents.

In the silver work of the box may also be discovered the bows, and the interlacing crescents appear in the silver panels both at the front and back of the box. The suggested reason for the semi-Oriental appearance of the casket was accounted for by the authorities at the Louvre in Paris in the following manner: The box was originally made in Paris, and was then sent out probably to Venice, where Oriental workmen had instructions to complete and decorate it.

CITY ARCHÆOLOGY : A RETROSPECT AND A GLANCE FORWARD.

*Read at a Meeting of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, held at Ironmongers' Hall,
Tuesday, 12th January, 1904.*

BY

CHARLES WELCH, Esq., F.S.A.,

Honorary Secretary.

THE approaching Jubilee of our Society affords a suitable opportunity for a review of the progress of archaeology in the City of London during the past fifty years. This Society may claim to be one of the earliest local archaeological societies of which there are so many, each doing excellent work, at the present day. Whilst the Society of Antiquaries and the other two large societies—the Archaeological Institute and the British Archaeological Society—dealt with archaeology in its wider sense, it was not till the year 1855 that a society was specially established to occupy the rich field which London and Middlesex present to the antiquary. If it is true that London streets are paved with gold, it is equally true that her paving stones and the dust beneath them can a story unfold, which, if read aright, will tell more truly than written chronicles the story of the doings of London and its citizens through ages long since passed.

Previous to 1855 this great field was occupied only by solitary workers whose labours were not only independent of but often clashed with those of each other. The advantage of co-operation in these studies was seen by a few earnest City antiquaries, such as the Rev. Thomas Hugo, Dr. W. H. Black, Mr. Alfred White, Mr. J. G. Waller, who in 1855 established the London and Middlesex Archæological Society. The objects of this Society were defined as follows :—

To collect and publish the best information on the ancient arts and monuments of London and Middlesex, including primeval antiquities,

architecture, painting, civil and legal antiquities, heraldry, genealogy, costume, numismatics, charitable foundations, records, etc. To encourage and record the results of investigation of excavations for railways, foundations for buildings, etc. To oppose and prevent as far as possible the removal of or injury to monuments or ancient remains which may from time to time be threatened. To hold meetings for reading papers, and exhibition of antiquities to illustrate subjects, connected with the purposes of the Society.

These objects have been consistently kept in view. One of its first public functions, only six years after the Society's formation, was the arrangement of a Loan Exhibition of works of art, held by the kind permission of the Ironmongers' Company and with the cordial co-operation of its members in this beautiful hall in which we are now assembled. To this exhibition, *almost*, if not *actually*, the first of its kind, the Master has already alluded. It shed a lustre both upon the Company through whose generosity it became a possibility, and upon the Society whose work it did so much to advance. We now, after a lapse of over forty years, meet here once more, a new generation of us, both Company and Society, and in view of approaching changes we may say, *Te morituram saluamus*. In but a few years there will arise phoenix-like from the ashes of the present building, which has been so excellently described by Mr. Nicholl, another hall of fair estate more useful to this great Guild, and more worthy of the historic treasures which it will be its purpose to enshrine.*

Another object, not specifically included in the above, was the education of the public mind, and more particularly of the citizens of London, in a love for archaeological studies, the value of relics of past ages as historical evidences, and that sympathy which would prompt to the preservation of objects of archaeological interest which were in danger of loss or destruction. To this latter object meetings such as that we are privileged to be present at this evening have very largely contributed. The generosity of the great City Companies in throwing open their halls to

* The necessity for rebuilding Ironmongers' Hall, which then appeared inevitable, has now happily disappeared. C. W., December, 1904.

receive the members of the Society and their friends on these "off nights," as they may be called, have contributed far beyond their apparent result in fostering a love of archaeology in the minds of guests of various rank and station in City life. A visit to one of these noble halls, with its priceless treasures of antiquity, is in itself an archaeological education. In several instances the visit of the Society to a Company's hall, and the papers read upon its history, have led to the preparation of a printed history of the Company.

A comparison between the popular appreciation of archaeological pursuits at the present day and the prevailing opinions of fifty years ago will show how notable is the advance that has been made. A gentleman who pleaded for the better preservation of the City's records and their publication would not now be accused of "poking his nose into mediæval dustbins," as was Mr. Orridge by the late Sir John Bennett, somewhere in the "sixties." On the contrary, the taste for archaeological pursuits has become so general as to be at times quite embarrassing. Keepers of museums are inundated by youths and persons of older years, who wish to know the value of their collections of coins, which usually consist of battered copper money of the later Georgian period, modern coins of Russia, China, etc., 18th century tradesmen's tokens, and a few Roman third brass of commonest type thrown in to give the necessary flavour of antiquity. The private collector who acts on his or her own judgment also falls an easy victim to the Whitechapel forgeries made by Flanagan and his associates about forty years ago. These fearful objects, which most frequently take the shape of discs or flattened-out medals with loops for suspension, bear the rudest of effigies surrounded by the wildest combination of letters and figures. They might very suitably be offered by some enterprising journal as subjects for prize competition, as no solution of their meaning could by any possibility be found. One of these precious objects is exhibited by Colonel Pearson this evening, as a useful guide to the unwary collector. But to the private collector, nevertheless, the cause of archaeology is greatly indebted for its advance in special departments. It is to his efforts that our museums are largely indebted for their most precious possessions. The late Mr. John Walker Baily, a household name

in this Company, borne too by the Master who has graciously received us this evening, was an admirable example of the private collector. The archaeological treasures gathered by that distinguished antiquary have found a suitable home in the Guildhall Museum.

With regard to the preservation of ancient monuments, one or two considerations suggest themselves. Whilst it is highly important to save our ancient City landmarks from loss or destruction, it is, I venture to think, of still greater importance to preserve them *in situ*. A notable instance is that of the Boy in Panier Alley. The house on which this well-known London monument was fixed has lately been pulled down, and many were the enquiries which I received as to when the stone would be removed to the Guildhall Museum. Having been consulted upon its disposal, I strongly urged that it should be restored in the new building to a position as nearly as possible as that which it occupied in the old. This course is not, of course, always possible, and the next best is to preserve such relics in a public museum, where they are not only safely preserved, but are also available for comparison with objects of a like character.

Much may still be done to help in this direction, as there are still many old house signs, property marks, and street names, still existing in London which are in danger of being carted away as rubbish when the houses on which they are fixed are demolished. Another branch of archaeological work, on behalf of which the voice of the antiquary should be urgently raised, is the preservation of old deeds, and especially old plans, relating to City property. When we consider what a complete sweep of public records was made by the Great Fire of London, the importance of rescuing all that remains of historic interest will be readily recognised. These documents are for the most part of no legal value as evidences of title at the present day, and are in constant danger of wholesale destruction when lawyers' offices and private muniment chests have to be cleared of so-called rubbish.

Another work of pressing need is the publication of the parish registers of City churches. A good start has been made in this direction by

the Harleian Society and by private editors, Mr. Hovenden, the Rev. W. C. Hallen, Mr. Briggs, and others, but the great majority of the registers still exist only in their original manuscript form, with all the attendant risks. It seems unnecessary to emphasize the importance of this work, as the citizens of London have been founders of families throughout the English-speaking world. The only satisfactory way of accomplishing the work is probably the formation of a separate society for this special purpose.

Perhaps the most pressing need of London archaeology in its present stage is the tabulation and arrangement of results already obtained, which are scattered through so many publications and public and private collections. Could some systematizing genius be found among the London antiquaries like, say, Mr. Charles Booth, there is no question that the result of his labours would be to save the waste of duplicate effort, to replace once and for all fable by fact, to present the true problems that await solution, and to furnish in an accessible form all the evidence available for their determination.

I must apologise for this imperfect sketch, but this is neither the time nor the place for a detailed survey of the progress of London archaeology or of the work of this Society.

ADDRESS

DELIVERED AT A

MEETING OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE,

AND THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS,

26th July, 1906.

The Worshipful Company of Ironmongers,

LONDON.

26TH JULY, 1906.

The Members of the Iron and Steel Institute and the American Institute of Mining Engineers, who were holding a joint conference in London, visited the Hall by invitation of the Court of the Company, on the afternoon of this day, about two hundred and seventy Members and friends, including many ladies, being present.

The party assembled in the quadrangle of the Hall from which they proceeded to the reception rooms on the first floor, where they were received by the Master and Wardens, attended by the Clerk, wearing their robes of office.

In the Banqueting Hall a selection of the Plate, together with the ancient Court Books, Manuscript History of the Company, &c., were displayed on the side board and tables, the most ancient pieces of Plate and curios being displayed in a show case.

Here, Edward Hadham Nicholl, Esq. (Master of the Company in 1889 and Honorary Librarian) delivered the following address narrating the History of the Guild, which was listened to with the greatest attention.

Mr. Nicholl said: The origin of the Guild of Ironmongers is lost in antiquity. The first mention we have of the Ironmongers or Feroners

is in 1300, when they appear to be exercising controlling power over the sale of Iron in London. In 1351 (reign of Edward III.), they were a recognized Guild, but it was not till 1463 (Edward IV.'s time) that the Guild was incorporated by Royal Charter as the "Master and Keepers or Wardens and Commonalty of the Mystery or Art of Ironmongers of London." In 1455 the Company obtained a Grant of Arms.

In 1457 (Henry VI.'s reign) the site of the present building was purchased by the Company. This Hall in which we are now assembled is believed to be at least the third Hall which has stood on this site, but whether the first Hall was a newly-erected building or merely the adaptation of some existing structure is uncertain, as the first Hall did not face Fenchurch Street, the approach being from the opposite side, which is clearly shown in Aggas's map of Old London, where the entry to the Ironmongers' property is from Leadenhall Street by a path leading up to a building backing upon, but not facing, Fenchurch Street; this lends much colour to the opinion of many that the first Hall was not a newly-erected building.

This first Hall lasted till 1587 (time of Queen Elizabeth) when the second Hall was erected — both first and second Halls were probably timber structures.

Our second Hall witnessed two great national calamities — the Great Plague of 1664-5, and the Great Fire of 1666. Our Hall (the valuables having previously been removed) was not burned down, but was doubtless much scorched, as considerable repairs were executed after the fire. The line of that Great Fire seems to have crossed Fenchurch Street, striking the corner of the building just beyond the Hall, fortunately for us that was a stone building, an old Inn called the "Elephant," and it is generally supposed that being stone it was able to resist the flames, and so saved our Hall.

An interest attaches to that old "Elephant" Inn which was for some years the home of Hogarth the celebrated painter; in his early career he had a great struggle to earn a subsistence and got very much in his landlord's debt, and when he had no means of payment, he offered the services of his brush, which was accepted, he painted three rooms of this old Inn with stirring scenes after his inimitable style, depicting the follies and vices of the age, and such was the success of these paintings that it is said half London went to view them, the name of the Inn is still retained in the tavern close by, called the "Olde Elephant." This second Hall lasted until the reign of George II., when in 1745 the third Hall - this present building - was erected.

This present Hall is quadrangular with an open court yard, brick built, stone fronted in what is generally termed the Palladian style, and possesses some good features. The vestibule with its groined ceiling and columns is much admired, but the centre of attraction is this banqueting room, in which we are now assembled; your attention is called to the beautiful ceiling, to the dado filled with the Arms of our Past Masters, to the handsome fire-place under the gallery, and to the portraits of many of our distinguished past members on the walls - these in combination with a rich warm tone and colouring make this a most beautiful room. A few words about some of these pictures may not be out of place, seeing they are all connected with the Company's history. The large picture on the left of the entrance doorway is Viscount Lord Exmouth, who received honorary membership for his brilliant victory at Algiers in 1816, when he broke the power of Moslem slavery and piracy which for centuries had been a scourge to Europe. The painting is by Sir William Beechey. The next is Lord Viscount Hood, who was also made an honorary Member for his brilliant services in 1782. The painting, which is by Gainsborough, was presented by his Lordship, and is much admired. The next portrait by the doorway is our great benefactor, Thomas Betton, whose memory loyal Iron-mongers delight to honour, it is a fine painting by Philip Mercier. Tradition says that Betton in his early days was a slave in Morocco, but made his escape; be that as it may, he left by Will the moiety of

his estate for the redemption of British slaves in Turkey and Barbary, which was regularly carried out by the Company till it became inoperative in consequence of Lord Exmouth's brilliant victory in 1816, from which time piratical slavery began to dwindle, so that by 1825, when the Company made its last payment, all further applications on this fund entirely ceased. The large picture on the right of the doorway is Sir Robert Geffery, Lord Mayor of London, twice Master of this Company and a great benefactor. He left property to this Company to build and endow a hospital or almshouse, which was duly carried out by the erection of the fourteen almshouses and chapel in the Kingsland Road. He was Cornish by extraction and left property to his native place, Landrake, in Cornwall, for educational work.

The last picture to which I will refer is over the gallery, Izaak Walton, the author of that charming English classic "The Compleat Angler." Comparatively little is known of the life of this interesting man, but it is much pleasure to us to remember that the fisherman of romance, the gentle Izaak, as he has been called, was a member of our fraternity; the portrait is a copy of Hausman's picture in the National Gallery.

Although the Ironmongers' Company was a secular and not a religious guild, yet in common with most of the trade guilds it had in origin a strong religious bias: as has been truly said, the recognition of Almighty God entered largely into all the details of guild life, and attendance at the parish church for worship at stated times was a recognized rule. We also observe it in the care bestowed on the funerals of deceased Members, which were conducted with great solemnity, when all the Members of the Guild were expected to attend; all the principal guilds and fraternities kept their Hearse Cloths or Palls, for the purpose of doing honour to their deceased brethren, which were in many cases, doubtless, gifts.

The Ironmongers' Pall was the gift of John Guya and his wife in 1515, and must have been originally a beautiful work of art, consisting of one entire piece of cloth of gold with a rich ornament of flowers and

fruit in the centre, worked in dark crimson, on the border figures of Saints and Angels and other appropriate ornaments wrought in various coloured silks and gold, and fringed with a deep border of gold lace, such a work of art must have been both beautiful and costly, but the pious donors' aim was to give of the very best for God's glory and the religious uses of the fraternity.

Our Parish church was formerly "All Hallows" Staining. The word Staining is supposed to refer to the building being of stone and not wood, which was common to so many of the old London churches. What is left of All Hallows may still be seen at the back of the houses opposite the Hall, viz.: the old church tower in an enclosed grave yard. In 1870, the Parish was united to St. Olave's, Hart Street, which is now our Parish church. On one day in the year, our Master's Day, or Confirmation Day as it is otherwise called, when the newly elected Master and Wardens are confirmed in their offices, this Company makes a formal visit to its Parish church. Immediately after the business of the Court we proceed to our Parish church for service and a sermon by the Company's Chaplain; this is keeping up a time-honoured custom, which was in former times doubtless a more imposing function than it is to-day, as then every Member wore his livery gown and hood, and banners and other insignia of office often graced the procession. St. Olave's, one of London's ancient churches, is a handsome building, dating from the second half of the 15th century with later additions, and full of historical monuments. Samuel Pepys, the diarist, speaks of it as "our Church." Both he and his wife attended the same, and in the nave both their monuments may be seen; in the grave yard is one of the pits where some of the victims of the Great Plague of 1664-5 were buried, this is commemorated on the beautiful iron gateway in Seething Lane, leading into the church yard.

This Company in common with the majority of the London Livery Companies, possess now very little ancient plate—as the exactions of

the State from Henry the VIII's time down to that of William and Mary, but especially during the Stuart period, frequently exhausted the Company's exchequer to such an extent that it was necessary to sell or pawn the plate. All therefore that is ancient now remaining to us is two Mazer Bowls of the 15th century, a pair of parcel-gilt Silver Salts, hourglass pattern of the 16th century, a Cocoa-nut cup or " Hanap " of the 16th century, and a Silver Comfit Box of the 17th century ; the rest of the plate is comparatively modern, dating from early 18th century, much of the plate is the gift of Members or friends.

This Company possesses a small library, one of our chief literary treasures is the " Manuscript History of the Company," by John Nicholl, F.S.A., Master in 1859, in six volumes, royal folio, a holograph, illustrated with Coats of Arms, Initial Letters and Pen and Ink Sketches, and will be found worthy of inspection, there is also the same work as printed and circulated among the Members. A selection from the Company's charters and old office books is also shown, viz. :—

The Grant of Arms, Henry VI., 1455.

The Charter of Incorporation Edward IV., 1463.

The Charter of Confirmation of Philip and Mary, 1558.

Book of Orders, 1498.

Presentment Books, 1515 and 1680 (the latter still in use).

Court Minute Book, 1555.

Cash Book, 1593.

Quarterage Book, 1602.

Irish Estate Minute Book, 1602.

Ancient Orders of the Yeomanry, 1590.

Register of Bindings, 1655.

And lastly a letter, dated 20th November, 1688, from Lord Chancellor Jeffreys, commonly known as Judge Jeffreys, ordering the Master, Wardens and some other Members to wait upon him, at his house in Duke Street, Westminster, the purport of which summons

was to restore to the Company its Charter of Incorporation, the surrender of which had been demanded by Charles II., why or wherefore we do not know, as no complaints were alleged against either the Company or its Charter. One would have supposed that under such circumstances the return would have been made in a gracious manner; not so, a severe fine was exacted, so severe that the Company was obliged to dispose of the whole of the plate to meet the unjust demand, a sample this of the treatment too often meted out to the Companies in former, times when might rather than right was so frequently the policy of the State.

Refreshments having been served in the Court Room and Vestibule the company separated.

JOHN CARRE.

In the Church of S.S. Peter and Paul at Stondon Massey, Essex, there is an interesting Brass to John Carre and his two wives, dated 1570, and around are the Arms of the City of London—of the Ironmongers' Company, of the Merchant Adventurers—and his Merchant's Mark. This John Carre, a native of Stondon Massey, became a Citizen and Ironmonger, and also an early member of the Merchant Adventurers' Company, incorporated by Queen Elizabeth in 1564. He was a liberal benefactor to the Ironmongers' Company, and in 1567, we learn that he was one of nine members who subscribed to a loan to enable the Company to terminate an unpleasant business with a Mister Breame, touching a sale of land. From the records we learn that the Company, being determined to bring this contentious matter to a close, appointed the two Wardens with two other members to take the business in hand and settle it forthwith. John Carre's contribution to this loan was £20. He bequeathed to the Company £400 subject to certain conditions, and gave £13 6s. 8d. for the purchase of plate, linen and drapery, and £10 for the benefit of the Yeomanry of the Company. Then there was Richard Hall, also a native of Stondon Massey, described as a Citizen and Ironmonger, a man of some note, whose brother John Hall was Godfather to John Carre, and it appears that when John Carre as a young man went up to London it was Richard Hall who kindly protected him and introduced him to the Ironmongers' Company, and in John Carre's will he speaks of Richard Hall as "My first master Mr. Richard Hall late of the City of London, Ironmonger," and as Richard Hall died in 1541, it is possible that he was dead before John Carre was out of his indentures, in which case he would probably have had a second master. John Carre, Junior, presumably his son, presented to the Company in 1573 a handsome standing Silver Gilt Cup, also table cloths, linen, napery, and £60 in money, and Mrs. Carre, presumably his wife, in 1583, gave £10 for the purchase of a Cup for the Company. The inscription on the Brass records his munificence as follows, it being his special desire to be buried at Stondon. The date under the figure of John Carre is An^o. D^o. 1570.

EDWARD HADHAM NICHOLL,

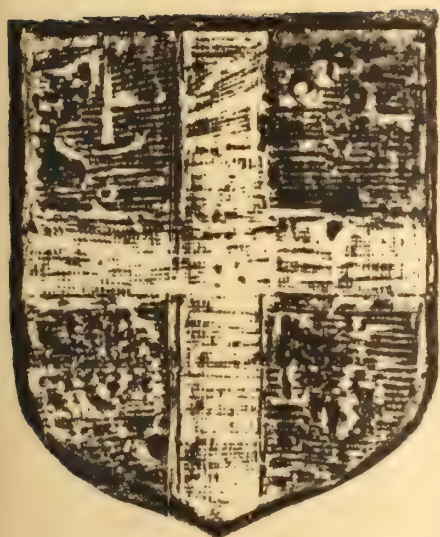
Honorary Librarian,

1912.



An. D. 1570.

“ John Carre, citizen of London, an Irenmonger free,
 also a Marchaunt Venturar. in graue heare lyeth hee,
 Heare in Stondon was he borne whose soule God toke to reste
 the first of Julie in the Yeare of Christ aboue exprest.
 Of earnest zeale amonge the rest in lyfe he had regard
 to this parrishe his native soyle and gave a large reward
 To it and unto other mo that neare aboute it be,
 And eke in London wheare he dwelte full lyberall giftes gabe he.”



SOME ACCOUNT
OF THE
PICTURES IN THE HALL
OF THE
Worshipful Company of Ironmongers,
LONDON,
GATHERED FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

RALPH HANDSON,

For many years Clerk of the Ironmongers' Company, by whom he was deservedly held in high esteem, and in recognition of which he was in 1619 elected on to the Court of the Company. In 1658 he left to the Company an estate in Crutched Friars, and in 1628 he made request that the Company would accept a picture "Christ disputing with the Herodians," which, unfortunately, is no longer in the Company's possession. This fine portrait was probably painted by Vandyke or by his pupil, William Dobson.

MARGARET DANE,

Wife of William Dane, Master in 1578, a benefactress. This portrait was painted by Cooke in 1640, a copy of the work of an earlier Master. The good lady is shown at her devotions, kneeling at a prayer-desk, on which is an open book.

SIR CHARLES PRICE, Bart.,

Master in 1798, was grandfather of Hall Rokeby Price, Master in 1877, and great-grandfather of Arthur Rokeby Price, Master in 1897, and of Wilfrid Thomas Price, Master in 1907. In 1802 he became Lord Mayor of London, and a Baronetcy was conferred on him by King George III. in 1804, and three times the City of London elected him to a seat in Parliament. The beautiful chandelier hanging in the centre of the banqueting hall was his gift. This picture, a copy of a portrait by R. Carruthers, was painted by order of the Court in 1846, as a mark of great esteem.

ISAAC WALTON,

Admitted to the freedom of the Company in 1617, became Warden of the Yeomanry in 1637. This portrait, painted for the Company, is a copy, by Hughes, of the celebrated picture by Housman in the National Gallery.

EDWARD, LORD EXMOUTH,

Was presented with the Freedom of the Company in 1817, in recognition of his memorable victory at the Battle of Algiers in 1816, which put an end to the cruel slavery of the Barbary States, and thereby made that portion of Thomas Betton's bequest, for the redemption of British slaves in Turkey and Barbary from Moslem captivity, inoperative. This full length portrait was painted for the Company by Sir William Beechey in 1817.

SAMUEL, LORD HOOD,

Created Admiral in 1780, was presented with the Freedom of the City of London, and in 1783 was made an honorary member of the Ironmongers' Company. This beautiful portrait, by Gainsborough, was presented to the Company by his Lordship in 1784.

THOMAS BETTON,

A merchant and a member of the Ironmongers' Company, by his will dated 1723, appointed the Company his executors and trustees for a large property, to be applied to three distinct objects: One full fourth-part, including £10 to the Chaplain, to poor Freemen of the Company, one full fourth-part for Schools in the City of London and suburbs, and one full half-part for the Redemption of British Slaves in Turkey and Barbary; this latter object becoming inoperative by Lord Exmouth's victory at the Battle of Algiers, was, by a decision of the Court of Chancery, confirmed by the House of Lords, after the provision of a sum of £7,000 to accumulate for the Redemption of British Slaves, applied to Schools in England and Wales. Thomas Betton died in 1724, and was buried in the burial ground attached to Sir Robert Geffery's Almshouses in Kingsland Road, Shoreditch.

THOMAS LEWEN,

Master in 1535, by his will left an estate in Bread Street, in the Parish of St. Nicholas Olave in the Ward of Queenhithe, to the Company, for a pension of 20d. quarterly to each of four Almspeople, and also exhibitions of 50s. each for two poor scholars, one of Oxford and one of Cambridge. He died in 1557, and was buried in the Church of Saint Nicholas Olave, Bread Street, where a handsome monument was erected to the memory of himself and his wife Agnes. The Church, with all that it contained, was destroyed in the great fire of 1666. This portrait, probably copied from previous production, was painted by Cooke, in 1640.

SIR WILLIAM DENHAM,

A merchant of the Staple of Calais, was seven times Master of the Company between 1531 and 1549, and a Lord Mayor of London. He was descended from a noble family, the De Dianants of Brittany. He died 2nd year of the reign of Edward VI. (1549), possessed of considerable estates in London and at Barking, in Essex. This portrait, a copy, was painted by Cooke, in 1640, by order of the Court.

SIR ROBERT GEFFERY,

Lord Mayor of London in 1686, was twice Master of the Company, 1667, and again in 1685. He left a large property to the Company for the purchase of a piece of land whereon to erect a Hospital or Almshouses for poor people, and to invest the remainder in land, in or near the City of London, and apply the rents to the support of the poor people therein and the upkeep of the buildings. This was duly carried out by the erection of the Almshouses in the Kingsland Road, London, but, after two hundred years, the neighbourhood became so unsuitable for the pensioners that the Company sold the property, and new buildings at Mottingham, near Eltham, in Kent, have taken their place. He also left money toward the support of a school in the Parish of Landrake-with-Saint Erney, in the County of Cornwall, and also a weekly gift of 2/- for bread for the poor of the said parish. He died in 1708, and was buried in the Church of Saint Dionis Backchurch, London, and when that Church was taken down, his remains, together with those of Lady Geffery, were removed and buried under a handsome tomb in the burial ground of the Almshouses, in the Kingsland Road. This full length portrait was painted by Richard Philips at the Company's expense.

SIR JAMES CAMPBELL,

Master in 1615, 1623 and 1641, and Lord Mayor of London 1620, by his Will dated 1651, bequeathed to the Company £1,000, to be lent to young Freemen, the interest to be applied to Charitable purposes. This portrait was painted by Cooke from the life.

THOMAS HALLWOOD,

Master in 1621, left the Company £400, the interest to be paid to two poor scholars of Magdalen College, Oxford, and two others of Christ College, Cambridge. This portrait was painted by Cooke by order of the Court in 1640.

SIR GEORGE THOROLD,

Master in 1708, son of Charles Thorold, Master in 1654 and 1689, and grandson of Thomas Thorold, Master in 1634, 1644, 1645. He presented to the Company, in 1710, a silver Gilt Loving Cup and Cover. This portrait, purchased by the Company in 1911, is thought to be a production of the Kneller School, though not of the Master himself.

NICHOLAS LEATE,

Master of the Company in 1616, 1626 and part of 1627, a Turkey merchant, possessing a great taste for horticultural pursuits, which, through his connection with the East, he was enabled to develop, and so to introduce many new varieties of fruits, flowers and vegetables, of which honorable mention is made in the works of Gerard and Parkinson. This portrait, possibly the work of Daniel Mytens, was presented to the Company by his sons, Richard and Huet Leate.

THOMAS MICHELY,

A very early member of the Company and a benefactor. The Scroll in his hand may possibly be the Charter of the Company, in the procuring of which he probably took an active part. This portrait, a copy, was painted by Cooke in 1640.

THOMAS THOROLD,

A London merchant, made free by Redemption, was three times Master of the Company—1634, 1644, 1645—and a benefactor. This portrait is thought to be the work of that distinguished artist Cornelius Jansen.

ROLAND HEYLIN,

Master of the Company in 1614 and 1625, by his will, dated 1631, left £200 to the Company, to be lent to four young Freemen. This portrait was painted by Cooke in 1640.

SIR SAMUEL THOROLD,

Son of Charles Thorold, Master in 1654 and 1689, and grandson of Thomas Thorold, Master in 1634, 1644 and 1645, was not a member of the Company. This portrait, supposed to be the work of Kneller, was presented to the Company by a Mr. Moore.

THOMAS HANBEY,

Master in 1775, by his will, dated 1787, bequeathed £2,000 Bank Annuities for two scholars to be educated at Christ's Hospital, with the perpetual presentation in the Company's Gift. He died in 1787, and was buried in Saint Luke's Churchyard, Old Street, his tomb being annually visited by the Company to see that it is in proper repair.

JOHN CHILD,

Master in 1786. This portrait, by Mason Chamberlin, was painted by order of the Court as a mark of esteem for his valued and personal services. He died in 1790.

JOHN NICHOLL,

F.S.A. and Historian, Master in 1859, compiled the history of the Company, which he presented to the Court in six folio volumes of manuscript. This beautiful work, illustrated with Coats of Arms, initial letters, and pen and ink sketches, &c., all the work of his own hand, was subsequently printed in one volume for the benefit of the members. This portrait, by Middleton, was painted by order of the Court in recognition of Mr. Nicholl's valued literary research and work in compiling the Company's history.

CHARLES COLLINS LUCKOMBE,

Master in 1863, and a benefactor. This small painting of Mr. Luckombe was presented to the Company.

NOEL WHITING,

Master in 1881, and a benefactor. This portrait by an unknown artist is a very inferior production and not worthy of the genial gentleman and noble benefactor it is supposed to represent. It was presented to the Company by Major General Sir Alfred E. Turner, K.C.B.

SIMON ADAMS BECK,

Son of James Beck, Esq., Allesley Park, Warwickshire, was for nearly fifty years Clerk of the Ironmongers' Company—1834 to 1883. This portrait, by Frank Hall, R.A., was painted by order of the Court in recognition of Mr. Beck's long and valued services to the Company.

SIR THOMAS GRESHAM,

A copy was presented by Charles Collins Luckombe, Master in 1863, artist unknown.

EDWARD HADHAM NICHOLL,

Honorary Librarian.

1913.

A BRIEF RECORD OF THE SERVICES
OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE COURT AND YEOMANRY
OF THE
Worshipful Company of Ironmongers

WHO SERVED IN H.M. FORCES DURING THE GREAT WAR,
1914-1919.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

TOKER, SIR ALLISTON CHAMPION, K.C.B., Maj.-Gen.,

Was Assistant Censor, Indian Mail, at Boulogne, from 25th March, 1915,
to 9th October, 1915.

On special duty at Marseilles to arrange classes for instruction of young
officers of the Indian Army Reserve, in Hindustani, from 10th
October, 1915, to December 23rd, 1915.

Deputy Asst. Postal Censorship visiting Prisoners of War Camps and
Permit Holders, from 6th May, 1916, till appointed Asst. Censor in
charge of Liverpool Censorship, 12th March, 1917, and Censor in
charge, 1st June, 1918, until demobilised on 31st January, 1919.

HODGKINSON, HARRY STEWART BRUCE, Col.,

Joined the 47th Regt. as Lieut. in 1873. Retired with the rank of
Bt.-Col. 1905, in Reserve of Officers; having served for 35 years at
home and abroad, including South African War 1899-1901 (mentioned
in Despatches, medal and 4 clasps).

Served during the war from November, 1915—August, 1918, as assistant
to Officer i/c Records, Preston, Lancs.

STEDALL, CECIL PEMBERTON, Major,

Gazetted 27th May, 1908, to City of London Yeomanry. Volunteered for foreign service August 3rd, 1914. Served in Egypt until August, 1915; then sent to Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, and remained in the trenches until November, when he was promoted Major and squadron leader and returned to Sinai desert, taking part in several actions. In November, 1916, the Regiment crossed to Salonica with the 8th Mounted Brigade, doing outpost duty at Lake Doiran. In June, 1917, rejoined Yeomanry Division in Palestine, which was engaged on many occasions—with considerable losses—during the taking of Jerusalem. In December, 1917, he was appointed second in command of the Regiment, which was sent to France in March, 1918, as a Machine Gun Corps, and remained there until the termination of the war.

LANGTON, SPENCER JAMES, Captain,

Gazetted on 14th September to the 2/8th London Regt., which he had previously assisted to raise; served with that unit as an officer in various capacities for about 18 months, taking one or two detachments to France in the spring of 1915; afterwards attached to the Recruiting Staff, Whitehall, and had charge of several stations in London. Early in 1916, resumed duty on the East Coast, and was eventually transferred to the T.F. Reserve.

MEMBERS OF THE YEOMANRY.

ATKINS, ARTHUR THOMAS,

Joined August, 1914, in New Zealand. Commission in 1915. Overseas service: 1914-1917, Egypt, Dardanelles, Mesopotamia and Bagdad. Wounded and sent to hospital in India; promoted Lieut. in 1918. Sent home to New Zealand and demobilised in January, 1919.

ATKINS, EDGAR THOMAS,

Served as a Private in the 18th Batt. Essex Regt., from June to December, 1918.

ATKINS, JOHN ROBERT,

Joined 13th Batt. Suffolk Regt. October, 1916; promoted Acting-Corpl. July, 1917. 1st Class Certificate as Instructor in Lewis Gunnery. Oversea service: July, 1918—April, 1919.

BARRON, EDGAR HERBERT,

Joined Royal Bucks Hussars October, 1914, and served with that unit until January, 1915; afterwards with the L.R.B. until February, 1918. Three years and 137 days in the Army. Rank: Lc.-Corporal.

BARRON, REV. HENRY MARSHALL, B.A.,

Acting Chaplain to troops at home for a short time, and did one year's teaching work—as substitute for men called to the colours.

BIRKETT, GERALD HALSEY, Major, D.S.O.,

Captain and Adjutant 2nd South Wales Borderers, 5th August, 1914.
Staff Captain 172nd Infantry Brigade, April, 1916—May, 1917.
D.A.A.G. 2nd Division, May, 1917—August, 1918.
Deputy Assistant Military Secretary, General Head-Quarters, France, August, 1918—11th November, 1918.
Served in following campaigns :—
Tsingtau, 1914; Gallipoli, 1915; France, 1917-1918.
Honours: Distinguished Service Order,
Three times mentioned in Despatches.

BIRKETT, HAROLD WRETFORD,

Joined Canadian Army (British Columbia Batt.); arrived in England July, 1915. Left for France June, 1916; killed in action by a shell near Poziers (Somme), on 9th September, 1916.

BIRKETT, JOHN GUY GIBERNE,

Obtained commission as 2nd Lieut. Sussex R.G.A. September 16th, 1914. Promoted Lieut. in January, 1915. Stationed at Dover 1914—March, 1916.
Seconded R.A. and proceeded to France in March, 1916—October, 1917. Italy October, 1917—February, 1918. France February, 1918—April, 1919.
Promoted Captain R.A. in August, 1917.
Awards: (1) Mentioned in Despatches; (2) Order of the Cross of Italy.

BIRKETT, NORMAN WREFORD,

Joined Canadian Army August, 1914. Arrived in England October, 1914. Obtained commission in the 6th Batt. The Buffs (East Kent Regt.) December, 1914. France June, 1915; seriously wounded (leg smashed by bullet) during the attack on Hulluch (the only officer of the Batt. who came out alive); spent 14 months in hospital.

Joined R.F.C. (Technical Branch) May, 1917; transferred to R.A.F. April, 1919.

BIRKETT, RICHARD MAULE, Lieut.-Col., D.S.O.,

Major (T.) 1914. Attached 7th (Service) Batt. Royal Sussex. France May, 1915; 2nd in command 7th Sussex July, 1915. Lt.-Col. (T.) O.C. 2/17th London Regt. (Gazetted 14th March, 1916). Wounded (1) June, and (2) near Vimy, in August, 1916.

Instructor, Aldershot, April—September, 1917. Gazetted Major January, 1917; Lt.-Col. (T.) O.C. 2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regt., 1917.

With 7th Division in France 1917; in Italy (B.E.F.) 1918, 2nd Queen's and Machine Gun Corps. January 1st Gazetted Brevet Lt.-Col. 1919; O.C. 62nd Batt. Machine Gun Corps, with Rhine Army of Occupation; afterwards with the same unit at Catterick Camp Yorkshire.

Honours: D.S.O., January 18th, 1918.

Italian Croci di Guerra, 1919.

Despatches: January, 1916, Lord French (France).

January, 1917, Sir D. Haig (,).

April, 1918, Sir D. Haig (,).

January, 1919, Lord Cavan (Italy).

BRICE, HENRY HAMMOND,

Served in H.M. Forces from November, 1916—January, 1919.

Demobilised with the rank of Sergeant.

BURTON, JOHN STANLEY,

2nd Lieut. Grenadier Guards. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. John William Burton, of 15, Collingham Gardens, S.W., and The Red House, Leatherhead.

He was educated at St. Andrew's School, Eastbourne, at Charterhouse, and Exeter College, Oxford.

Gazetted to the Grenadier Guards on December 14th, 1915, having previously held commissions in the 5th East Surrey Regt. (T.F.) from February, 1909—September, 1912; in the 18th Royal Fusiliers (Public School Corps) from September, 1914—June, 1915; and the 28th Royal Fusiliers from June, 1915, until transferred to the Grenadier Guards. He proceeded to join the Grenadier Guards at the front on March 14th, 1916, and was killed in action on May 16th following. He left a widow, the daughter of the late Dr. Alfred Stileman Bostock, of Chichester, and one son.

FIRTH, ROBERT BROWNING,

Joined the L.R.B. in August, 1916; France December, 1916. Mortally wounded N.E. of St. Julien on 20th September, 1917; died in C.C. Station four days later. Buried in British Military Cemetery, Mendinghem, Belgium.

GORTON, BERNARD,

Lieut. R.A.V.C., attached R.F.A. from April, 1918—April, 1919. Oversea service: France and Belgium.

GORTON, RONALD,

Joined the R.A.M.C. in March, 1917. Detailed with Embarkation Quartermaster's Staff until July, 1919.

GORTON, WALTER,

Joined the colours in January, 1917; attached R.F.A. Oversea service: 1917 to 1919.

GORTON, WILLIAM HENRY,

Enlisted R.F.A. in 1915. Oversea service: Mesopotamia, 1917-1919.

GREEN, ARTHUR BOWDEN,

Killed in action, 1917.

HAWES, GEORGE ERNEST, Lieut.-Col.,

Gazetted to the 3rd Batt. Royal Fusiliers in 1901. France, 1st January, 1915. Promoted in 1916 to G.H.Qtrs. and made D.A.Q.M.G. to the 23rd Division; in 1917 A.A.Q.M.G. 19th Division until the end of the war. Afterwards A.A.Q.M.G. to the Western Division Army of Occupation, Cologne.

Awarded : M.C., D.S.O. and Legion d'honneur (France).

HODKINSON, HARRY DRAKE,

Private in Artist's Rifles from September—October, 1914. Obtained Commission in R.A.S.C. in October, 1914. Oversea service: France, Italy and Fiume ; mentioned in Despatches.

Demobilised in March, 1919, with the rank of Captain, O.B.E. (Mil.).

HOLLINGWORTH, JOHN,

Gazetted Lieut. R.N.V.R. in April, 1917, attached to R.N.A.S. Promoted Captain, R.A.F., on formation of that Force.

HUDSON, AUSTIN UVEDALE MORGAN, Captain,

Entered Sandhurst in December, 1914. Obtained Commission in 3rd Batt. Royal Berks, June, 1915. Joined the 2nd Batt. in the Hohenzollern Redoubt (France) in July, 1916, and served there until September, when he contracted trench fever.

Attached 3rd Batt. October, 1916—November, 1917. Again went out to France and joined the 1st Batt. on the Cambrai front.

Was present at the battle of Cambrai, and served in that region until the German offensive in March, 1918, in which he took part, and was wounded on the 24th March.

Attached to the 3rd Batt. April—July, 1918, when he went out again to join the Guards Machine Gun Regt., just before the Armistice, and later, took part in the march to Cologne with the Army of Occupation.

Promoted Captain in November, 1919.

HUDSON, BARTON MYDDLETON MORGAN, Captain,

Joined City of London Yeomanry as Lance-Corporal on 9th August, 1914. Commission as 2nd Lieut., December, 1914; Lieut. June, 1916; Capt. Nov. 1918. Oversea service: Lemnos, Egypt, Salonica Egypt and Palestine October, 1915—March, 1919.

HUTT, EDWARD JOHN,

Joined R.N.A.S. in July, 1916 ; afterwards R.A.F. Oversea service :
July, 1916—December, 1918 ; demobilised January, 1919.

MERCER, JOHN LAUNCELOT CAPEL, Captain,

Joined 5th "Queen's" R.W.Surrey Regt. at the outbreak of war in
August, 1914. Oversea service : India, 1914—1915 ; A.D.C. to
Governor of Bengal, April—November, 1915 ; 1915—1916
Mesopotamia ; 1916—1919, India ; demobilised February, 1919.

O'BRIEN, HENRY WILLIAM, Captain,

Joined H.A.C. in March, 1913. Obtained Commission May, 1915.
Oversea service : France, September, 1915 ; served on the Ypres
front November, 1915—July, 1916. Wounded at the battle of
Ancre, in November, 1916. Promoted Lieut. January, 1917 ;
Act.-Capt. March, 1917. Awarded M.C. in June, 1917. Germany,
January—June, 1919 ; demobilised in June, 1919.

OLIVER, LEONARD CAMROUX,

Held a Commission as a Lieutenant in the Indian Defence Force, and
commanded a detachment of the 6th Bangalore-Coorg and Mysore
Battalion for local defence. Owing to a diseased arm, he was
rejected for active military service during the war.

OSMAN, ALFRED GEORGE FIRTH, Captain,

Joined H.A.C. in February, 1908. Commission as 2nd Lieut.
September, 1915 ; promoted Lieut. July, 1917. Oversea service :
August, 1916—February, 1917 ; attached to Headquarters, London
District, December, 1917 ; promoted Capt. in August, 1918 ;
demobilised February, 1919.

OSMAN, CYRIL TOM FIRTH,

Enlisted in H.A.C., August, 1914 ; transferred to R.N.A.S. A.A. Station
in January, 1915. Obtained Commission as Assistant Paymaster,
R.N.V., in November, 1916 ; demobilised in March, 1919.

PELLATT, APSLEY,

Enlisted in H.A.C. April, 1917. Oversea service : France, October, 1917.
Rank : Sergeant.

PRICE, HAROLD ROKEBY, Captain,

Enlisted in University and Public School Corps in September, 1914.

Obtained Commission as 2nd Lieut. in 5th Batt. Rifle Brigade, on 12th May, 1915; promoted Capt., July, 1916.

Oversea service: October, 1915—July, 1917; mentioned in Despatches April, 1917; awarded M.C. July 31st, 1917 (wounded).

PRICE, MURRAY ROKEBY, Captain,

Joined 2nd York and Lancaster Regt. Oversea service: France September, 1914; wounded and sent home for a few weeks; returned to France early in 1916; invalided home in 1917; returned to France in 1918, and contracted trench fever. Promoted Captain and went out to Archangel with 1st Relief Force in 1919, acting as liason officer to the 4th Northern Rifle Regt. (Russian).

RAWLE, THOMAS FREDERICK,

Received Commission in S. W. Borderers, February, 1915. Oversea service: June, 1915—January, 1919; wounded and in hospital from December, 1915—February, 1916; awarded the M.C. and 1915 Medal.

SLADE, JOHN GODFREY, Captain,

Captain in the R.A.M.C. Hampstead Military Hospital, February, 1916—July, 1916. Oversea service: Alexandria, Salonica and France, 1916—1919; afterwards Military Heart Hospital, Colchester.

STEDALL, LEIGH PEMBERTON, Captain, D.S.O.,

Gazetted 27th May, 1908, to the City of London Yeomanry. Volunteered for foreign service in August, 1914.

Served in Egypt until June, 1915, then went to Aden as A.D.C. to General Younghusband. Returned to Egypt and accompanied his Regiment to Salonica; promoted Major and Squadron-leader; twice mentioned in Despatches.

Returned to Palestine and was severely wounded on October 28th, 1917, when leading his squadron to the relief of another Yeomanry Regiment, near Gaza.

In awarding the D.S.O., the "Gazette" stated: "Major Leigh Pemberton Stedall, Yeo. For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in a counter-attack. He led forward three troops and galloped them across 500 yards of open country under heavy rifle and machine-gun fire. Though wounded in two places, he led the charge on the enemy's position with the greatest success. He showed splendid leadership and resource."

STEVENS, FREDERICK WILLIAM,

Demobilised on 3rd April, 1919, after nearly four years' service in the Salonica Army: Greece and Serbia, finally in the Army of Occupation, Constantinople.

Previous service: South Africa—Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg and Driefontein—in 10th Royal Hussars.

STRACEY-CLITHEROW, JOHN BOURCHIER, Lieut-Col.,

Raised, clothed, equipped and armed—by March, 1915—1,020 men: The East Riding of Yorkshire County Batt. of Volunteers. Commanded the 2nd Res. Batt. Welsh Guards from August, 1915—March, 1918. Vice-Lieut. East Riding of Yorkshire during the absence of the Lord Lieut. on active service abroad.

TATHAM, CAUTLEY, Captain,

Eldest son of Mr. Percy C. F. Tatham (Master 1900). Joined the H.A.C. (Infantry) in October, 1909, in which he rose to the rank of Sergeant (4th Company, 1st Batt.) and was one of the first to volunteer for foreign service on the outbreak of war.

He obtained a commission as 2nd Lieut. on the 16th September, 1914, and proceeded, a few days later, with the 1st Battalion to France. served in the trenches all through the following winter, and was promoted Lieut. on the 30th January, 1915.

In the Battle of Hooge, 16th June, 1915, he led the Company of which he was second in command, and while directing operations in the second line of captured trenches he was mortally wounded, and died in hospital at Bailleul two days later; age 29.

Men of all ranks bore testimony to his sterling worth, his soldierly qualities, to the risks he ran for the safety of his men. A regimental application was made after his death, that he should be "gazetted" Captain, stating:—"That it is due to a very gallant officer that the recognition promised him may be accorded to his memory."

He was so promoted in the "Gazette" of January 21st, 1916, to date from the 1st of May of the previous year. 1914 Star.

TATHAM, WULFSTAN,

Second son of Mr. Percy C. F. Tatham (Master 1900). Enlisted at the outbreak of war in the 4th Company, 1st Batt. H.A.C. (Infantry), and went to France with his regiment on the 18th September, 1914.

He was in the trenches in France and Flanders throughout the following winter and summer until August, 1915, when he was discharged as "physically unfit for further active service," with the rank of Corporal.

In 1917 he obtained a commission as Lieut. in the Oxford University O.T.C., which he held from March until December, 1917.

Awarded the 1914 Star.

TOKER, RICHARD EDWARD,

Was Captain and Adjutant of the 10th (Service) Batt. of the Enniskillen Regt., formed from the Ulster Volunteers on the outbreak of war.

Resigned commission in October, 1915, and enlisted in the London Scottish, embarking for France in April, 1916.

He was taken prisoner at the battle of the Somme on the 18th July, and interned at Dulmen and afterwards at Hauberg, from whence he escaped on the 11th March, 1918, after two unsuccessful attempts:—25th June and end of August, 1917.

Awarded M.M. for determination and gallantry (1919).

WARD, HORACE EDWARD, Major,

Second son of Mr. Robert Ward (Master 1919), Lieut. 4th Batt. East Surrey Regt. Saw active service in the S. African War (Medal and two clasps), subsequently promoted Captain and transferred to the East Kent Regt. (The Buffs).

In 1914 was attached to the King's Royal Rifles, and went to France in command of "C" Company. The Battalion saw very bitter fighting during the autumn of 1914. In one engagement the remnants of Capt. Ward's Company was cut off, he was taken prisoner and confined at Crefeld, and other German prisoner of war camps, until the Armistice was signed.

Subsequently he joined the N. Russia Relief Force (1919) at Murmansk, until the British troops withdrew.

Gazetted O.B.E. (Military) and was mentioned in Despatches for valuable and distinguished services, and was also awarded the Russian Order of St. Stanilaus. Promoted Major 22nd May, 1915.

WARD, ROBERT OSCAR CYRIL, Major,

Eldest son of Mr. Robert Ward (Master 1919). Lieut. in the 6th Batt. East Kent Regt. (The Buffs), 1914, promoted Captain the following year. Subsequently transferred to Tank Corps and promoted Major. Saw heavy fighting with the 12th Division in France and Flanders during 1915—1916. Twice wounded and three times mentioned in Despatches. Commanded his Company of Tanks at Vimy Ridge, and was highly commended by the General Officer Commanding.

Saw strenuous fighting at the second battle of Bullecourt. Major Ward was killed on the 20th November, 1917, "while most gallantly looking after his Tanks in battle" before Cambrai, and buried at Metz-en-Couture the following day.

"He was quite one of the best officers I have ever met, and never expected those under him to do what he would not do himself."—(Col. Commanding "D" Batt., Tanks Corps).

WARD, VICTOR ESSENDINE, Lieut.-Comdr. R.N.,

Third son of Mr. Robert Ward (Master 1919). Entered as a Naval Cadet in H.M.S. "Britannia," passing out in due course, and through the various ranks to his present rank and command.

After service on various Stations he passed some years special training in Submarines. Throughout the war he commanded submarine vessels of the most recent type and construction, viz.:—C 18 (1914—1915; W 8 (1915—1916); E 33 (1916—1918); L 15 (1918—1919); K 12 (1919).

WOODFIELD, ARTHUR MARTEN.

Enlisted in the Royal Engineers January, 1915. Promoted Corporal 23rd same month; Sergeant in May, 1916. Oversea service: France, September, 1915, until February, 1919.

A BRIEF RECORD OF THE SERVICES
OF THE
MEMBERS OF THE COURT AND YEOMANRY
OF THE
Worshipful Company of Ironmongers

WHO SERVED IN H.M. FORCES DURING THE GREAT WAR,
1914-1919.

MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

TOKER, SIR ALLISTON CHAMPION, K.C.B., Maj.-Gen.,

Was Assistant Censor, Indian Mail, at Boulogne, from 25th March, 1915,
to 9th October, 1915.

On special duty at Marseilles to arrange classes for instruction of young
officers of the Indian Army Reserve, in Hindustani, from 10th
October, 1915, to December 23rd, 1915.

Deputy Asst. Postal Censorship visiting Prisoners of War Camps and
Permit Holders, from 6th May, 1916, till appointed Asst. Censor in
charge of Liverpool Censorship, 12th March, 1917, and Censor in
charge, 1st June, 1918, until demobilised on 31st January, 1919.

HODGKINSON, HARRY STEWART BRUCE, Col.,

Joined the 47th Regt. as Lieut. in 1873. Retired with the rank of
Bt.-Col. 1905, in Reserve of Officers ; having served for 35 years at
home and abroad, including South African War 1899-1901 (mentioned
in Despatches, medal and 4 clasps).

Served during the war from November, 1915—August, 1918, as assistant
to Officer i/c Records, Preston, Lancs.

STEDALL, CECIL PEMBERTON, Major,

Gazetted 27th May, 1908, to City of London Yeomanry. Volunteered for foreign service August 3rd, 1914. Served in Egypt until August, 1915; then sent to Suvla Bay, Gallipoli, and remained in the trenches until November, when he was promoted Major and squadron leader and returned to Sinai desert, taking part in several actions. In November, 1916, the Regiment crossed to Salonica with the 8th Mounted Brigade, doing outpost duty at Lake Doiran. In June, 1917, rejoined Yeomanry Division in Palestine, which was engaged on many occasions—with considerable losses—during the taking of Jerusalem. In December, 1917, he was appointed second in command of the Regiment, which was sent to France in March, 1918, as a Machine Gun Corps, and remained there until the termination of the war.

LANGTON, SPENCER JAMES, Captain,

Gazetted on 14th September to the 2/8th London Regt., which he had previously assisted to raise; served with that unit as an officer in various capacities for about 18 months, taking one or two detachments to France in the spring of 1915; afterwards attached to the Recruiting Staff, Whitehall, and had charge of several stations in London. Early in 1916, resumed duty on the East Coast, and was eventually transferred to the T.F. Reserve.

MEMBERS OF THE YEOMANRY.

ATKINS, ARTHUR THOMAS,

Joined August, 1914, in New Zealand. Commission in 1915. Oversea service: 1914-1917, Egypt, Dardanelles, Mesopotamia and Bagdad. Wounded and sent to hospital in India; promoted Lieut. in 1918. Sent home to New Zealand and demobilised in January, 1919.

ATKINS, EDGAR THOMAS,

Served as a Private in the 18th Batt. Essex Regt., from June to December, 1918.

ATKINS, JOHN ROBERT,

Joined 13th Batt. Suffolk Regt. October, 1916; promoted Acting-Corpl. July, 1917. 1st Class Certificate as Instructor in Lewis Gunnery. Oversea service: July, 1918—April, 1919.

BARRON, EDGAR HERBERT,

Joined Royal Bucks Hussars October, 1914, and served with that unit until January, 1915; afterwards with the L.R.B. until February, 1918. Three years and 137 days in the Army. Rank: Lc.-Corporal.

BARRON, REV. HENRY MARSHALL, B.A.,

Acting Chaplain to troops at home for a short time, and did one year's teaching work—as substitute for men called to the colours.

BIRKETT, GERALD HALSEY, Major, D.S.O.,

Captain and Adjutant 2nd South Wales Borderers, 5th August, 1914. Staff Captain 172nd Infantry Brigade, April, 1916—May, 1917. D.A.A.G. 2nd Division, May, 1917—August, 1918.

Deputy Assistant Military Secretary, General Head-Quarters, France, August, 1918—11th November, 1918.

Served in following campaigns:—

Tsingtau, 1914; Gallipoli, 1915; France, 1917-1918.

Honours: Distinguished Service Order,
Three times mentioned in Despatches.

BIRKETT, HAROLD WREFORD,

Joined Canadian Army (British Columbia Batt.); arrived in England July, 1915. Left for France June, 1916; killed in action by a shell near Poziers (Somme), on 9th September, 1916.

BIRKETT, JOHN GUY GIBERNE,

Obtained commission as 2nd Lieut. Sussex R.G.A. September 16th, 1914. Promoted Lieut. in January, 1915. Stationed at Dover 1914—March, 1916.

Seconded R.A. and proceeded to France in March, 1916—October, 1917. Italy October, 1917—February, 1918. France February, 1918—April, 1919.

Promoted Captain R.A. in August, 1917.

Awards: (1) Mentioned in Despatches; (2) Order of the Cross of Italy.

BIRKETT, NORMAN WREFORD,

Joined Canadian Army August, 1914. Arrived in England October, 1914. Obtained commission in the 6th Batt. The Buffs (East Kent Regt.) December, 1914. France June, 1915; seriously wounded (leg smashed by bullet) during the attack on Hulluch (the only officer of the Batt. who came out alive); spent 14 months in hospital.

Joined R.F.C. (Technical Branch) May, 1917; transferred to R.A.F. April, 1919.

BIRKETT, RICHARD MAULE, Lieut.-Col., D.S.O.,

Major (T.) 1914. Attached 7th (Service) Batt. Royal Sussex. France May, 1915; 2nd in command 7th Sussex July, 1915. Lt.-Col. (T.) O.C. 2/17th London Regt. (Gazetted 14th March, 1916). Wounded (1) June, and (2) near Vimy, in August, 1916.

Instructor, Aldershot, April—September, 1917. Gazetted Major January, 1917; Lt.-Col. (T.) O.C. 2nd Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regt., 1917.

With 7th Division in France 1917; in Italy (B.E.F.) 1918, 2nd Queen's and Machine Gun Corps. January 1st Gazetted Brevet Lt.-Col. 1919; O.C. 62nd Batt. Machine Gun Corps, with Rhine Army of Occupation; afterwards with the same unit at Catterick Camp Yorkshire.

Honours: D.S.O., January 18th, 1918.

Italian Croci di Guerra, 1919.

Despatches: January, 1916, Lord French (France).

January, 1917, Sir D. Haig („).

April, 1918, Sir D. Haig („).

January, 1919, Lord Cavan (Italy).

BRICE, HENRY HAMMOND,

Served in H.M. Forces from November, 1916—January, 1919.

Demobilised with the rank of Sergeant.

BURTON, JOHN STANLEY,

2nd Lieut. Grenadier Guards. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. John William Burton, of 15, Collingham Gardens, S.W., and The Red House, Leatherhead.

He was educated at St. Andrew's School, Eastbourne, at Charterhouse, and Exeter College, Oxford.

Gazetted to the Grenadier Guards on December 14th, 1915, having previously held commissions in the 5th East Surrey Regt. (T.F.) from February, 1909—September, 1912; in the 18th Royal Fusiliers (Public School Corps) from September, 1914—June, 1915; and the 28th Royal Fusiliers from June, 1915, until transferred to the Grenadier Guards. He proceeded to join the Grenadier Guards at the front on March 14th, 1916, and was killed in action on May 16th following. He left a widow, the daughter of the late Dr. Alfred Stileman Bostock, of Chichester, and one son.

FIRTH, ROBERT BROWNING,

Joined the L.R.B. in August, 1916; France December, 1916. Mortally wounded N.E. of St. Julien on 20th September, 1917; died in C.C. Station four days later. Buried in British Military Cemetery, Mendinghem, Belgium.

GORTON, BERNARD,

Lieut. R.A.V.C., attached R.F.A. from April, 1918—April, 1919. Oversea service: France and Belgium.

GORTON, RONALD,

Joined the R.A.M.C. in March, 1917. Detailed with Embarkation Quartermaster's Staff until July, 1919.

GORTON, WALTER,

Joined the colours in January, 1917; attached R.F.A. Oversea service: 1917 to 1919.

GORTON, WILLIAM HENRY,

Enlisted R.F.A. in 1915. Oversea service: Mesopotamia, 1917-1919.

GREEN, ARTHUR BOWDEN,

Killed in action, 1917.

HAWES, GEORGE ERNEST, Lieut.-Col.,

Gazetted to the 3rd Batt. Royal Fusiliers in 1901. France, 1st January, 1915. Promoted in 1916 to G.H.Qtrs. and made D.A.Q.M.G. to the 23rd Division; in 1917 A.A.Q.M.G. 19th Division until the end of the war. Afterwards A.A.Q.M.G. to the Western Division Army of Occupation, Cologne.

Awarded : M.C., D.S.O. and Legion d'honneur (France).

HODKINSON, HARRY DRAKE,

Private in Artist's Rifles from September—October, 1914. Obtained Commission in R.A.S.C. in October, 1914. Oversea service: France, Italy and Fiume ; mentioned in Despatches.

Demobilised in March, 1919, with the rank of Captain, O.B.E. (Mil.).

HOLLINGWORTH, JOHN,

Gazetted Lieut. R.N.V.R. in April, 1917, attached to R.N.A.S. Promoted Captain, R.A.F., on formation of that Force.

HUDSON, AUSTIN UVEDALE MORGAN, Captain,

Entered Sandhurst in December, 1914. Obtained Commission in 3rd Batt. Royal Berks, June, 1915. Joined the 2nd Batt. in the Hohenzollern Redoubt (France) in July, 1916, and served there until September, when he contracted trench fever.

Attached 3rd Batt. October, 1916—November, 1917. Again went out to France and joined the 1st Batt. on the Cambrai front.

Was present at the battle of Cambrai, and served in that region until the German offensive in March, 1918, in which he took part, and was wounded on the 24th March.

Attached to the 3rd Batt. April—July, 1918, when he went out again to join the Guards Machine Gun Regt., just before the Armistice, and later, took part in the march to Cologne with the Army of Occupation.

Promoted Captain in November, 1919.

HUDSON, BARTON MYDDLETON MORGAN, Captain,

Joined City of London Yeomanry as Lance-Corporal on 9th August, 1914. Commission as 2nd Lieut.; December, 1914; Lieut. June, 1916; Capt. Nov. 1918. Oversea service: Lemnos, Egypt, Salonica Egypt and Palestine October, 1915—March, 1919.

HUTT, EDWARD JOHN,

Joined R.N.A.S. in July, 1916 ; afterwards R.A.F. Oversea service :
July, 1916—December, 1918 ; demobilised January, 1919.

MERCER, JOHN LAUNCELOT CAPEL, Captain,

Joined 5th "Queen's" R.W.Surrey Regt. at the outbreak of war in
August, 1914. Oversea service : India, 1914—1915 ; A.D.C. to
Governor of Bengal, April—November, 1915 ; 1915—1916
Mesopotamia ; 1916—1919, India ; demobilised February, 1919.

O'BRIEN, HENRY WILLIAM, Captain,

Joined H.A.C. in March, 1913. Obtained Commission May, 1915.
Oversea service : France, September, 1915 ; served on the Ypres
front November, 1915—July, 1916. Wounded at the battle of
Ancre, in November, 1916. Promoted Lieut. January, 1917 ;
Act.-Capt. March, 1917. Awarded M.C. in June, 1917. Germany,
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Held a Commission as a Lieutenant in the Indian Defence Force, and
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August, 1916—February, 1917 ; attached to Headquarters, London
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Rank : Sergeant.

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Enlisted in University and Public School Corps in September, 1914.

Obtained Commission as 2nd Lieut. in 5th Batt. Rifle Brigade, on 12th May, 1915; promoted Capt., July, 1916.

Oversea service: October, 1915—July, 1917; mentioned in Despatches April, 1917; awarded M.C. July 31st, 1917 (wounded).

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Joined 2nd York and Lancaster Regt. Oversea service: France September, 1914; wounded and sent home for a few weeks; returned to France early in 1916; invalided home in 1917; returned to France in 1918, and contracted trench fever. Promoted Captain and went out to Archangel with 1st Relief Force in 1919, acting as liason officer to the 4th Northern Rifle Regt. (Russian).

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Received Commission in S. W. Borderers, February, 1915. Oversea service: June, 1915—January, 1919; wounded and in hospital from December, 1915—February, 1916; awarded the M.C. and 1915 Medal.

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Captain in the R.A.M.C. Hampstead Military Hospital, February, 1916—July, 1916. Oversea service: Alexandria, Salonica and France, 1916—1919; afterwards Military Heart Hospital, Colchester.

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Previous service: South Africa—Relief of Kimberley, Paardeberg and Driefontein—in 10th Royal Hussars.

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He obtained a commission as 2nd Lieut. on the 16th September, 1914, and proceeded, a few days later, with the 1st Battalion to France. served in the trenches all through the following winter, and was promoted Lieut. on the 30th January, 1915.

In the Battle of Hooge, 16th June, 1915, he led the Company of which he was second in command, and while directing operations in the second line of captured trenches he was mortally wounded, and died in hospital at Bailleul two days later; age 29.

Men of all ranks bore testimony to his sterling worth, his soldierly qualities, to the risks he ran for the safety of his men. A regimental application was made after his death, that he should be "gazetted" Captain, stating:—"That it is due to a very gallant officer that the recognition promised him may be accorded to his memory."

He was so promoted in the "Gazette" of January 21st, 1916, to date from the 1st of May of the previous year. 1914 Star.

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In 1917 he obtained a commission as Lieut. in the Oxford University O.T.C., which he held from March until December, 1917.

Awarded the 1914 Star.

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In 1914 was attached to the King's Royal Rifles, and went to France in command of "C" Company. The Battalion saw very bitter fighting during the autumn of 1914. In one engagement the remnants of Capt. Ward's Company was cut off, he was taken prisoner and confined at Crefeld, and other German prisoner of war camps, until the Armistice was signed.

Subsequently he joined the N. Russia Relief Force (1919) at Murmansk, until the British troops withdrew.

Gazetted O.B.E. (Military) and was mentioned in Despatches for valuable and distinguished services, and was also awarded the Russian Order of St. Stanilaus. Promoted Major 22nd May, 1915.

WARD, ROBERT OSCAR CYRIL, Major,

Eldest son of Mr. Robert Ward (Master 1919). Lieut. in the 6th Batt. East Kent Regt. (The Buffs), 1914, promoted Captain the following year. Subsequently transferred to Tank Corps and promoted Major. Saw heavy fighting with the 12th Division in France and Flanders during 1915—1916. Twice wounded and three times mentioned in Despatches. Commanded his Company of Tanks at Vimy Ridge, and was highly commended by the General Officer Commanding.

Saw strenuous fighting at the second battle of Bullecourt. Major Ward was killed on the 20th November, 1917, "while most gallantly looking after his Tanks in battle" before Cambrai, and buried at Metz-en-Couture the following day.

"He was quite one of the best officers I have ever met, and never expected those under him to do what he would not do himself."—(Col. Commanding "D" Batt., Tanks Corps).

WARD, VICTOR ESSENDINE, Lieut.-Comdr. R.N.,

Third son of Mr. Robert Ward (Master 1919). Entered as a Naval Cadet in H.M.S. "Britannia," passing out in due course, and through the various ranks to his present rank and command.

After service on various Stations he passed some years special training in Submarines. Throughout the war he commanded submarine vessels of the most recent type and construction, viz.:—C 18 (1914—1915; W 8 (1915—1916); E 33 (1916—1918); L 15 (1918—1919); K 12 (1919).

WOODFIELD, ARTHUR MARTEN.

Enlisted in the Royal Engineers January, 1915. Promoted Corporal 23rd same month; Sergeant in May, 1916. Oversea service: France, September, 1915, until February, 1919.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF IRONMONGERS



THANKSGIVING SERVICE

TO MARK

500 YEARS OF INCORPORATION
BY ROYAL CHARTER

in the Church of St. Botolph-without-Aldersgate

Wednesday, 20th March, 1963, at 5 p.m.

Master :

COLONEL K. H. H. ALLEN, T.D.

Wardens :

P. A. HUDSON, ESQ.

J. C. H. TWALLIN, ESQ.

Clerk :

J. M. ADAMS BECK, ESQ.

ORDER OF SERVICE

As the Master, Wardens and Clerk, led by the Beadle and followed by the Chaplain to the Company and the Lord Bishop of London with his Chaplain enter the Church, this Introit Hymn shall be sung by all :

BEFORE the Almighty Father's throne,
Ye nations, bow with sacred joy ;
Know that the Lord is God alone :
He can create, and He destroy.
His sovereign power, without our aid,
Made us of clay, and formed us men ;
And, when like wandering sheep we strayed,
He brought us to His fold again.
We'll crowd thy gates with thankful songs,
High as the Heavens our voices raise ;
And earth, with her ten thousand tongues,
Shall fill thy court with sounding praise.
Wide as the world is thy command,
Vast as eternity thy love ;
Firm as a rock thy truth shall stand,
When rolling years shall cease to move.

Words by Isaac Watts (1674-1748)

Tune by Louis Bourgeois (C1500-61)

The Hymn being ended, all shall remain standing for the Sentence and Bidding to Prayer

THE SENTENCE

Except the Lord build the house : their labour is but lost that build it.

Except the Lord keep the city : the watchman waketh but in vain.

Psalm CXXVII 1.2.

THE BIDDING

BELOVED in Christ, we are assembled here in the presence of Almighty God to commemorate the granting of a Charter to our Company in the year, one thousand, four hundred and sixty three, by King Edward the Fourth, who thus on the twentieth day of March in that year gave Royal Assent to our founding.

Ye shall therefore first give thanks to God for the faith and wisdom of our Founders, remembering with grateful hearts all those who have served this Company.

Ye shall pray that we who have entered into their inheritance may not forget their devotion to this Company, but so endeavour to uphold its good traditions that it may ever fulfil the purpose of its Founders, and that as in the past God has so richly blessed this Company He may continue His favour and mercy towards it.

Ye shall also pray for Christ's Holy Catholic Church, that is, for the whole congregation of Christian people dispersed throughout the whole world. For our Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth, Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Philip Duke of Edinburgh, Charles Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

For all Archbishops, Bishops and Pastors, especially for Robert Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

Ye shall pray for the Queen's most Honourable Council, for the High Court of Parliament, for all Judges and Magistrates, for all Civil Corporations, especially the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Aldermen, and Sheriffs and the Corporation of this loyal and ancient city, that all may serve in their several callings, truly and faithfully, to the Glory of God, the good of His Church, and the safety, honour and welfare of our Sovereign and her Dominions.

Also ye shall pray for all the peoples of this Realm and Commonwealth, that they may live in the true faith and fear of God and in brotherly charity one with another.

Finally, let us praise God for all those who are departed out of this life in the faith of Christ, and pray that we may have grace to direct our lives after their good examples, that, this life ended, we may be made partakers, with them of the glorious Resurrection in the Life Everlasting.

For ourselves and for all these, let us pray as our Lord has taught us :

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name ; Thy kingdom come ; Thy will be done ; In earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, As we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation ; But deliver us from evil : For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, For ever and ever. Amen.

Then the Chaplain shall sing :

O Lord, open Thou our lips

Answer : And our mouth shall show forth Thy praise.

Chaplain : O God, make speed to save us.

Answer : O Lord, make haste to help us.

Chaplain: Glory be to the Father, and to the Son : and to the Holy Ghost ;

Answer : As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be : world without end.
Amen.

Chaplain : Praise ye the Lord ;

Answer : The Lord's name be praised.

Then shall be sung by all :

PSALM 150

O PRAISE / God in his / holiness : praise him in the / firmament / of his / power.
Praise him in his / noble / acts : praise him ac / cording to his / excellent / greatness.
Praise him in the / sound of the / trumpet : praise him up / on the / lute and / harp.
Praise him in the / cymbals and / dances : praise him up / on the / strings and / pipe.
Praise him upon the / well-tuned / cymbals : praise him up / on the / loud cymbals.
Let everything / that hath / breath : praise / — — / — the / LORD.

Then all shall sit for :

THE LESSON

Zechariah VIII, vv. 3-8. Read by The Master

THUS saith the Lord ; I am returned unto Zion, and will dwell in the midst of Jerusalem : and Jerusalem shall be called a city of truth ; and the mountain of the Lord of hosts the holy mountain. Thus saith the Lord of hosts ; There shall yet old men and old women dwell in the streets of Jerusalem, and every man with his staff in his hand for very age. And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof. Thus saith the Lord of hosts ; If it be marvellous in the eyes of the remnant of this people in these days, should it also be marvellous in mine eyes ? saith the Lord of hosts. Thus saith the Lord of hosts ; Behold, I will save my people from the east country, and from the west country ; And I will bring them, and they shall dwell in the midst of Jerusalem : and they shall be my people, and I will be their God, in truth and in righteousness.

Then shall the Choir sing the Anthem. The congregation remain seated.

ANTHEM

I WILL lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.
My help cometh even from the Lord, who hath made heaven and earth.
He will not suffer thy foot to be moved, and he that keepeth thee will not sleep.
Behold he that keepeth Israel shall neither slumber nor sleep.

From Psalm 121. Music Ernest Walker, 1870-1949

Then shall the Chaplain say :

Let us pray.

O give thanks unto the Lord for He is gracious.

Answer : Because His mercy endureth for ever.

Chaplain : This is the Lord's doing.

Answer : And it is marvellous in our eyes.

Chaplain : This is the day which the Lord hath made.

Answer : We will rejoice and be glad in it.

WE beseech Thee O Lord our God to lead all nations in the way of righteousness and peace ; and so to direct all kings and governors that under them Thy people may be godly and quietly governed. Bless our gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Elizabeth, Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Philip Duke of Edinburgh, Charles Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family, enrich them with Thy heavenly grace and bring them to Thine everlasting kingdom.

Give grace, O Heavenly Father, to all Bishops, Priests, and Deacons, especially to Thy servant Robert our Bishop, that they may both by their life and doctrine set forth Thy true and living Word and rightly and duly administer Thy Holy Sacraments.

Give Thy blessing to the Lord Mayor, the Recorder, the Aldermen and Sheriffs and the Corporation of this loyal and ancient city, that in word and deed they may promote Thy glory and the welfare of Thy people.

Guide and prosper with Thy wisdom the City Guilds, their Masters and Prime Wardens, the assistants of their courts, and all the Livery and Freemen of the City, that each of their several occasions may truly and godly serve Thee.

And we commend to Thy gracious keeping, O Lord, all Thy servants departed this life in Thy faith and fear, beseeching Thee to grant them everlasting light and peace. May we, rejoicing in their fellowship and following their good examples, become fellow-citizens with them in the realms of joy and light, through the merits of Jesus Christ our Saviour, who livest and reignest with Thee and the Holy Spirit, ever one God, world without end. Amen.

O LORD God, when Thou givest to Thy servants to endeavour any great matter, grant us also to know that it is not the beginning but the continuing of the same until it be thoroughly finished, which yieldeth the true glory ; through Him that for the finishing of Thy work laid down His life, our Redeemer Jesus Christ. Amen.

Then shall the congregation stand to sing the Hymn :

GLORIOUS things of thee are spoken,
Zion, city of our God ;
He whose word cannot be broken,
Formed thee for his own abode.
On the Rock of ages founded,
What can shake thy sure repose ?
With salvation's walls surrounded,
Thou may'st smile at all thy foes.
See, the streams of living waters,
Springing from eternal love,
Well supply thy sons and daughters,
And all fear of want remove.
Who can faint while such a river
Ever flows their thirst to assuage :
Grace which, like the Lord the giver,
Never fails from age to age ?

Round each habitation hovering,
 See the cloud and fire appear
 For the glory and a covering,
 Showing that the Lord is near.
 Thus they march, the pillar leading,
 Light by night and shade by day ;
 Daily on the manna feeding
 Which he gives them when they pray.

Saviour, since of Zion's city,
 I through grace a member am,
 Let the world deride or pity,
 I will glory in thy name.
 Fading is the worldling's pleasure,
 All his boasted pomp and show ;
 Solid joys and lasting treasure
 None but Zion's children know.

Words by J. Newton, 1779

Tune by T. Hayden, 1797

THE SERMON

Preacher : The Right Reverend and Right Honourable R. W. Stopford, C.B.E., D.D.,
 D.C.L., Lord Bishop of London.

The Sermon ended all shall stand to sing the Hymn

NOW thank we all our God,
 With hearts and hands and voices,
 Who wondrous things hath done,
 In whom this world rejoices ;
 Who from our mother's arms
 Hath blessed us on our way
 With countless gifts of love,
 And still is ours today.

O may this bounteous God
 Through all our life be near us,
 With ever joyful heart
 And blessed peace to cheer us ;
 And keep us in His grace,
 And guide us when perplexed,
 And free us from all ills
 In this world and the next.

All praise and thanks to God,
 The Father now be given,
 The Son and Him who reigns
 With them in highest heaven,
 The one eternal God,
 Whom earth and heaven adore,
 For us it was, is now
 And shall be evermore.

Words by Catherine Winkworth from the German of M. Rinkart

Tune by J. Crüger, 1648

Then, all kneeling, the Lord Bishop shall offer the Company's Prayer :

O GOD, our strength and our Redeemer, who by the tranquil operation of Thy perpetual providence dost carry out from age to age the work of man's salvation, Ever prosper, we pray Thee, the Worshipful Company of Ironmongers. Let Thy blessing rest upon it, and upon those who have the conduct of its affairs, and grant that all who are engaged upon the furtherance of this work may ever be preserved both in body and soul. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

And dismiss people with :

THE BLESSING

THE NATIONAL ANTHEM

GOD save our Gracious Queen,
Long live our Noble Queen,
God save our Queen.
Send her victorious,
Happy and glorious,
Long to reign over us ;
God save our Queen.

Thy choicest gifts in store,
On her be pleased to pour,
Long may she reign.
May she defend our laws
And ever give us cause,
To sing with heart and voice,
God save our Queen.

*The Choir and the Chaplains and the Lord Bishop will return to the Vestry.
Then the Company's procession will depart through the North Door.*

Choir from the Vicars-Choral from St. Paul's Cathedral.

Organist. Harry Gabb, Esq., M.V.O., Sub-organist St. Paul's Cathedral and Organist at Her Majesty's Chapels Royal.

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Nicholl, John
Some account of the
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